"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair, northerly winds, becoming variable.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,439. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1897.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market active.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.00⅝; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 34c; cash cotton, 5 13-16c.

FOREIGN.—The Pope has made Archbishop Chapelle of Santa Fé, Archbishop of New Orleans. The staff of the United States Embassy in London attended the funerals of the Countess of Lathom and of Walter Burns. Germany's new naval bill involves an additional expense of 165,000,000 marks, the amount to cover seven years. The Welch steamer Labarrouere was sunk in a collision off Trevose Head. A boat with the Captain and several of the crew is missing. The Duke of Orleans has written a letter in the Dreyfus case, in which he says monarchical institutions are needed to prevent similar disgrace from falling on the French Army. Herr Pollini, the theatrical director, is dead in Paris.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The yacht Albatross, one of the fastest of the New Jersey Yacht Club's fleet, was damaged in a collision with the ferryboat Chicago in the North River.

John C. Sheehan, the Tammany leader, was taken ill suddenly in his office and fell in a half faint. His doctor says he is suffering from overwork and an attack of indigestion, and will be all right in a few days.

Health Inspector Brunner at Havana reports 600 deaths in the city during the week, or at an annual ratio of 158 per 1,000. He says there are 300 cases of yellow fever in the city and its suburb of Regla.

Walter L. Sessions, Republican aspirant for Assembly and son of the late Congressman, was burned to death at Jamestown, N. Y., with August W. Jordan, believed to be connected with the New York Central Railroad, and Sadie Voss, or Renney, of Buffalo.

At Gratz, Austria, the troops fired on a mob of workmen who pelted them with stones. Two of the workmen were killed and five injured. Students in Vienna stoned the police. President Abrhamovics was pelted with paper balls on leaving the Reichsrath.

The Independent Republicans laughed at Senator Platt's offer to open the December party primaries to all Republicans, and say it will not affect their movement, as it does not remove the padded rolls. Conferences of anti-organization Republicans were held in several districts. The Twenty-ninth District delegation to the Republican County Committee met and decided to undertake the work of purging its

Page 2.

The President will send a special message to Congress on the subject of the Pan-American Exposition to be held near Niagara Falls in the Summer of 1899.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst returned from Europe, completely restored to health by his six months' rest. He said he was unspeakably sad over the result of the election here.

The Manhattan Railway has begun the construction of two new elevated stations on the west side, one at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and the other at One Hundred and Fortieth Street. The former is destined to relieve the congested express traffic.

There are indications of more dramatic and remarkable incidents at the trial of Martin Thorn. No explanation has been given of the sudden close of the case for the people. Mr. Howe made a threat of a libel suit on account of a report of statement said to have been made by Thorn.

Two Cuban patriots, Dr. Frank Agramonte and Thomas J. Sainz, both young citizens of New York, arrived here. They have been confined two and a half years in the Morro Prison, and Dr. Agramonte told of the horrors experienced. He says Gen. Corona is being tortured to death there.

Gen. Palma of the Cuban Junta has received a proclamation issued by Gen. Garcia, saying that the patriots would consider no proposition from Spain except absolute independence. He has also received an address in the same vein issued by the Cuban Convention which is to choose a President.

Page 3.

The French Line steamer La Touraine arrived here yesterday, after a tempestuous voyage. One big wave which boarded her did considerable damage.

There was much indignation among 250 Italians holding steerage tickets, who were left on the pier when the steamship Werra sailed. There was not room for them, as more tickets had been sold than was counted on.

Regarding the confession of Giuseppe Fuda of the murder of his wife, in East Norwalk, Conn., the Italian Consulate has received detailed information. Fuda exonerates Nicodemo Impossino and pleads for his own life.

Sir Louis H. Davies, the Canadian Minister, said in a speech at Ottawa that the seal experts had settled the question of fact in such a way that hereafter it cannot be opened up. Canada wanted to involve the sealing matter with reciprocity and other issues, and this the United States declined to do.

Commissioner of Education E. Ellery Anderson has written a vigorous answer to Corporation Counsel Scott's letter of Nov. 22, in which the former's request for evidence of the justice of certain bills presented to the Board of Education by Judge Allison was denied. Mr. Anderson characterizes Mr. Scott's criticism of his previous communication as "childishly petulant and unworthy the office which you hold."

Page 4.

"Tod" Sloane, the American jockey, won four first events at the Manchester November meeting and finished second in a fifth.

The Meadow Brook Hunt Club indulged in a cross-country ride at Hempstead over a hilly country and made a run of fourteen miles in fifty minutes.

The new Springfield rifles stood successfully a severe test in matches at the Seventh Regiment Armory yesterday. Another match started with a trophy from R. H. Halsted.

Allerton colts brought good prices at the combination sale of Fasig & Co. yesterday. Intact sold for $3,500. Buyers for Austria took part in the buying, and purchased Sue Allen for breeding purposes.

At Eastern Park, in Brooklyn, the Brooklyn High School eleven defeated the Boston English High School team by a score of 10 to 6. The play was rough and aggressive, and ill feeling culminated in an attack by the Brooklyn sympathizers upon the Boston boys' flag, which they tore to pieces. Hostilities were narrowly averted.

Page 5.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club gave a dinner to its bicycle riders last night. Among them are Magistrate Simms, Judge Ulmann, and Secretary Manchester of the Republican County Committee.

Latham, the English racquet player, defeated Standing of New York in a hotly contested match at the Racquet and Tennis Club in this city yesterday, for $10,000 and the world's championship.

In the course of an address before the German Technical Society at Liederkranz Hall last night Col. Waring announced that he would retire from his present position with the incoming of the new administration, but that the people need have no fear as to the future of the department, as he had positive information to the effect that its present standard of efficiency would be maintained.

Page 6.

The committee to prepare a plan for a permanent organization for the Citizens' Union will be completed and announced and hold its first meeting this week. Chairman Reynolds reports that new names and offers of money are constantly being received.

Willis A. Vorhees of New Brunswick, N. J., was found wandering in the streets here apparently insane, and was taken to Bellevue.

Two negroes started a fight in a Bayard Street shoe shop and cut Henry Levy, a workman, nine times in the face and head, when he asked them to go into the street.

A Brooklyn man crawled by mistake, he says, into his neighbor's parlor window, was pursued by the latter, clad only in his night dress, and arrested on a charge of burglary.

Dr. Gottlieb Steger, the specialist in skin diseases, was examined as to his sanity at Bellevue Hospital. It is not known whether his affliction is temporary or incurable. Overwork and too much study are the ascribed causes.

H. Willard Griffiths, lessee of some flat houses in West Forty-third Street, accuses Capt. Schmittberger of having persecuted him and his tenants. Griffiths was summoned to the West Side Police Court yesterday and charged with letting apartments to disorderly persons. His counsel stated that he was about to surrender his lease of the only houses remaining in his control, and proceedings were suspended. Capt. Schmittberger denied the charge of persecution.

Page 7.

Mrs. Adrian Iselin, who had been seriously ill since September, but had recently improved, died last night.

John Philip Sousa has completed arrangements for taking his band to Europe. The band will sail from here on May 25, and return early in September.

The will of John B. Ketcham, the Toledo clubman, was offered for probate in Chicago yesterday. It bequeaths his entire estate, valued at $265,000, to his widow, Mrs. Minnie Wallace Walkup Ketcham.

Edward T. McDonald, a Customs Inspector, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday charged with turning in false vouchers with his accounts.

The people and officials of Yaphank, L. I., are bemoaning the escape of three tramps who had been sentenced to the workhouse. The prisoners vanished while Superintendent Baker and a Deputy Sheriff were discussing pigs.

When application was made to Justice Dykman for the appointment of Commissioners to condemn lands in Putnam County for New York water purposes, two lawyers representing property owners showed deep interest as to who the appointees would be.

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Jersey City accuses Bayonne of refusing to pay an old water bill, and may bring suit to collect it.

Policeman Kavanagh of Long Island City, who was again dismissed by the Police Commissioners, has threatened them with contempt proceedings for acting contrary to a Supreme Court order.

Justice Lawrence granted an order addressed to the Board of Street Opening yesterday to show cause why plans and specifications for the extension of Riverside Drive to Lafayette Boulevard should not be filed at once.

The Board of Health made a report explaining the action taken to prevent pulmonary tuberculosis. The department would like to have an amendment to the sanitary code declaring tuberculosis a communicable disease, so that a surveillance could be exercised. Some interesting statistics are given.

Page 11.

The Rev. Dr. James G. Patterson told more about his financial troubles yesterday in the continuation of his examination in supplementary proceedings.

Henry Klumbeck, an elevated railroad ticket "chopper" at the City Hall Station, last night struck a man whom he charged with neglecting to drop a ticket in the box, and both were arrested.

Page 12.

A party of Laplanders, who had been sent to Alaska in 1893 to teach the natives how to use reindeer, sailed for their old home yesterday.

Register-elect Isaac Fromme gave a continuous performance beefsteak supper, with vaudeville accompaniment, last night at the Grand Central Palace.

W. C. Applegate, who accused Capt. Price before the Lexow committee of accepting money to protect green-goods men, was held yesterday on a charge of grand larceny.

The new Citizens' Telephone Company of New York and New Jersey will soon apply for a franchise and expects to begin operations early next year. Its officials say they will furnish service at about 40 per cent. of the present rates.

Benjamin Milen, sixty-six years old, and Mrs. Margaret Flynn, sixty-five years old, were married in Jersey City. They loved each other when young in England, quarreled, and each married another. They met by chance in Hoboken a few months ago after their former partners had died.

Page 13.

Plans have been made for starting the Produce Exchange Trust Company, with well-known men as corporators.

Mayor Strong said yesterday that no more money is being expended on the City Hall changes than is necessary to insure good work.

One thousand packages of Ping Suey teas were rejected at the United States Appraiser's Stores in this city yesterday on the ground of adulteration.

Page 14.

The annual dance and doll sale for the benefit of the Jewell Day Nursery took place yesterday afternoon and last evening at Sherry's.

Mrs. Frances Fisher Wood lectured on the subject of "Constructive Philanthropy" to the Political Education League. She dwelt upon the necessity for reforming present methods of humanitarian work, which she argued must be carried on in harmony with natural laws.

Page 16.

Cornell alumni discussed last night the course which their university should pursue next year in rowing affairs. All insisted on fair play toward all challengers.

The interscholastic football season was the most successful on record. Better teams were turned out by the various schools, the financial result was generally satisfactory, and the average attendance at the games was double that of the previous season.

John Costello and John Steitz had a fierce fight in the latter's saloon on Friday night. John Fuchs, barkeeper in the place, fired a shotgun into a chandelier, and was arrested. Yesterday he was discharged, but Costello, who was the aggressor, escaped.

Page 17.

Miss Mari R. Hofer of Chicago lectured at the Brooklyn Institute on "Children's Music and the Training of Children's Voices," giving practical illustrations.

Merchants in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn expect to effect a permanent organization with 2,000 members to further local interests after consolidation.

Page 19.

In his cable letter to THE TIMES, Harold Frederic reviews the situation in Germany as it appears now, when the Imperial Diet is about to convene. An early dissolution of the present Parliament is considered probability, unless its members should agree to make the grants for naval purposes which the Emperor demands, and that does not seem at all likely. The operations in China by the German Emperor are conceded to be a part of his campaign, but are frowned upon by Hamburg and Bremen merchants, who call the Kaiser a madman, and say he is injuring commerce and industry. A genuine French war scare is considered the last and best card William has left to play. Turkey has a remarkable story to the effect that William is preparing for a war of conquest, in which Turkey is to take care of Russia, while he polishes off France. The situation in Africa is considered very delicate, though London does not believe there will be a collision between their troops and those of France. England is now forced to confess that the campaign of Gen. Lockhart against the native tribes of India is a failure, and can only bring a nominal submission without honor to the English. Weyler's operations in Spain lead to the conclusion that he is a fool as well as a scoundrel. Dreyfus's friends begin to believe they may have a chance for a reopening of his case, and Count Esterhazy's position is daily becoming more unpleasant. A general exposure of the weakness of the London fire brigade may lead to a reorganization and the adoption of modern methods.

Page 21.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday fixed Dec. 15 as the date for hearing protests of importers against the levying of discriminating duties on foreign goods coming into this country by way of Canada. Some important decisions were handed down by the board.

Page 24.

Mrs. Kate Spiers and her daughter Maud, who reside at Mount Vernon, were knocked down and severely injured by a runaway horse while crossing Fourth Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, this city.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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AUSTRIAN RIOTERS KILLED

Troops at Gratz Fire on a Mob of Workmen Who Assail Them with Stones.

HIGH EXCITEMENT IN VIENNA

Students Attack the Police with Stones as They Disperse the Crowds—Stormy Session of the Reichsrath.

VIENNA, Nov. 27.—At Gratz, the capital of Syria, to-day, a band of students and other young men started to parade the streets, but were prevented by the police from carrying out their intention and compelled to disperse. Later in the evening a riotous crowd of workmen assembled in the business quarter of the town and began to break windows and commit other excesses. Four companies of infantry and a squadron of cavalry were summoned to the scene of the disturbances.

Upon their arrival the infantry were assailed with a shower of stones, and were compelled to fire upon the mob, killing two and wounding five of the rioters. Of the injured, four are suffering from bayonet thrusts. Several police officers also were hurt. The disorder continued until shortly before midnight, when the streets were cleared and a military patrol of the town was established.

The bear-garden scenes in the lower house of the Reichsrath were continued to day. When the President of the House, Dr. Abrahamovics, appeared there was a chorus of "Shame upon you!" from the Leftists, accompanied by a deafening noise of whistles and the slamming of desk lids. Many of the Leftists gathered in front of the President's platform, shouting and blowing toy trumpets and flutes, while the President was ringing his bell for order. The scene lasted about a quarter of an hour, during which the President quietly remained seated. Then he suspended the sitting.

President Abrahamovics Pelted.

As President Abrahamovics was leaving the House, a number of Leftists pelted him with paper balls. Thereupon the President returned and stood unmoved, as the House was filled with the noise caused by trumpet blowing, and hand-clapping upon the part of the Rightists, and other disturbance. After waiting ten minutes, and the uproar continuing, the President left the platform. During his absence the noise was not abated, and Dr. Wolff, the German Nationalist leader, and one of the suspended members of the House, who entered about that time, was forcibly ejected by the police, to which he offered violent resistance. According to one account, Dr. Wolff had to be gagged, and was afterward bundled into a cab and taken to a police station. Later in the day Dr. Wolff was bailed. His case will be referred to the Provincial Court, before which he will be charged with public violence.

At about 10:30 A. M. the Vice President appeared and declared the sitting closed, adding that the date of the next session would be communicated to the members of the House by letter.

Of the fifty-one persons arrested during the street demonstrations here yesterday, thirteen have been sent before the Provincial Tribunal, charged with causing an illegal assemblage and with holding up the authorities to contempt. One was charged with public violence, ten were denounced to the Public Prosecutor for trespassing, five will be tried for interfering with official acts, fifteen have been fined, and one person has been acquitted. The cases of the rest have not been decided.

Badeni Asked to Interfere.

A delegation of the Opposition leaders of all sections waited upon Count Badeni, the Austrian Premier, before to-day's session of the lower house of the Reichsrath and urged him to put an end to the embroglio. Count Badeni told the leaders that there would be no sitting of the House on Monday if to-day's session was not quiet.

Dr. Leuger, the anti-Semite Burgomaster of Vienna, also visited the Premier and represented to him the dangerous state of the temper of the populace, pointing out that the people were becoming more and more excited, and that something must be done if most serious trouble was to be avoided.

After to-day's session, the majority's Parliamentary Committee met and resolved to defer planning its course until the Government communicated its intentions to the House.

A crowd of students during the afternoon assembled on the Reichsstrasse and indulged in demonstrations until they were dispersed by the police.

The Reichswehr to-day declares that yesterday's uproar in the lower house of the Reichsrath had no connection with the campaign against the language ordinances, but was due to the action of the International Social Democracy, "which considers the time has arrived to complete its destructive work against the State and Empire." Continuing, the Reichwehr says that in view of this fact the State will not and can not yield.

Throughout the evening the police were obliged repeatedly to disperse the political crowds which gathered in the Ring-Strasse between the Parliament Houses and the University buildings. In front of the former a crowd numbering 2,000, principally composed of students, assembled and hooted and groaned at the police, finally attacking the officers with stones. Eventually the police were ordered to clear the streets, which they did with drawn swords.

Emperor Francis Joseph arrived here to-day and conferred with Count Badeni, the Premier, and Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Neue Freie Presse says it learns that the Cabinet has decided to prolong the adjournment of the House, which should have ended on Tuesday next.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Dispatches which have been received here to-day from members of the Austrian Reichsrath say Emperor Francis Joseph intends to demand the resignation of Count Badeni, the Austrian Premier, to dissolve the Reichsrath, and to order new elections.

CZECH HITS MARK TWAIN.

The American Author Injured Going "Out of the Reichsrath.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—A private dispatch received here from Vienna says that Mr. Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) while being forcibly ejected from the lower house of the Reichsrath yesterday, was severely struck by a Czech Delegate.

Three Years for Capt. Tanner, O. N. G.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 27.—Samuel F. Tanner, late Captain of Company C, Sixteenth Infantry, Ohio National Guard, who was recently indicted for embezzling the company's funds, was sentenced to the penitentiary yesterday for three years. Tanner had embezzled the rent checks due the County Commissioners, and also the company's funds, the amount aggregating $540.

Trust Sued for $1,000,000.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 27.—Melvin B. Church to-day began a one-million-dollar damage suit against the Santy-Kalsomine Company, otherwise known as the Plaster Trust. Mr. Church several years ago turned over his wall tinting patents and plaster properties to the trust for operation. He claims that the trust has not accounted to him properly, and has withheld profits.

Earthquake Shock in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 27.—Ashland, seventeen miles north of here, reports having experienced an earthquake shock at 3:56 o'clock this afternoon. The vibration was very distinct, and lasted about five seconds.

Martin Guitars
and Mandolins, Fairbanks' Banjos, Strings, Etc. KRELL, 174 5th Av., Bet. 22d & 23d Sts.—Adv.

INDIAN CHIEF'S MESSAGE.

Remarkable Epistle by Isparhecher to the Creek Council—Advises Confederation.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Nov. 27.—Chief Isparhecher has sent his message to the Creek Council, which is now in session at Okmulgee, I. T. He reminds them that they have not yet disposed of the question of the division of lands as proposed by the Dawes Commission, and adds:

"I once suggested to your honorable body the question of the expediency of inviting the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory to co-operate in an attempt to erect one general Indian Government for the common government and protection of all the tribes of the Territory. A somewhat similar Government is already authorized and contemplated by the treaty of 1866, and was some twenty-six years ago attempted by all the tribes assembled at this place. But now, as we have passed through the experience and civilizing influence of twenty-six years of political life, it has been my hope that the people would feel that they may now safely and wisely make the venture.

"It may not be inappropriate to remind you here that only thirty-nine days remain when, according to late act of Congress, our Judiciary, the great cornerstone of our Governmental structure, the same that was solemnly guaranteed to us by what should be the sacred word of the United States Government, will be brushed away unless some action is taken in the meantime to avert or modify the impending calamity. I cannot believe that that august tribunal, when properly approached with the question, will decide that the question of citizenship in our Nation or the continued life of our Judiciary may, against our earnest protests and the terms of solemn treaties, be adversely determined by the law of Congress."

Recommendations are made also that action be taken to facilitate the enumeration for the Dawes census; that a lobby be sent to Washington, and that the fraudulent warrant matter be settled without loss to the Creek Nation.

PARALYSIS AND APPENDICITIS.

Effects of Football on a Youth of Fishkill Landing.

FISHKILL LANDING, Nov. 27.—As a result of a game of football played here Thanksgiving morning, Legrand Woolsey, a boy sixteen years old, lies at his home in this village in a critical condition. The game in which he engaged was a rough one. He felt a little sore after the game, and yesterday took to his bed.

It was discovered that his right side was paralyzed. Appendicitis developed, and he suffered great pain. An operation was performed this morning by Drs. Howell of Newburgh and Williams and White of this place.

MARRIED ON HIS DEATH BED.

Romantic and Sad Ending of a Druggist of Coffeyville, Kan.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 27.—The circumstances attending the death of O. E. Shoemaker at Coffeyville yesterday were both sad and romantic. Three hours before his death, when all hope of recovery had gone, he was married to Miss Eva Hawley, a Wichita belle.

Mr. Shoemaker had been engaged in the drug business in Wichita for a number of years, but recently sold out and bought a fine store in Coffeyville. Two weeks ago he was stricken with typhoid fever. His condition soon became serious, and Miss Hawley, his fiancée, hastened to his bedside. Thanksgiving Day had long been designated as their wedding day, but on that day Mr. Shoemaker remained in a semi-conscious condition, unable to recognize his friends.

Yesterday morning he rallied, and his first thoughts were of his bride to be. He insisted that the wedding take place at once, and they were married by the Rev. A. S. Freed of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Three hours later he expired in the arms of his bride.

RAN INTO A RUNAWAY.

Girl Has a Narrow Escape While Riding on a Bicycle.

Victorine Town, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Lawyer Chauncey W. Town, whose office is at 38 Wall Street, and who lives at 60 West Eighty-fourth Street, had a narrow escape from death or serious injury yesterday afternoon.

The girl was riding her bicycle on St. Nicholas Avenue and did not see an unmanageable horse coming at full speed from the other direction. At One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street she rode right into the runaway, and was thrown violently from her wheel.

The horse reared and plunged, and several times it seemed to the spectators that it would crush the skull of the child. Two men ran from the sidewalk and grabbed the animal by the bridle, while Driver Timothy Collins did what he could to quiet the animal. The girl was more frightened than injured, and Dr. Heller of Manhattan Hospital soon brought her around in a near-by drug store. Victor Andre of 2,623 Eighth Avenue, a grocer, is the owner of the horse.

YACHT HITS A FERRYBOAT.

Collision in the North River of the Albatross and Chicago.

The Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Chicago of the Cortlandt Street line and the yacht Albatross, one of the fastest of the fleet of the New Jersey Yacht Club, met in collision shortly after 9 o'clock last night about midstream in the North River.

Capt. D. Deutsch and a party of five friends boarded the sloop last night at Fourth Street, Hoboken, to enjoy a fishing trip to-day outside Sandy Hook. A stiff breeze was blowing from the northeast, and as the sloop was opposite Dey Street the big ferryboat, which left Jersey City at 8:45 o'clock, was on her way to this city. The exact cause of the collision was not learned, but the bowsprit of the yacht crashed into the ladies' cabin of the ferryboat and broke off.

Capt. E. Ashfuth of the ferryboat rang for the engineer to stop the boat, and his crew threw a line overboard to those on the Albatross, which was towed to this city by the Chicago.

There were about fifty passengers on the ferryboat, but the little excitement was all over before they were aware of what had happened.

Capt. Deutsch procured the services of a tug, which towed the disabled yacht back to Hoboken.

SUITS FOR $370,000 DAMAGES.

Victims of a Chicago Raid Seek Redress for Loss of Business.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—William T. Baker, President of the Board of Trade; John Hill, Jr.; Henry B. King, and William W. Scott were made the defendants to-day in suits for damages amounting to $370,000. The plaintiffs are William R. Hennig, Mrs. Jennie H. Manter, Mrs. Helen Cummings, Mrs. Anna Lord, Mrs. Cora Talmadge, and the Misses Cora and Ella Wright. The suits are the outcome of the raids made upon Hennig's commission house at 134 Van Buren Street, in which the women, who are telegraph operators, were arrested as employes in a gaming house. The praecipes in the suits were filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court by James A. Brady, attorney for the complainants.

The largest suit was that instituted by William Hennig and others against the four defendants, and calls for damages to the amount of $250,000 for injury to business and business reputation caused by the raids upon the Hennig Commission House on Aug. 16 and 20 last. Because of these raids there is now pending in Judge Dunne's court answers to the applications for injunctions to restrain Hill, King, and Scott from further interference with Hennig's business.

In the damage suits brought by the woman the amount of damages asked in each case is $20,000.

IGNORE PLATT'S OVERTURES

Independent Republicans Laugh at His Talk About Opening the Primaries.

THEY PRONOUNCE IT A TRAP

The Work of Purging the Rolls Is Begun in the Twenty-ninth District—Many Preliminary Anti-Organization Conferences Are Held.

What purported to be an olive branch was extended yesterday by Senator Platt to the dissatisfied Republicans of this city in the form of a proposition to open the coming primaries to all Republicans, regardless of whether they voted for or against the party ticket in the last campaign. The offer was promptly rejected by the leaders of the opposition to the Platt-Quigg "machine," who are going right ahead with their movement to form an independent organization.

Mr. Platt's alleged concession was incorporated in a declaration attributed to him that the primaries to be held on Dec. 14 were to be "wide open" and that all Republicans were to be invited to take part in them. Senator Platt was quoted as saying:

"I am in favor of the most liberal policy and the broadest course, and Mr. Quigg fully coincides with my ideas. All Republicans of every class and character will be welcomed at the proposed new enrolment."

Address by Mr. Quigg.

It was given out that Mr. Quigg was to prepare an address inviting all Republicans to come to the approaching primaries and enroll themselves, and it was added that no obstacle would be placed in the way of the return to the organization ranks of any wanderer, even of such pronounced "antis" as William Brookfield and Gen. Wager Swayne.

This proposition, being apparently a direct inspiration from Mr. Platt himself, was pointed to by his friends as evidence of a desire on the Senator's part to make all reasonable concessions, and it was declared that if the discontented element did not accept it the blame for perpetuating the party division would rest on them.

The independent Republicans, however, laughed at the idea of considering Mr. Platt's action a concession, and pointed to the fact that nobody could vote at the primaries except those who are enrolled, and declared that Mr. Platt was simply making a virtue of necessity in declining to undertake to discipline those enrolled members who voted for Low. They poohpoohed the vague talk about a future new enrollment, and insisted that, so long as the rolls were in the hands of the present "machine" they could be made subservient to Mr. Platt's will, no matter how many new bona fide names were entered on them.

Mayor Strong's View.

Mayor Strong laconically expressed his opinion of Mr. Platt's talk about "open primaries" by saying:

"They talk a great deal about opening the primaries, but they don't open them."

James B. Reynolds, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union, when asked his opinion of Mr. Platt's invitation to all Republicans to come back into the organization, said:

This matter is, of course, really out of our ken, since we have cut loose entirely from the Republican organization, but I take it that most Citizens' Union members would feel it to be vain to go into the primaries, no matter how open they may be, so long as the padded rolls are there. You can't make the primaries open without making the rolls open. So long as Messrs. Platt and Quigg can recruit their rolls from the graveyards and the City Directory, they will never be in any danger of being outvoted."

Mr. Reynolds added that he interpreted the invitation as indicating that even Mr. Platt had realized that the situation demanded that something be done.

William Brookfield, speaking for the Republican Organization of the County and City of New York, said of Mr. Platt's so-called concession: "It is only a bait, thrown out to catch the unwary. It amounts to nothing, and will not change the situation one iota. We can have no really open primary without a new enrollment, under the supervision of fair men, and that we are not going to get from Mr. Platt. Thousands of Republicans will have nothing to do with the primaries because they know they are dishonest."

James Yereance, member of the Republican County Committee for the Twenty-ninth District, who is leading the independent movement, said: "The rolls are what we are after. As long as they are dishonest, the primaries will be unfair. I do not see that Mr. Platt proposes to purge the present enrollment, hence his alleged concession amounts to nothing. He knew all along that he could not discipline the Republicans who voted for Low."

The theory prevalent in anti-machine circles yesterday was that the talk of concessions by Messrs. Platt and Quigg was more in deference to up-State sentiment than to any fear of local independent movement proving formidable.

Some Action Demanded.

It is said that the country leaders have been for some time urging upon Senator Platt that his conduct of the "machine" in this city as a close corporation was damaging the prospects of the party in the interior, and that he must make some concessions to the New York City "kickers" in order to keep down dissatisfaction in the country vote. It was on this idea, it is thought by many, that Messrs. Platt and Quigg have begun to talk about wide-open primaries and a new enrollment.

It was said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that the proposed new enrollment depended upon the abandonment of the present independent movement, which is considered out of the question. Both Mr. Platt and Mr. Quigg declined to discuss the matter, but so far as could be learned the only meaning to be attached to the proposition to throw open the primaries is that all enrolled members will be allowed to vote, regardless of their course in the recent campaign.

District Delegation Acts.

Another indication of the fact that Mr. Platt is aroused to the necessity of placating the protesting members of the party in this city was furnished by the action of the Twenty-ninth District delegation to the Republican County Committee, which met yesterday afternoon in Alexander T. Mason's office in the Corn Exchange Building. All the members of the delegation were present with the exception of Edward Lauterbach, the following answering the roll call: Alexander T. Mason, Lloyd Collis, James Yereance, John V. B. Clarkson, Louis Carbani, Walter R. Benjamin, N. A. Ellsberg, and John S. Wise.

The meeting, it was explained, was called to consider the demand of certain members that the roll of the organization be purged. It was decided to undertake this work at once, and meetings were arranged for Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of next week at the headquarters, 808 Lexington Avenue, when the rolls will be gone over in detail and corrected.

Conferences of anti-organization Republicans were held last night in the Fifth, Thirteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-first Assembly Districts, to discuss plans for organization to be presented at a general conference, to be held at the Plaza Club, Sixth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, to-morrow night. These conferences were private in each case, and it was generally agreed among those participating that nothing should be made public concerning them.

Eight Inches of Snow in Michigan.

CRYSTAL FALLS, Mich., Nov. 27.—Eight inches of snow fell here last night and to-day. The thermometer registered 10° below zero.

THOUSANDS OF LIVES LOST.

Many Vessels Wrecked and Property Worth Millions Destroyed in Typhoon-Swept Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 27.—The typhoon which swept over the Philippine Islands on Oct. 6 was the cause of one of the worst disasters reported from the Southern Ocean in many years. Thousands of lives were lost, among those who perished being many Europeans, and the damage to property was something appalling.

The difficulty of getting news from the islands is great at any time, and owing to the remoteness of some of the provinces visited by the hurricane full details of the storm did not reach Hong-kong until the 1st of November. The steamer Gaelic, from the Orient to-day, brought letters and papers which contain accounts of the ravages of the tidal wave and the winds. Several towns were swept or blown away. Fully 400 Europeans were drowned, and it is estimated that 6,000 natives perished.

The hurricane struck the island at the Bay of Santa Paula, in the Province of Samar. It devastated the entire southern portion of the island, and cut off communication with the rest of the world for two days.

On the 12th the hurricane reached Leyte and struck the capital of Tacloban with great fury. In less than half an hour the town was a mass of ruins. The natives were panic-stricken, and tried to make their way to clear ground. Four hundred of them were buried beneath the debris of wrecked buildings, and 126 corpses of Europeans were recovered when the native authorities instituted a search for the dead.

Reports from the southern coast were received, which claimed that a score of small trading vessels and two Sydney traders were blown ashore and the crews drowned. The sea at Samar swept the island nearly a mile, destroying property valued at several million dollars and causing a great number of deaths among the natives.

THREE BURNED TO DEATH.

Walter L. Sessions, Aspirant for Assembly, Among the Victims of a Fire at Jamestown, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 27.—At 4 o'clock this morning a fire in the Atlantic Block, on First Street, in this city, caused the death of three persons—Walter L. Sessions of Panama, August W. Jordan, address unknown, but believed to be connected in some capacity with the New York Central Railroad, and Sadie Voss of Buffalo.

Sadie Voss, or Sadie Renney, as she was known among her friends, is said to be well connected.

Mr. Sessions was a son of the late Walter L. Sessions, who represented this district in Congress for many years, and was one of the New York Commissioners to the World's Fair. Young Mr. Sessions was also connected with the commission in a clerical position. He was a member of the Republican County Committee of this county and was announced as a candidate for Assembly for the convention to be held next Summer.

He had considerable property in West Virginia and was a practicing attorney of this county. He was a brother of Mrs. Edith Sessions Tupper, the New York newspaper writer.

A jury has been impaneled to inquire into the fatality.

The building was not badly damaged, the fire having been confined to the rooms occupied by the victims.

PULLMAN COMPANY WINS.

Sued by an Alabama Man Who Fell Out of His Berth.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 27.—A few months ago John J. Moore of Birmingham, Ala., while en route from Cincinnati to this city, started to get out of his berth on the Pullman car Hiawasse. His foot caught in a pillow, and he was thrown to the floor, injuring his leg.

Moore brought suit against the Pullman Company for $10,000 damages, alleging negligence by the porter in putting too many pillows in his berth. The case was tried to-day before Judge Clark in the United States Court, and a verdict was returned for the defendant.

JOHN C. SHEEHAN ILL.

The Tammany Leader Is Stricken Suddenly in His Office.

John C. Sheehan, the Tammany leader, was in his law office, 258 Broadway, shortly after noon yesterday, sitting at his desk, when he was suddenly noticed to grow pale and fall forward in a half faint.

One of the clerks went at once to his aid and a doctor was summoned from the neighborhood, who advised that Mr. Sheehan be at once taken home. A cab was called and accompanied by a clerk he went to his house at 461 West Twenty-third Street.

Mrs. Sheehan said last evening that her husband was very ill when brought home, but that he had improved steadily since. The family physician, Dr. J. M. Ludden of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, who was called in, said that Mr. Sheehan had been overworking, and this with an attack of indigestion had brought on the fainting fit. He said the matter was not serious and that a few days' rest would put Mr. Sheehan all right.

INJURED BY MYSTIC SHRINERS.

Benjamin H. Dudley of Louisville Undergoes an Operation.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 27.—Benjamin H. Dudley, contracting agent of the White Line Central Transit Company, was seriously injured while attending an initiation of the Mystic Shriners Thursday afternoon. He was taken to the home of James McFerran. His condition became serious and it was determined to perform a delicate operation, which was done yesterday afternoon.

Another operation may be necessary, as it is said relief has not yet been secured. Owing to the effort by the Shriners to keep the matter secret, it is difficult to learn the exact cause of the injury. One of the Shriners threw a slipper at Mr. Dudley. He failed to catch it, and was struck in the abdomen. He fell to the floor and was taken from the lodge room in great agony.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

An area of high pressure extends from Alberta eastward to New England, and also covers the Gulf states. The barometer has risen generally east of the Mississippi River and fallen in the Rocky Mountain districts. The temperature has fallen decidedly throughout New England, the Atlantic and East Gulf States; it has risen slightly over the Southern Rocky Mountain slope. The weather will be generally fair in all districts, except in the lake regions, where light snows may occur. The temperature will continue low in New England and the lake regions; it will fall in the South Atlantic States, and rise in the Mississippi Valley and the Rocky Mountain district.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	58	35	56
6 A. M.	55	35	50
9 A. M.	59	43	50
12 M.	67	37	45
4 P. M.	69	36	42
6 P. M.	64	33	38
9 P. M.	60	30	34
12 P. M.	62	30	32

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	44¼
Weather Bureau	46
Corresponding date 1896	62
Corresponding date for last 20 years	40

The humidity at 8 A. M. was 79 per cent, and at 8 P. M. 57 per cent. The maximum temperature was 60, at 1 A. M., and the minimum 32, at 8 P. M.

needy in Cuba should send them to the Catholic Bishops nearest the point of collection, and these prelates would, in turn, consign whatever might be sent to the Bishops of the island at Havana and Santiago de Cuba for distribution.

He also informed the Consul General that the Madrid Government alone has power to remit duties on supplies that may be sent. It is suggested that the quickest and probably the most practicable method of rendering aid to the sorely distressed, whose lamentable condition appeals to all charitably inclined people for aid, is by sending money rather than supplies.

CUBAN MEMORIAL MEETING.

Crowd at Chickering Hall—Principal Address Made by a Cripple.

Under the auspices of the Cuban Medical Club there was held in Chickering Hall last evening a meeting to commemorate the anniversary of the assassination of the eight medical students by Spanish volunteers in the City of Havana twenty-six years ago. The hall was lavishly decorated. Cuban and American flags were everywhere entwined. At the rear of the stage were crayon portraits of the murdered students.

The hall was crowded to the doors with sons and daughters of Cuba and their sympathizers. Dr. Alfred Zayas opened the meeting with a brief address in Spanish. He recounted the wrongs of the Cubans and evoked a storm of bravos when he declared that nothing but absolute independence would be accepted by patriotic Cubans.

The principal speaker was Desiderio Fajardo, who is a cripple, and was only recently released from one of the Spanish penal settlements in Africa, where he was sent for the crime of "rebellion." He was wheeled to the front of the platform in an invalid's chair.

Alfredo Betancourt, another exile, recently pardoned, and Enrique José Varona were the other speakers. All the speeches were in Spanish.

There was also a musical programme. The soloists were Prof. Poznanski, organist of St. Leo's Church; Miss Luis A. Baralt, Ramiro Mazerra, C. Hasselbrinck, Hubert de Blanck, and Julio A. Andino.

DEPENDENT AMERICANS IN CUBA.

Consul General Lee Says There Are 1,607 Who Require Support.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Consul General Lee has made a report to the Secretary of State, in which he says there are 1,607 American citizens in Cuba dependent upon charitable assistance. They have been partly provided for out of the $50,000 appropriated by Congress.

Gen. Lee says that in making provision for the relief of these citizens more than $1,500 a week must be expended. He has drawn $25,000 of the sum appropriated, of which two drafts for $5,000 each were drawn this month. He expresses the opinion that a considerable time must elapse before the indigents will be self-sustaining.

Mass for Cuba Victims.

Mass was said yesterday morning at St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church by Father Ducey for the repose of the souls of the eight medical students who were killed at Havana twenty-six years ago by the Spanish volunteers for the alleged desecration of the tomb of Don Gonzalo Castanon. A solemn high mass of requiem was sung. Capt. Alfred Laborde of the Competitor, who was recently released from a Spanish prison, was in the congregation. His brother was one of the students whose death was commemorated.

Gen. Lanuza Released from Prison.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 27.—Gen. J. A. Gonzales Lanuza, the famous Cuban criminal lawyer, who has been confined in a penal colony in North Africa for over a year, has been released. He is now on his way to Atlanta and will join his family some time next week. Gen. Lanuza was convicted of treason against the Spanish Government in Havana and sent to prison in Africa.

YALE-HARVARD DEBATE.

Collegians Will Settle the Question of the Annexation of Hawaii on Friday Evening.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 27.—The principal event of the coming week in intercollegiate circles will be the annual Yale-Harvard debate, which is to take place at New Haven on Friday evening. This event will have an unusual interest this year, owing to the live question to be discussed. The subject for debate is: "Resolved, That the United States should annex the Hawaiian Islands." Yale chose the subject and Harvard, having the choice of sides, decided to support the affirmative. It is rather interesting in this connection to note that there are a large number of Hawaiian students at Yale, who are for annexation, while at Harvard there are but two Hawaiians. The Harvard speakers will therefore find at least a part of this New Haven audience thoroughly appreciative of any arguments they may advance in favor of annexation.

The Harvard-Yale debates were begun in 1892. Two such contests were held in that year, one at Cambridge and the other at New Haven. There were no judges, hence no decision was rendered in favor of either college. In 1893 there were again two debates, both of which were awarded to Harvard, the practice having been adopted of having three judges, who should make a decision in favor of one college. In 1894 both debates again went to Harvard. As an annual debate was arranged with Princeton in 1895 by both Yale and Harvard, it was decided to hold but one Yale-Harvard debate a year. Harvard won again in 1895, but met her first defeat by Yale in the Spring of 1896, and was defeated again last year.

The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Yale, '56, will act as presiding officer. The judges have not yet been finally determined upon.

The speakers who will represent Harvard are Charles Grilk, '98, of Davenport, Iowa; J. A. H. Keith, special student, of Walshville, Ill., and Wilbur Morse, 1900, of Philadelphia, Penn. P. S. Carleton of Lawrence, Mass., is the alternate. The Yale speakers are Herbert W. Fisher, '98, of New Haven, Conn.; John Kirkland Clark, '99, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Herbert E. Jump, Theological School, of Albany, N. Y., with Fred E. Richardson, '98, of Lancaster, N. H., as alternate.

THE PRINCETON INN AGAIN.

Prof. Rockwood of the Mathematical Department May Resign from the Presbyterian Church.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 27.—The latest phase of the Princeton Inn trouble is the reported intention of Prof. Rockwood, an Elder in the Second Presbyterian Church at Princeton, to resign from the Presbyterian Church. It is said that Prof. Rockwood may be disciplined for signing the application for a license for Princeton Inn. No communication has as yet been directed to him on the subject, and the Rev. W. W. Knox, Moderator of the New Brunswick Presbytery, to which the Second Presbyterian Church of Princeton belongs, said to-day:

"According to the rules of the Church, original jurisdiction over ministers pertains to the Presbytery. In relation to others (Elders and other members) it pertains to the church with which they stand connected. As an acting Elder in the Second Presbyterian Church of Princeton, Prof. Rockwood is amenable only to the sessions of that church. While the rules say, 'But the higher judicatories may institute process in cases in which the lower may have been directed so to do and have refused or neglected to obey' the Presbytery of New Brunswick has taken no action in regard to or enjoining the Second Presbyterian Church to discipline Prof. Rockwood, and is not likely to do so."

Prof. Rockwood has for a number of years been at the head of the Mathematical Department of the John C. Green School of Sciences at Princeton University.

Father Geisler Out of the Desert.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Department of State was applied to for information respecting the Rev. Father Geisler, who was reported to have been besieged by Arabs in the Syrian desert about Aug. 30 last, and learns through Minister Angell that Father Geisler was in Aleppo on Sept. 17 and that on Oct. 15 he left Aleppo for Constantinople.

Quarrel May Have Fatal Ending.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Dominique Piazzal of Newark, N. J., was struck with a heavy piece of brass pipe by Carlo Ferrona of New York City yesterday at the National Paper Mills, Ballston Spa. They quarreled over a woman, it is said. Ferrona resisted arrest with a revolver, but was disarmed after a struggle. His victim will probably die.

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DR. PARKHURST'S RETURN.

His Health Has Been Restored by His Trip Abroad—Speaks of the Election.

Completely restored to health by his six months' rest, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst arrived yesterday from Europe by the steamer Adriatic. His face was bronzed by the ocean winds, and as he stepped briskly down the gangway, assisting Mrs. Parkhurst, he looked half a score of years younger than he did in June last, when guided by solicitous friends he dragged himself feebly aboard ship to seek relief in European travel from the penalties of overwork.

He was met on the dock by two members of the Society for the Prevention of Crime and some of the officers of the Madison Square Church. He has altered the cut of his beard by shaving his cheeks clean to the jawbone and trimming the chin beard square, but in all other respects he was the same Dr. Parkhurst who was the centre of attraction during the Lexow investigation.

As soon as he had attended to his baggage Dr. Parkhurst surrendered himself to the reporters who were waiting to ask him what he thought of Tammany's victory at the last election. He declined to discuss politics, but dictated this statement:

"To come back to New York and find it at the mercy of the same gang from whose clutches it was wrested by three years of hard labors by day and by night makes me unspeakably sad. My vocabulary is no match for the ignominy of the situation."

Referring to his trip, Dr. Parkhurst said he had enjoyed every day of it. He felt perfectly well again, and fit for any amount of hard work. During his absence he has read no papers, preached only three times, and studied little. All his energies have been devoted to obtaining the complete rest his physicians recommended.

The greater part of his vacation Dr. Parkhurst spent in Switzerland, Germany, and France. He avoided the cities and amused himself in wheeling through the Black Forest region and along the Rhine. He was in Paris a few weeks attending to private business, and preached three times at the American Chapel, but he ignored municipal problems, and only passed through London on his way to the Continent and when on his way home. He was in Paris when the news of Henry George's death reached Europe.

"We felt the shock," he said yesterday. "It was overwhelming. It is wonderful and beautiful the power men like George exert. People may not believe in his views, but they must believe in the man."

Dr. Parkhurst paid glowing tributes to Mr. George's character and attributes, and said he was greatly surprised that the personal devotion of his followers had not been made manifest by the vote cast for the cause for which he died. He had expected the party would hold together even after the leader's death.

Asked what were his projects in reference to the Society for the Prevention of Crime, of which he is President, Dr. Parkhurst said he could not tell what the society had done or is doing. He had received no reports, and had left instructions when he went abroad that no budget should be sent to him. He supposed it was continuing the work it was organized to do.

Dr. Parkhurst will not occupy the pulpit of the Madison Square Church until next Sunday. To-day he will visit the mission on Third Avenue and receive any of his congregation who call upon him.

PENSION CLAIM REJECTED.

No Record of Alleged Sickness of C. C. Short, Late 21st N. Y. Infantry.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Assistant Secretary of the Interior Webster Davis to-day handed down a decision rejecting the claim for back pension money, amounting to several thousand dollars, filed by Charles C. Short, late of Company D, Twenty-first New York Infantry, who enlisted May 8, 1861, and was mustered out Nov. 23, 1861.

His claim was for locomotor ataxia, which he alleged rendered him absolutely helpless, and which he also alleged was contracted in line of service. Assistant Secretary Davis says there is no record of medical treatment while in the service, and no evidence whatever that he suffered from the alleged trouble in the service, and even if there were it could not be regarded as locomotor ataxia in its first stage. It was not shown that claimant was subjected to any great exposure or exertion during his service.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

The President to Write a Special Message on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—A delegation representing the officers and Directors of the Pan-American Exposition Company called on the President yesterday in company with Representative D. S. Alexander of the Niagara district and laid before him the plan of the exposition, which is to be held at La Salle, on the Niagara River, in the Summer of 1899. The location of the exposition is historic, being the site where Chevalier De La Salle constructed the Griffon, the first vessel to sail the great lakes, and in which he made his famous exploration of the Northwest territory. The President visited the site last Summer with Mrs. McKinley and several members of his Cabinet and drove the first stake of a memorial to De La Salle, which is to be erected in connection with the exposition.

Representative Alexander said to the President that the chief object of the exposition was to promote the export trade of the United States. The financial arrangements for the exposition, Mr. Alexander said, have been completed, and the work will be commenced immediately. There will be eight large buildings devoted to the eight groups into which the exhibits will be divided. The classification will follow the same lines as at the Paris Exposition of 1889 and the World's Fair of 1893.

It is intended to be purely an American exposition. While exhibits from European countries will not be declined, no formal invitation will be sent to any Government outside of the American hemisphere. It is expected that Canada, Mexico, Central America, South America, and the West Indian colonies will be represented by large displays. Formal invitations will be forwarded to the Governments of the other American republics and colonies as soon as they can be prepared, and Commissioners will be appointed to convey and present them to the proper officials.

The electrical department, which is designed to be a strong feature of the exposition, will be under the auspices of the several companies which are established on Niagara River and are using the power of the falls for electrical purposes.

President McKinley expressed decided interest in the plans for the exposition, as they were described to him. He said he appreciated its importance, and would co-operate in every way possible to promote its success. He will send a special message to Congress on this subject shortly after the opening of the next session.

Garrison's Train Wreck Inquest.

COLD SPRING, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Coroner William T. Wood of Cold Spring to-night concluded the hearing of evidence in the inquest on the bodies of the twenty-one persons who were killed in the wreck on the New York Central Railroad near Garrison's on Oct. 24. The testimony taken was unimportant, the purpose of it being only to prove the deaths of the victims and their identity. The inquest was adjourned to Friday, Dec. 3, when the jury will review the evidence and render its verdict.

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CUBANS WILL FIGHT ON

Calixto Garcia Issues a Proclamation to the Generals of His Command.

NOTHING BUT INDEPENDENCE

Any Spanish Commissioner Coming to the Army to be Tried as a Spy—Cuban Convention's Address.

Coming close on the statement of the Cuban Assembly that Cuba would treat with Spain only on the basis of absolute independence is an order issued by Gen. Calixto Garcia to the officers under his command, a copy of which was received yesterday by Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma. The letter is as follows:

"Military Department of the East,
"General Headquarters,
"BAIRE, Nov. 6, 1897.
"Third Year of Independence.

"To the Generals of the First, Second, and Third Army Corps of the East:

"Informed by the publications in the press that the Spanish Government contemplates offering autonomy, by this subterfuge to crush the revolution or to at least establish differences among us, and thereby weaken our cause, this general headquarters reminds you that the spirit and letter of your Constitution does not admit of any treaty with Spain which is not based on the absolute independence of Cuba.

"Therefore, I will be inexorable with any one, civil or military, whatever his rank, subjecting him to summary court-martial, who will submit any message, commission, or other communication from the enemy. The only channel through which propositions can be made is the supreme government of the republic, which will only entertain those which have as a basis the acknowledgment by the Spanish Government of the absolute independence of Cuba. Any commissioner sent by the enemy to make proposition looking to submission to Spain will be tried and punished as a spy.

"That in no case ignorance may be alleged, you will circulate this communication among your subordinates, including, it for a week in the Order of the Day of your headquarters, and reading it to your troops.

"CARPETA X LIBERTAD,
"Chief of the Department of the East."
CALIXTO GARCIA.

Gen. Palma has also received a copy of the pronunciamento of the convention which is to elect a President and revise the Constitution of the Republic of Cuba. It begins: "The representatives of the Cuban people to all those who interest themselves for the liberty and future of Cuba." After reference to the constitutional provision under which the body exists, the assembly declares: "When the enemy seems to abandon its system of answering war by war, which means the use of all mediums which iniquity suggests, to terminate the war by political means, which signifies as much as to substitute cruelty for perfidy, we must in fearless manner ratify once more our firm and decided determination to sustain the struggle which the Cubans are maintaining so desperately against Spain. * * *

"No special laws, nor reforms, nor autonomy, nothing that supposes under whatever name, form, or manner the subsistence of the Spanish dominion in Cuba, can terminate the actual struggle. Independence or death has been and will be our sacred and indisputable watchword. * * *

"Spain itself does not ignore the incompatibility which has existed and exists between Spaniards and Cubans. It sustains us in the struggle, and it will not disappear until the flag that has covered so many injustices, has presided over so many butcheries, and has covered and protected so many iniquities, shall be hauled down from Cuba. * * *

"Concession of autonomy! A bait to sustain a situation which is crumbling. With autonomy or without autonomy, they ordering, we always obeying; they the owners, we the slaves of 400 years. * * *

"The offer made to-day is an explicit declaration of impotency. The Spaniards send us laws when they cannot send any more soldiers. * * *

"Only a complete separation will permit Cuba to unload itself of its debt, to organize a simple administration, dictate the economical laws required by its necessities, and guarantee the indispensable peace necessary to develop its moral and material interest. Without it Cuba will always be a hotbed of discontent, a field of incessant trouble, and a theatre of interminable convulsions. * * *

"What we do now in open warfare is a sure guarantee of what we will do in times of peace. What we are is a guarantee of what we will be. * * * Our retreat when the realization of the ideals of three generations is so close at hand. * * * Only with victory or with death will we leave the fields of Cuba Libre."

The document is signed at La Yaya, Camaguey, Oct. 30, 1897, by Domingo Mendez Capote, President of the Assembly; J. Lacrete Morlot, Vice President; C. M. de Cespedes and Aurello Plevia, Secretary, and the eighteen members of the Assembly.

PROPOSED SHIP CANAL.

A Scheme to Connect Western New York Towns with Lake Ontario at Sodus Bay.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 26.—Since the recent investigations of the Deep Waterways Commission appointed by the Government to report on the best route for the proposed ship canal, much interest has been aroused in the subject throughout Western New York.

Especially in Wayne County has the matter caused considerable agitation and activity, for it is proposed by residents of that county to try to induce the commission to report favorably on a route from Lake Ontario to the sea by way of Clyde, the proposition being to connect the Erie Canal at Clyde with Lake Ontario at Sodus Bay by a canal. The distance between these two points is eleven miles, and there is a natural valley the entire distance.

The Board of Supervisors of Wayne County has taken the matter up, and numerous committees have been appointed to further the interests of the project. Congressman Payne, in whose district the proposed route lies, has advised the Supervisors to take immediate action in regard to placing the matter before the Board of Engineers, and secure, if possible, a Governmental survey of the proposed line. The Government commission will be addressed showing the route which from Sodus Bay to Clyde is along the line of the old Adams ditch.

Another proposition in connection with this route is that of extending the canal from Clyde to Geneva, connecting there with Seneca Lake, where it is claimed a naval militia could be maintained. Seneca Lake is the only body of water in the North that never freezes over in the Winter. A flotille of gunboats and a cruiser for the use of the New York State Naval Militia can be floated on Seneca Lake for less than $1,500,000. If the ship canal were extended from Clyde to Geneva, the Seneca Canal would have to be enlarged at a cost of much less than half the amount.

Foreign commerce could thus be brought to the very doors of Central New York buyers and sellers by way of the Canadian locks. Or, if the ship canal were built by way of Sodus and Clyde, then by Erie Canal and Mohawk River, this would make a direct route to New York. In case of war, an American fleet of gunboats manned by the New York State Militia could enter Canadian ports at least ten days before an English gunboat could arrive there, and every Canadian coast city of importance could be brought to terms.

The old Adams ditch, which it is proposed to use, has quite an interesting history. In the year 1841 an effort was made to secure a ship canal by this route. A charter was obtained by Gen. William H. Adams, a company was organized and the work was begun half a mile west of Clyde. After digging a portion of the channel, the water of the streams and marshes along the route were turned in to wash out the ditch. The General's property was all expended in furthering the enterprise, but it was never completed, and the work was abandoned in 1859. Evidences of the ditch are still visible. The question of a deep waterway from the great lakes to New York has brought the scheme into prominence again.

Gen. Adams, the instigator of the famous Sodus ditch, was a lawyer of ability who lived in the town of Galen and owned 600 acres of land surrounding his home, most of which is now included in the corporation of the village of Clyde. Prior to Gen. Adams's occupancy and during the anti-Masonic excitement, the old house is said to have been stoned by a mob which had gathered to wreak vengeance upon a number of Masons who had taken refuge therein, and who had prepared it for the occasion by making loopholes through the walls and barricading the doors and windows.

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THE TRIAL OF MARTIN THORN.

Indications of More Dramatic Incidents—No Explanation of the Prosecution's Sudden Close.

The trial of Martin Thorn for the murder of Guldensuppe has developed as many surprises as horrors, and the indications are that dramatic and remarkable incidents will mark its progress to the end.

No explanation has yet been given of the sudden close of the case for the people. Several important witnesses whose testimony was outlined in the opening address of District Attorney Youngs were kept off the stand. For instance, Mrs. Riger of Astoria, from whom Mrs. Nack is said to have bought the oilcloth in which two pieces of the body were wrapped, was not called. The saw which was said to have been found at College Point after the first trial, and which Mrs. Nack was taken from jail early one morning to search for, has not been produced.

Not the least light has been thrown on the mystery made by the fact that whereas Gotha says Thorn confessed that he shot Guldensuppe in the head, the doctors say the man whose dismembered body is in the morgue was killed by a stab wound in the heart. No explanation has been given of the manner of disposition of the third section of the body, which was found at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Counsel for the people abandoned the attempt, in which they were defeated by the ruling of the Court in the first trial, to prove that Thorn sent a telegram to Mrs. Nack after the murder to which he forged Guldensuppe's name. The witness, Clarke, to whom Thorn is said to have made a confession in the Tombs, saying that Gotha's story was right, was not produced. Officers of the Queens County Jail, whom the District Attorney in his opening promised to put on the stand to prove damaging admissions by Thorn, also failed to appear.

Mr. Howe, counsel for Thorn, said yesterday that he had never seen Thorn more hopeful than he was after the abrupt ending of the people's case on Friday afternoon. He denounced as "an abominable and wicked lie" the published story that Thorn had said he "could see his finish" because Mr. Howe and "Mann" Friend had made friends again, and would combine to send Mrs. Nack and himself to the chair. Mr. Howe added that he had given notice that he will sue for libel if this story is not retracted. If such a suit is begun, Thorn will be an important witness, and the remarkable complication of a condemned murderer appearing as witness in a civil action is one of the possible results.

Mr. Moss of Howe & Hummel went over to Long Island City yesterday and saw Thorn, who denied that he had made any statements or confessions or had expressed any lack of confidence in his counsel.

If Mr. Howe adheres to the determination he had reached last night he will put Thorn on the stand to-morrow morning with instructions to make a clean breast of the murder. Mr. Howe says Thorn will confess that he aided Mrs. Nack after she had killed Guldensuppe, holding the body while she cut it into pieces, but will deny that he took any active part in the killing or knew beforehand that Guldensuppe was to be killed.

On the other hand, if Thorn tells this story The People will put Mrs. Nack on the stand, and it is expected that she will reiterate her former story, in which she made Thorn appear as the instigator and perpetrator of the murder and herself his unwilling tool and accomplice.

NEW YORK FIREBOAT LAUNCHED.

The William L. Strong Touches the Water Off Camden, N. J.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 27.—The fireboat William L. Strong, named in honor of the New York Mayor, built for the New York Fire Department by John H. Dialogue & Son of this city, was launched from the shipyard of the firm at 3:28 o'clock this afternoon.

Chief Hugh Bonner and Engineer Parsons of the New York Fire Department were present, as were some of the local officials, and many spectators. At the last moment the shipbuilders received word that Mayor Strong and the Fire Commissioners of New York would not be in attendance. Immediately after the boat touched the water, a fine set of colors, the gift of Mayor Strong, were swung to the breezes from the boat.

The William L. Strong is a steel vessel of 308.8 tons' displacement, 110 feet over all, 102 feet on the water line, 20 feet beam, and of 9 feet draught. She is equipped with a compound engine, 16-inch and 30-inch by 22-inch stroke of piston; 2 Scotch boilers, each 10 feet 1 inch in diameter, and 11 feet in length and 2 duplex crank and flywheel fire pumps, with a capacity of 6,000 gallons a minute.

Japanese Consul at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Chicago has at last been recognized by the Japanese Government as a commercial point of equal importance with New York and San Francisco. A full-fledged Consul, in the person of Count Tatsugoro Nosse, arrived here last night from Victoria, B. C. Two hundred resident Japanese greeted him at the Union station. Count Nosse was trained for the Diplomatic Service as a Consular student in London, and went into active service first at Foo Chow, China. Subsequently he served in Corea, and later was appointed to the Consulate at San Francisco. Last year he was transferred to Victoria, B. C.

Minnesota Land Claim Decision.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Secretary Bliss to-day decided the case of the State of Minnesota versus John Long, John Caldwell, et al., involving large interests in Minnesota and of significance as a precedent. The issue was the construction of the act of March 3, 1879, which allowed the State to select twenty-four sections out of any public lands, to be selected by the Governor within three years of the approval of the act. The General Land Office held the three-year proviso to be mandatory; the Secretary of the Interior now construes it to be directory, permitting later selection on presentation of any reasonable excuse for delay.

An Ohio Man Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Milton E. Alles of Sydney, Ohio, has been appointed private secretary to the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Alles entered the Government service in 1887 as an assistant messenger, and in the following year passed the civil service examination, and was appointed to a law clerkship in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. Since that time he has passed all the regular examinations, and in consequence has been advanced through all of the grades of the classified service.

Will Advise Durrant's Execution.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—Acting Attorney General Carter has been informed by Attorney General Fitzgerald that, after the present legal quibble has been decided, he will advise Warden Hale to carry out the execution of Theodore Durrant, regardless of any new legal proceeding that may be instituted by Durrant's attorney. Durrant will be resentenced as soon as the controversy now pending is settled.

Charge Against a Naval Chaplain.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Navy Department has received from Capt. Picking of the receiving ship Wabash, charges against Chaplain M. M. Goodwin of that vessel. The charges are that the Chaplain has been of irregular habits, and he has been furnished a copy of the document to make answer and show why he should not be tried by court-martial.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Sixty-five fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day, including the following in New York: McLean, Newton Baldwin; Obernburg, Jacob Rutz; Perryville, C. H. Tarbell; Speedsville, Franklin N. Patch.

CUBAN PATRIOTS RETURN

Dr. Agramonte Tells of the Horrors of the Morro Prison at Santiago.

PARTY BETRAYED BY A GUIDE

Twelve Men Captured, and Only Two, Both New Yorkers, Are Now Released—Gen. Corona, It Is Declared, Is Being Tortured to Death.

Two Cuban patriots, Dr. Frank Agramonte and Thomas J. Sainz, arrived in this city yesterday on the steamer Santiago. Both are young men, and American citizens. They have been imprisoned in the Spanish fortress at Santiago, Cuba, for more than two and a half years.

Dr. Agramonte is now with his father and mother, at 110 Lexington Avenue, while Sainz's home is at 1,461 Madison Avenue. Both left New York on a filibustering expedition for Cuba nearly three years ago. They saw little fighting, however, as they were captured in an engagement shortly after arriving in Cuba.

When seen yesterday, Dr. Agramonte, who held a commission as Captain in the Cuban Army, said in regard to his experiences and treatment by the Spanish officers and soldiers:

"We left New York on Feb. 28, 1895, bound for Costa Rica. Before leaving Costa Rica we met Gen. Antonio Maceo. We went to Jamaica, and from there in the schooner Honor, with stores and ammunition, arrived at Santiago Province on April 1.

"There were twenty-three in our expedition. We had several encounters with some Spanish volunteers. Our guide betrayed us, and we were captured by the Spanish soldiers in command of Major Gen. Lineras Punto, commanding Santiago Province. That was on April 12, 1895. Since then and until Nov. 13, 1897, we were confined in the Morro prison.

"Our treatment was terrible. The food we could not eat, and the water they brought us was not fit for use. They took our clothing, money, and jewelry. We were continually insulted by the Spanish officers and soldiers. Several times our lives were in danger. We tried to escape, but without success. There were twelve of us captured, but only two have been liberated. Brig. Gen. Pallo Corona was confined in the same cell with us. He is being tortured to death.

"It was through the influence of my family and Mr. Hyatt, the American Consul at Santiago, that we were released.

"The Spanish soldiers are very dissatisfied and are leaving the army and joining the Cubans every day. They have not been paid for months and are half starved. The fever has killed many of them. I was in the battle where Gen. Victor Coombat was killed and Gen. José Maceo, a brother of Antonio Maceo, barely escaped."

Frank Agramonte is twenty-six years old. He is a dentist, a graduate of Grammar School No. 55, and a member of the Twelfth Regiment. His father is Emilio Agramonte, the President of two Cuban revolutionary clubs.

Frank, or "Don Pancho," as he is called by his family, was intrusted by the Cuban Junta with an expedition for Cuba. He closed his story yesterday by saying:

"You might say that I saw a proclamation issued by the Cuban Government to Gen. Calixto Garcia that Cuba will accept nothing but independence from Spain, and that the Spanish officers in Santiago say the cause is lost to them."

TWO NEW ELEVATED STATIONS.

One at 140th Street and Eighth Avenue and a Supplemental One at 116th Street.

Ground was broken yesterday for two new stations for the Manhattan Railway Company on the upper west side of the city. The station which will be completed first is just below One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, where it will almost adjoin the present elevated station. A second station at this particular point is rendered necessary by the fact that the enormous patronage of the express trains here interferes with the movement of the local trains. There are only two tracks at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and the "expresses" and the local trains use the same tracks. In consequence of the loading and unloading of trains at this station during rush hours frequently three or four trains are "bunched" waiting their respective turns to draw up to the station.

General Manager Fransioli said last evening that he hoped to have this new station ready for use in about five weeks. The structure will be up to the highest standard of elevated stations, and will cost in the neighborhood of $50,000. It will be used exclusively by the Ninth Avenue express trains, all passengers on the expresses being required to board and leave the cars by way of the new platform, which, like the present platform, will be between the two tracks. The two stations will be connected by a series of stairways similar to the arrangement at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The other new station will be at One Hundred and Fortieth Street. This station is built in compliance with the urgent requests of the people who live along the line of the elevated road between the old stations at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street Street. There has been much complaint for the past two years of the inadequacy of the two existing stations to meet the needs of that neighborhood. The work of construction on the station at One Hundred and Fortieth Street will proceed more leisurely than on the new one at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, although it is not proposed to waste any time. At One Hundred and Fortieth Street, however, stations are to be built on both sides of the street, and it is believed by General Manager Fransioli that the work will not be completed before the first of next March, and perhaps not by that time unless the weather is favorable.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Col. William G. Rice, Albany; Senator James McMillan and Hugh McMillan, Detroit; Capt. Fitzherbert, London; Charles Denby, Jr., Pekin, China; Sir Henry Lynch-Morris, Dublin.

IMPERIAL—William Harty, M. P., and Joseph Irving, M. P., Canada.

MANHATTAN—George L. Fargo, Boston; Senator Redfield Proctor, Vermont; J. H. Phipps, Jr., Pittsburg.

MURRAY HILL—F. N. Sands, Newport; Lieut. Earl C. Carnahan, United States Army.

STURTEVANT—Dr. Clement Biddle, United States Navy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Hotchkiss, dry goods; 55 White Street.
Cottrell & Leonard, Albany, N. Y.; D. Leonard, hats and caps; Hotel Manhattan; Heineman & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; E. Heineman, hats and caps; Hoffman House.
Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Dainty, carpets and upholstery goods; 104 Worth Street; Holland House.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. Jordan, upholstery goods; 8 Greene Street; Everett House.
Kelly, W., Atlanta, Ga.; R. E. Donnelly, notions and hats; Gilsey House.
Palmer, F. H., Portland, Me., laces and millinery; Plaza Hotel.
Partridge, H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. Smith, fancy goods and toys; Hotel Vendome.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Harris, clothing; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hoffman House.
St. Onye, The, & O'Neil Company, Providence, R. I.; A. J. St. Onge, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Sumner & Co., Asheville, N. C.; F. A. Sumner, notions and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; H. H. Sturtevant, clothing, woolens, cloaks, and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Albemarle Hotel.
Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. P. Lyman, furnishing goods; 309 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.
Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. A. Ray, carpets; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

GROCERIES.
IT PAYS TO BUY THE BEST.
Send for price list of choice Family Groceries to
L. J. CALLANAN
Successor to
CALLANAN & KEMP,
41 and 43 Vesey St., New York City.

The Best Breads,
the best biscuits, the best flours, the best cereals, served by our wagons daily.
HEALTH FOOD COMPANY,
61 5th Av., Cor. 13th St.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Good Things for Children at Low Prices.

BISHOP DRESSES, 6 mos. to 2 yrs., of fine nainsook, neck and sleeves trimmed with fine embroidery, 50c.
CASHMERE DRESSES, 2 and 3 yrs., dainty colors, tucked yoke, shoulder lappets trimmed with ribbon, 2 and 3 yrs., $2.85.

SCHOOL DRESSES, bright plaid, basket weave. Sleeves, yoke, shoulder trimming, collar and belt of plain cloth, trimmed with black braid, (sleeves have twenty rows of braid), 4 to 12 years. $4.30 to $5.70.

SCHOOL GIRL'S HAT. Plain cloth, soft crown, stiff corded brim, side trimming of cloth and quills. $2.50.

GIRLS' SHIRT WAISTS, all wool serge, red, brown, or navy blue, $2.85.

SCHOOL STOCKINGS, fast black, ribbed, double knees, heels, and toes; medium weight for girls; extra heavy for boys, 25c.

GINGHAM APRONS, full two yards wide, box plaited front, waist back, sailor collar, 2 to 8 years. 65c.

FOR THE BOY AT SCHOOL. All wool flannel waists, in desirable colors, plaited front and back, 85c.

WINTER PETTICOATS, English moreen, deep ruffle, changeable colors, $3.00. Imported wool, dainty colors, 55c. to $1.00.

BOYS' REEFERS. Blue chinchilla. All wool, fast color. Made by Boys' Tailors and made right—2 1-2 to 8 yrs., $5.00.

COLD FEET GOWNS. Little feet not confined, but always covered. Canton flannel, $1.35. All wool flannel, $2.00.

FOR BABY BOYS, 2 to 4 yrs. A pretty house dress, bright all wool flannel, plaited back and front, $2.25.

While it is true that we have the finest and most expensive articles for children's wear, it is equally true that at no other store in the world can Boys and Girls of all ages be dressed well, from Hats to Shoes, so economically.

60-62 West 23d Street.

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION

A New Phase of the Emigrant Trouble with Japan Comes to the Surface.

MR. DUBOIS'S CHANGE OF FRONT

Both He and Senator Pettigrew Practically Opposed to Annexation—The Senator's Speech to Natives—Four Hawaiians to Go to Washington.

HONOLULU, Nov. 20, via San Francisco, Nov. 27.—Advices received to-day from Japan are that no progress has been made in the negotiations about the emigrant affair, owing to the fact that Hawaii sticks invariably to the policy of procrastination, in the hope, it is claimed, of transferring the responsibility of paying the compensation to the United States, but not affecting the proposed annexation. At this juncture another difficulty has sprung up. A certain emigrant company in Honolulu has unlawfully appropriated the deposit money of the emigrants, and Minister Shimamura attempted to bring the matter before the authorities. The company, greatly astonished at the attitude of the Minister, threatened to disclose all the weak points of Japan in the negotiations at issue should the Minister insist on carrying out his plan to the bitter end.

Under these circumstances, the current trouble is at present in a state of suspense. While matters stand in this way in Hawaii, the relations of Japan with the United States have become more friendly, and the latter is inclined to advise the Hawaiian Government to pay the indemnity at once to Japan if it really desires the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. Before long instructions will be dispatched to that effect to Minister Sewall at this place. In fact, the Hawaiian Government may be induced to accept the proposal of the United States and pay the damages, as a heavy expense will be incurred in leaving the dispute to arbitration. Should this turn out to be a fact, the Hawaiian affair will be settled earlier than expected.

Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota and ex-Senator Dubois of Idaho will leave for San Francisco to-day. Both men are practically against annexation. It is a change of front on the part of Dubois. When he was a member of the Senate, L. A. Thurston, who was then Hawaiian Minister at Washington, remarked and repeated frequently that Senator Dubois was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the annexation proposal.

In a recent speech before a meeting of Hawaiians at Hilo, Hawaii, Pettigrew said:

"We came to your island for the purpose of asking what the people who live in this country thought about the question of annexation of the islands, and also to see what we could learn about the desirability of annexing these islands, if we found the people wanted them annexed on the part of the United States. I have supposed that many of your people were in favor of annexation, because it has been so reported and talked of by many, and I have failed to

BERING SEA DIFFERENCES

Canada Desired to Merge the Seal Question with the Tariff and Other Issues.

NO CHANCE OF AN AGREEMENT

Sir Louis Davies Says the Herd Has Diminished, but There Is No Immediate Danger of Extinction—Pelagic Sealing on the Wane.

TORONTO, Nov. 27.—Sir Louis H. Davies, at a meeting of Liberals here last night, referred to his recent visit to Washington to attend the seal conference. The seal experts, he said, settled the question of fact in such a way that hereafter it cannot be opened up. We know exactly where we are. We know that the seal herd has diminished in an extraordinary degree in late years, but we know that pelagic sealing has diminished more than the herd and by a far greater percentage.

"We know, too, as a declaration of the experts of both countries, that there is no immediate danger of the extinction of the herd, and that the kind of pelagic sealing practiced by Canadian fishermen does not imperil or threaten the existence of the herd, and we know further that, as a commercial venture, it does not pay either country. That is about the sum and substance of the case.

Continuing, Sir Louis said: "It was pointed out to the Americans that Canada had taken her stand in reference to her tariff; had proclaimed and given effect to a preferential trade arrangement, and that the representatives could not enter into any agreement which should directly or indirectly prejudice the principle of preference. They were told that the right to catch seals being a national right, vindicated by the great Paris Tribunal as a legitimate industry on the part of British subjects, could not be disposed of for a mere money consideration; that Canada did not sell national rights for money but that her representatives were willing that it should be treated as one of a number of those large questions and put, as it were, in the hodge-podge in the settlement.

"If the United States could see their way clear to admit our lumber, to make coal reciprocally free on both sides, to make fish, salt and fresh, free, and such articles as barley, eggs, potatoes, and other things of that kind, an arrangement might be come to which would be mutually profitable and satisfactory to both countries. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had not surrendered one iota of Canadian rights or Canadian privileges."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The State Department declined to say anything to-day respecting the answer of the Canadian Government on the seal question, details of which were telegraphed to the press from Ottawa last night, further than to state that no communication on the subject had been received from either the British Embassy or from Ottawa.

The published report of the conference which tok place between Mr. Foster and the British and Canadian representatives on Nov. 16 shows that the proposition now reported from Ottawa as having been formulated by the Canadian Government was proposed at that time and definitely declined by Mr. Foster.

It was then distinctly stated that the Government of the United States could not consent to make the seal question dependent upon the complex question of reciprocity, revision of our tariff, or other matters, unless there should be a suspension of the slaughter of the seals while the negotiations and resulting legislation were pending. It is not likely the President will reverse the decision of the Government upon a renewal of the proposal.

THE CONFESSION OF FUDA.

He Exonerates Impossino from the Murder of Maria Carmela, and Pleads for His Own Life.

Information has been received at the Italian Consulate in this city in regard to a confession made by Giuseppe Fuda, assuming the sole responsibility for murdering his wife, Maria Carmela, near East Norwalk, Conn., in February last, and exonerating Nicodemo Impossino from participation in the crime. Both men are in the Connecticut State Prison, waiting to be hanged for the murder, Fuda on Dec. 3 and Impossino on Dec. 17. Fuda, in trying to save his life, at first sought to fasten the murder upon his friend.

Fuda's confession was made to Father Flannery, who visited him in prison. The reasons which Fuda gives for his act are the unfaithfulness and extravagance of his wife, and, although the murder was premeditated and planned, he does not think that he ought to suffer the death penalty. Her offenses against him, he says, began in Italy. He came on to America, and sent her $125, a large portion of which she gave to a man, and when she came on to this country to join him she disgraced him here also.

Then, he says, he conceived the idea of killing her, and told Impossino, who offered to conduct him to a place where he could commit the murder without being seen by any one. Fuda accepted the offer, and the two men, inveigled the woman on board a train in the evening, and took her to the place where her body was found.

"We three got into the train," says the confession, "and arrived at that accursed spot. Impossino says: 'I will go and see if any one is on the bridge, and when I say "All right," you will kill her.' He said, "All right,' and I, mad as I was, killed her and ran to join Impossino where he stood."

The two men went to Stamford, and the following morning Fuda came on to New York. When he was arrested he charged Impossino with the murder, believing, as he says, that both would escape the death penalty. But after both were sentenced to death his conscience troubled him, and he decided to tell the truth.

At this stage of the confession Fuda says: "For the conduct of that woman I should not take more than ten or fifteen years of imprisonment, because I left nothing wanting to her ease of life. She did everything she liked. She even left the keys of the house and the property to her lover in Italy. She loved them all, and I, poor young man, worked for them."

The Warden of the State prison will present the confession to the Connecticut State Board of Pardons, that meets on Dec. 6.

HARTFORD, Nov. 27.—Warden Woodbridge to-day received a telegram from the Italian Consulate in New York in relation to Fuda's confession. The Consul intimated that it is important that Impossino's counsel place Fuda's confession in legal shape for use before the Board of Pardons and for a new trial. He stated that he would write to the Board of Pardons, the Governor, and the District Attorney. Impossino has not been notified of Fuda's confession.

Dinners for Many Poor Families.

The New York Family Home Relief Society of 154 West Houston Street, which was founded nearly three years ago, accomplished its greatest piece of charity work on Thanksgiving Day, when it gave dinners to 315 poor mothers and children at their own homes. Each applicant to the society was found to be worthy of the charity before any gift was made.

Lieut. Peary Goes to England.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Peary sailed yesterday on the Cunard Line steamship Lucania. The arctic explorer will lecture Dec. 6 before the Royal Geographical Society in London, and a week later before the Scottish Geographical Society, at Edinburgh. While abroad Lieut. Peary will also select a suitable Scotch whaler for his proposed arctic expedition.

Mutinous Sailors Discharged.

James Debinett and Richard Knight, the mutinous seamen of the Nova Scotian bark Athloss, were discharged by the British Consul yesterday, the Captain having decided not to press the complaint.

NEW JERSEY SENATORSHIP.

Gov. Griggs Likely to Re-enter the Fight—Many Candidates in Both Parties.

TRENTON, Nov. 27.—There is a possibility that Gov. Griggs may reconsider his decision in connection with the coming United States Senatorial contest and re-enter the fight. The Republican newspaper which generally speaks for the Governor says in a recent issue:

"In spite of his formal withdrawal, there is every indication that there is still a strong sentiment in favor of Gov. Griggs for United States Senator, and if it goes much further it may become necessary for him to make another declaration, provided he be of the same mind as when he made the first one."

Gov. Griggs has declared war openly against John Kean, who is regarded generally as the strongest Republican candidate for Senator Smith's seat. The Governor is now interesting himself in the organization of the Legislature, favoring the election of Assemblyman Watkins of Gloucester for Speaker and Senator Voorhees for President of the Senate. He favors the former because he hails from Gen. Sewell's bailiwick, and he particularly needs friends there.

The Griggs leaders figure it out that the defeat of the Republicans in Burlington, Middlesex, and Monmouth means the routing of the Kean forces, and that the Democratic majorities indicate an uprising against the local leaders who dictated in the name of John Kean. The secret of this activity of the Griggs leaders is not so much the hope that Gov. Griggs can be elected United States Senator as that he can be instrumental in defeating John Kean, who dislikes the Governor as cordially as Gov. Griggs dislikes him.

This means a concentration of the anti-Kean forces, or a partial resurrection of the old anti-Sewell element. It means, also, that Gov. Griggs and Vice President Hobart will dissolve their political relationship, and that Gov. Griggs will wage a personal campaign against his political enemies.

The Vice President has always been the Governor's adviser in political matters, but he is keeping out of this Senatorial squabble. Mr. Hobart does not desire to antagonize Gen. Sewell in any way, because it would result in internal strife in two-thirds of the counties of the State. There are, however a goodly number of hotheads in the State, who are just clamoring for such a fight.

The number of Democratic candidates for the United States Senate is increasing since the election. William D. Daly, the Senator from Hudson, who claims to be the original Bryan man in New Jersey, is referred to as the logical candidate. Clarence T. Atkinson of Burlington County, who stood out stanchly for silver when the Democratic State Convention went for gold, has many supporters. Mayor James M. Seymour of Newark has some boomers in Essex County, as has Prosecutor Elvin Crane of the same place. Ex-Congressman Johnston Corbin of Warren, a young man who has had an ambition to be Governor for several years, is considered a strong candidate.

Mercer County favors Gen. R. A. Donnelly, who is now the Quartermaster General of the State, and was formerly a department commander of the Grand Army. Donnelly is a gold Democrat. Passaic County presents William B. Gourley, the former Prosecutor. Ex-Judge Howard E. Carrow is Camden County's candidate. He is opposed by William J. Thompson, the race-track owner, but the Thompson faction in Camden County has been suppressed. In Hudson County ex-Sheriff "Bob" Davis, Allan L. McDermott, and many others favor Supreme Court Justice Job Lippincott. Democrats are not lacking in material to put up almost any kind of a ticket.

The Republicans have numerous candidates, but it all depends upon the drift of the Griggs and Kean sentiment who will be the standard bearer. State Controller William Hancock is being pushed by the friends of John Kean. Judge J. Frank Fort of Essex County, who nominated Vice President Hobart in the St. Louis Convention, is said to be the candidate of the friends of Gov. Griggs. Congressman Mahlon Pitney is considered a good compromise candidate. Senator Foster M. Voorhees is regarded as a possibility. Gov. Griggs would accept Senator Voorhees if he could not get Judge Fort. The young men of Essex County will push the new Register, Alfred Skinner, not expecting that he will get the nomination, but putting him in line for 1902.

A NEW POWERFUL LIGHT.

The United States Consul Makes a Report of an Invention—Criticism by E. G. Love.

An official report from P. V. Deuster, the United States Consul at Crefeld, Germany, on a new method of producing a powerful light by the consumption of gas, has been published by the State Department at Washington. It is asserted by the inventor of this system that "it will in time do away with the illuminating of public places, &c., with the electric arc light." The inventor, Mr. Salzenberg, is the Director of the gas works of the City of Crefeld.

His system, says the Consular report, "is based upon the discovery that when the pressure of the gas is considerably increased upon the incandescent body, the said body emits a golden-yellow light, very agreeable to the eye, displaying objects in their natural colors.

"The gas is supplied to the burner at a pressure of about 3½ atmospheres, the burner, to withstand this high pressure, being of special construction. A single incandescent jet of the ordinary size can emit a light of much more than 1,000 candle-power. The light is of such intensity that a person is enabled to read the finest print at a distance of 100 to 150 feet. The inventor says that the cost of his incandescent light of 1,500 candle-power is only 4½ cents per hour, while that of the ordinary electric light of 400 candle-power is (in Germany) 14 cents per hour. In the apparatus constructed by Salzenberg, a hydraulic pressure of 3.5 atmospheres, and even more, may be forced through the improved Auer burner."

The invention, it is added, is only applicable where water works exist. Mr. Salzenberg has applied for letters patent in this country.

The remarkable claims made for this new light were submitted yesterday to a recognized expert in the science of illumination, E. G. Love, the City Gas Examiner, whose laboratory is at 122 Bowery. Mr. Love, after reading the report of Consul Deuster, at once declared that the invention described in it was, in his opinion, without practical value for general use.

"I do not believe," said he, "that what is claimed for it can be accomplished. The pressure of three and a half atmospheres is greater, in the first place, than any city gas main would withstand. Of course, it would be possible to make mains heavy enough to resist that pressure, but if they were of cast iron, it would be difficult to select any that would not be so porous that the gas would escape. In buildings, especially in private houses, the consequence of even a very slight vent under so enormous a pressure can be imagined. You will observe, too, that this system is said to be only available where water works exist, or, as I suppose is intended also to be said, where water works can be profitably established. This fact at once renders useless any consideration of it so far as many of our larger cities is concerned. With any other than natural water power the cost of producing so high a pressure would be so great as to preclude the sale of the gas at a profit.

"But, even granting that this pressure could be obtained without too great a cost, I do not think that the exploiting of the gas commercially would be feasible. I do not believe that the results which are mentioned can be attained. The intensity of the light may be increased by the great pressure, but not in so great a degree. As to the modification of the quality of the light, there is nothing at all new in that. It is accomplished simply by the use of 'mantles,' such as are already in extensive use in this country, and contain certain oxides affecting the color of the rays."

Portraits for the Clearing House.

Thomas W. Wood, President of the National Academy of Design, has painted three more portraits for the gallery in the meeting room of the Clearing House Association. One is of Thomas Tilliston, who was the first President of the Clearing House and President of the Phenix National Bank, and the others of George D. Lymen, first Clearing House manager, and his successor, William H. Camp. Mr. Tilliston's portrait is donated by his family, and those of Messrs. Lymen and Camp were subscribed for by bank Presidents.

E. ELLERY ANDERSON REPLIES.

Defends in Vigorous Terms His Previous Request to Corporation Counsel Scott.

Commissioner E. Ellery Anderson of the Board of Education has written a letter to Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, in reply to Mr. Scott's letter to him of Nov. 22, in which the former's request for certification of the justice of bills presented by Judge Allison to the board was denied. Among other things, in a communication filling seven typewritten pages, Mr. Anderson says:

"In your letter to me of Nov. 22, in answer to mine of Nov. 18, you criticise a reference by me to the fund for the acquisition of school sites by the Board of Education as 'its' fund. If I have overestimated your intelligence in assuming that you would correctly understand this possessive pronoun, and it be really true that the use of this word has led you to the conclusion that I meant to assume that the Board of Education had a proprietary interest in the fund provided by law for the acquisition of school sites, I beg leave to disclaim any such intention. I meant then to say, and I now mean to say, that the fund in question is a trust fund for the benefit of our school system; that the Board of Education is constituted the Trustee of that fund, and that by the terms of the law itself no expenditure therefrom can be authorized or made without the approval and requisition of the Board of Education.

"I wish to say, as an officer of the board, that I will at any time give patient attention to any communication coming from you, or coming from any officer connected with the city Government, or coming from any citizen, if possessed of reasonable familiarity with the facts, charging extravagance or want of discretion upon any committee or department of the Board of Education, and that I do not claim for that the possession of omniscience or of an infallible judgment, or the right to stigmatize any just and proper inquiry as to its proceedings as being either 'peremptory' or 'discourteous,' terms which you have thought proper to apply to my communication to you in this matter.

"I have become quite accustomed, Mr. Corporation Counsel, in the course of an active practice now approximating half a century, to differences of opinion between counsel, but this is the first occasion in which an inquiry of this nature, made in the discharge of an official duty, made in entire good faith, and made on behalf of a board whose approval was required by law before the bill could be properly presented for payment, has been stigmatized as discourteous. Your criticism is childishly petulant and unworthy the office which you hold.

"You close your letter by declining to accede to my request to furnish me with the affidavits upon which Judge Allison's bills have been taxed. Would it not have been simpler, Mr. Scott, to have told me that no affidavits were used upon the taxation of Judge Allison's bills, instead of declaring, with the air of a martyred patriot, who will spend millions for defense but not a dollar for tribute, that you are compelled to decline to accede to my request?

"I cannot admit that a certificate signed by you satisfies the requirements of the law. I mean no reflection whatever upon the good faith of your certificate, but it is not proof of the value of the services. It is nothing but your opinion of what the counsel ought to receive.

"In conclusion, let me say that the Board of Education is desirous of approving Mr. Allison's bills if they are just and reasonable, but that they are unable to take such action until they have received proper evidence upon which to base their approval. I cannot, on behalf of the board, accept your certificate as sufficient evidence of the fact.

"On behalf of the board of Education, I shall advise the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that these bills have not been approved by us, and that they cannot, therefore, be paid from the proceeds of bonds issued under Chapter 728 of the Laws of 1896."

ITALIAN TRAVELERS LEFT.

Two Hundred and Fifty Holders of Steerage Tickets Crowded from the Steamship Werra.

There was much indignation yesterday among 250 persons who held steerage tickets for the Bremen steamship Werra, but who were left on the pier when the vessel sailed. They were Italians who were going home to spend the Winter.

The Werra has steerage accommodations for about 800 passengers. When the agents came to count the ticket holders they found 1,240. All over 800 were told they would have to wait for the next steamer. This created much angry excitement, and Capt. Mueller, fearing a riot, transferred the second cabin passengers to the first cabin, and the second cabins were filled with persons holding steerage tickets. In this way all were accommodated but 250.

The company's agents said they had the same trouble every year at this time, owing to the fact that agents in Western cities sold tickets without advising the company's officers in New York. The Italian exodus generally begins about the end of November and continues until Christmas.

LA TOURAINE'S ROUGH VOYAGE.

A Heavy Sea Boarded Her and Did Much Damage—Other Arrivals.

The French Line steamship La Touraine, which arrived yesterday, had a particularly severe passage, and her 450 passengers were glad to reach port. Many of them had been unable to sleep, so tempestuous was the voyage, and nearly all had been victims of seasickness. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday there were heavy gales from the south and southwest, and the vessel was buffeted by tremendous seas. One sea boarded the vessel and did considerable damage, tearing away the iron work about the charthouse, a part of the bridge railing, demolishing a ventilator, damaging a section of the deck railing, and carrying away two gangway ladders lashed to the rail outboard. Water found its way into the cabin and did some damage there.

Among La Touraine's passengers were Judge H. S. Dewey of Boston, A. Grip, Swedish Minister at Washington; M. Boldini, the painter, and Antonio G. Castro.

The Cunard Line steamship Etruria, which arrived, had among her passengers Mr. H. L. Blosse, G. D. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Norman McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sanderson, and Mark Warburton.

On the White Star Line steamship Adriatic there came the Rev. E. J. Power, W. L. Trowbridge, and Capt. J. B. Eakins.

Among the arrivals on the American Line steamship Paris were Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baldwin, Mrs. N. Cameron, Hartley Davis, Thomas H. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Finlay, E. C. Larned, Capt. and Mrs. Samuel M. Mills, United States Army; Clarence Stetson, John P. Alvord, and W. P. Gray.

Woman Stops a Burglary.

Miss Mary Connors, who is sixty-two years old and crippled, yesterday brought about the arrest of three alleged burglars in Jersey City. She occupies a room over Thomas Dwyer's saloon at 181 Morgan Street. At 2 o'clock A. M. she was aroused by a noise in the rear yard. Looking out she saw three men trying to force the rear door of the saloon. They heard her open the window and escaped over the fence, but not until she had recognized one of them as James O'Neill. She went out and notified Patrolman Rodgers. He and Patrolman Maifly found the men at a saloon in Henderson Street. O'Neill said he had no home. The others said they were James English of 514 Henderson Street and James Flanagan of 217 Grand Street. They were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Princess Chimay's Mother Here.

Mrs. John Morrow, mother of the Princess Chimay, and her husband, Capt. Morrow, late of the Royal Grenadiers of Canada, were passengers on the Paris, which arrived yesterday. They are going to Chicago, Mrs. Morrow, through her lawyer, who was at the pier, said that she had not seen her daughter for a long time; that there was no possibility of a reconciliation with the Prince; that she was sure the Princess had not married Rigo, and she did not think she would. She was also quite positive that the Princess would not go on the stage.

Salvation Army Recruits Arrive.

Col. Souton, formerly Secretary of the Salvation Army in Sweden and Norway, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Paris. He is to take charge of the foreign branch of the army in this country. Mrs. Caroline Frost recently came here to start a service of free-trained nurses in the army and arrange for several nurses to come from London. Two arrived on the Paris. There was also on the Paris Ensign Yunase Kera, a former Buddhist who was converted to the army.

Good news—are what our ads. always contain. You can come to us and get a very fine imported black vicuna thibet for coat and vest, with a suitable English striped trousering, suit to order $20.00. Prince Albert $23.00. Either of these is just the thing for dress wear. Overcoats of an extra fine grade of kersey, melton, or covert cloth, lined with wool and satin yoke, or all satin, $18.00. A business suit of an elegant mixed worsted or imported cheviot $16.00. Full dress suit, made of English Drape, lined with silk that we guarantee to wear satisfactorily 3 years, $30.00. Inverness made of the famous Society cloth, lined with silk, $25.00.

We give you present and future protection! A year's guarantee or your money back!

SAMPLES GIVEN OR MAILED FREE.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th St.

We Have No Other Store.

EXPENSES OF A BIG HOSPITAL.

Some Items of the Yearly Outlay of St. Luke's in This City.

The cost of running a great hospital is set forth in detail in the annual report of the Superintendent to the Board of Managers of St. Luke's Hospital, in this city. The aggregate expenses of this institution for the last fiscal year were $153,299.04, of which all but about $5,000 was for house and hospital supplies, care, and help. The total cost of food supplies was $48,673, and the daily cost per capita of food for inmates amounted to a little more than 29 cents.

Beef, mutton, and lamb, poultry and milk were the principal items in the list of table supplies. Beef appears to have been the mainstay of the hospital in the food line, more than 88,000 pounds having been consumed, at a cost of $9,460. Of mutton and lamb, 30,420 pounds were bought, at an outlay of $3,387, and 33,053 pounds of poultry cost $4,153. A comparatively small quantity of fish was used, and game constituted an inconsequential item in the expenses. An average of 472 quarts of milk were used daily, at an aggregate cost of $6,884. Other items of the food consumption were: 16,704 dozen eggs, 20,115 pounds of butter, 321 barrels of flour, 907 barrels of potatoes, 29,850 pounds of sugar, and 1,736 pounds of tea. There were nearly 2,500 patients in the hospital during the year.

For drugs and medicines $3,045 was spent, $3,414 for gauze for dressings and bandages, $495 for adhesive plaster, $834 for disinfectants, and $562 for ether. The patients consumed $810 worth of wine, $86 worth of ale and beer, and $779 worth of mineral water. The expenditure for surgical instruments amounted to $698, for ligatures $764, for oxygen gas $458, for orthopedic apparatus $705, and for absorbent cotton $569. The salary list of the nursing department amounted to $19,256.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	7:02	Sun sets	4:35	Moon sets	9:24

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	10:27	Gov. Isl'd.	10:50	H. Gate	
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	11:13	Gov. Isl'd.	11:38	H. Gate	12:39

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, NOV. 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*11:00 A. M.	
Lincluden, Newcastle		
San Agustin, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Spree, Southampton and Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores		

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1.

Adriatic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Bolivia, Naples		
Paris, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yumuri, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 2.

Corean, Glasgow		
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*Supplementary mails. After the closing of the regular supplementary mails, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 29 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to December 1 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes here at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) NOV. 28.

Ceylon, Havre, Nov. 9.
El Sol, New Orleans, Nov. 26.
Evelyn, Cardiff, Nov. 13.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, Nov. 12.
Kingswood, Swansea, Nov. 15.
Orinoco, Bermuda, Nov. 25.
Prins Willem II., Port au Prince, Nov. 21.
Strabo, St. Lucia, Nov. 19.
Strathisle, Liverpool, Nov. 10.
Thomas Turnbull, Gibraltar, Nov. 13.

MONDAY, NOV. 29.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Nov. 23.
Bovic, Liverpool, Nov. 19.
Creole, New Orleans, Nov. 24.
Gate City, Savannah, Nov. 26.
Nasmyth, St. Lucia, Nov. 22.
San Marcos, Galveston, Nov. 23.
Segurança, Havana, Nov. 25.
Scindia, Gibraltar, Nov. 14.
Veendam, Rotterdam, Nov. 18.

TUESDAY, NOV. 30.

Excelsior, New Orleans, Nov. 23.
Exeter City, Swansea, Nov. 15.
Mohawk, London, Nov. 18.
Southwark, Antwerp, Nov. 20.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Nov. 19.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1.

Concho, Havana, Nov. 27.
Fulda, Gibraltar, Nov. 22.
Idaho, London, Nov. 18.
Panama, Bordeaux, Nov. 17.
Pisa, Havre, Nov. 17.

EXHIBITION
OF
Marie Antoinette Relics

Originally the Property of the Wet-Nurse of the Unfortunate Dauphin, Louis XVII.,
—TOGETHER WITH—
A Fine and Extensive Selection of Portraits of the Queen and Her Court, Secured During My Last Trip Abroad.

THE EXHIBITION
WILL CONTINUE FROM
Saturday, November the 27th, to December the 4th, inclusive.

E. F. BONAVENTURE,
No. 6 West 33d Street,
Opposite the "Waldorf." NEW YORK CITY.

BUY YOUR FURS FROM THE MANUFACTURER, C. C. SHAYNE, 424 St., near 6th Av. Russian Sable, Otter, Seal, and Persian Lamb specialties. Wholesale and retail.

THURSDAY, DEC. 2.

Allianca, Colon, Nov. 24.
America, London, Nov. 20.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Nov. 29.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Nov. 27.
Germanic, Liverpool, Nov. 24.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Nov. 19.
Miami, Galveston, Nov. 25.

FRIDAY, DEC. 3.

City of Everett, Gibraltar, Nov. 20.
Deutschland, Hamburg, Nov. 20.
St. Paul, Southampton, Nov. 27.

Arrived.

SS Paris, Watkins, Southampton Nov. 20, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:57 A. M.

SS Santiago, Leighton, Guantanamo, &c., Nov. 11, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:35 A. M.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Ferguson, Liverpool Nov. 20 and Queenstown 21, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:53 A. M.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Janssen, Hamburg Nov. 12, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 P. M.

Adriatic, (Br.,) Lindsay, Liverpool Nov. 17 and Queenstown 18, with mdse and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 6:50 A. M.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Dincklage, Rotterdam Nov. 13, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 P. M.

SS El Monte, Parker, New Orleans 5 days, with mdse. to J. T. San Sickle.

Bark Rose Innes, Colcord, Turk's Island 10 days, with salt to order—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

SS Ardanhu, (Br.,) Walker, Kingston, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M.

SS Ulriken, (Nor.,) Bergha, Limerick Nov. 12, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:10 P. M.

Bark Ethel V. Boynton of Harrington, Me., Mitchell, Montevideo June 25, with hides to the United States Leather Company—vessel to Miller, Bull & Knowlton.

SS Leona, Wilder, Galveston Nov. 20, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Santelli, Havre Nov. 21, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Russ, Stettin Nov. 11, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Strathleven, (Br.,) Moar, Barry Nov. 14, in ballast. Anchored in the Lower Bay for orders.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Spliedt, Hamburg Nov. 5, with mdse. to the Hamburg-American Line. Reported south of Fire Island at 6:45 P. M.

SS Scotia, (Ger.,) Schmidt, Hamburg Nov. 10 and Havre 15, with mdse. to the Hamburg-American Line. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 1 A. M. 28th.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Nov. 27, at 9:30 P. M.—Wind north, blowing a strong breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.
SS Lucania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Prussia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Colorado, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Olbers, (Belg.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Obdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Werra, (Ger.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Mississippi, (Br.,) for London.
SS Arcadian, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Alleghany, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Mohican, (Br.,) for Amsterdam.
SS Andes, (Br.,) for Port au Prince, &c.
SS Alexandra, (Br.,) for London.
SS Norge, (Dan.,) for Stettin, &c.
SS Caribbee, (Br.,) for Barbadoe, &c.
SS Saratoga, for Havana, &c.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Lampasas, for Key West and Galveston.
SS El Mar, for New Orleans.
SS Louisiana, for New Orleans.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk.
SS Croatan, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
SS Old Dominion, for Newport News and Richmond.
SS Charles F. Mayer, for Baltimore.
Ship May Flint, for Hiogo.
Brig Jennie Hulbert, for Jacksonville.
Brig San Blas, (Br.,) for Halifax, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, arr. at Liverpool from New York to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, Rotterdam for New York, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Gladestry, (Br.,) Capt. Simmons, New York for Leith, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Westmeath, (Br.,) Capt. Stonehouse, New York for Hamburg, passed the Isle of Wight today.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, Liverpool for New York, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, arr. at Liverpool from New York yesterday.

SS Heveilus, (Belg.,) Capt. Stapledon, arr. at Rio Janeiro from New York via Pernambuco yesterday.

SS Eveline, (Br.,) Capt. Hadden, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS City of Gloucester, (Br.,) Capt. Milburn, sld. from Las Palmas for New York yesterday.

SS Galileo, (Belg.,) Capt. Fisher, from Rio Janeiro, sld. from Pernambuco for New York yesterday.

SS Labuan, (Br.,) sld. from Algiers for New York yesterday.

SS Strathdon, (Br.,) Capt. Philip, sld. from Barry for New York yesterday.

SS Pomeranian, (Br.,) Capt. Stirratt, sld. from Glasgow for New York yesterday.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Rupe, sld. from Havre for New York at noon to-day.

SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, sld. from Southampton for New York to-day.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Steencken, sld. from Bremen for New York to-day.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) Capt. Larsen, Shields for New York, passed the Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Liv, (Nor.,) Capt. Hansen, Shanghai, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhlewein, arr. at Swinemunde from New York via Copenhagen Nov. 24.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, sld. from Swinemunde for New York Nov. 24.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville at 7 P. M. today and proceeded.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, sld. from Swansea for New York to-day.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Baudelon, New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 1:20 A. M. 28th.

Spoken.

Ship Benjamin F. Packard, Capt. Allen, New York for San Francisco Oct. 4, was spoken in lat. 24, long. 40.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A cablegram announces that the Dutch ship Adriana, Capt. Bruyn, while bound from Sourabaya for Banjoewangie, grounded in Bali Straits, but afterward got off and proceeded to her destination.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Norwegian bark Agathe, Capt. Bjonness, from Pensacola Sept. 25 for Aarhuse, which put into Falmouth yesterday, was towed in, having a heavy list to starboard and her bulwarks slightly damaged.

HAMBURG, Nov. 27.—The German steamer Calabria, Capt. Knuth, from New Orleans Nov. 6, while proceeding up the river to-day to this port, ran aground at Kratzsand.

HAVRE, Nov. 27.—The fire in No. 1 hold of the British steamer Wistow Hall, arriving here Nov. 21 from New Orleans, which appeared to have been extinguished the next day, broke out again and the city fire brigade was called out and extinguished it. The bulkhead was slightly damaged.

Notice to Mariners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Nov. 26, 1897.—Superior Pierhead Range Rear Post Light.—Notice is hereby given that, on or about Nov. 30, 1897, a temporary fixed white lantern light will be established near the inner end of the south pier at the southeasterly entrance to Superior Bay, westerly end of Lake Superior. The light will be shown from a pole, 55 feet above lake level, about 1,650 feet northeasterly of Superior Pierhead Light, and with that light will form a range for approaching the piers from the lake. Superior Bay Entrance Range Post Lights.—On the same date these two fixed white lantern lights on Wisconsin Point, formerly range lights, entering between the piers at the southwesterly entrance to Superior Bay, will be discontinued.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1896," Page 52, after No. 1,444 and 1,446, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1897," Page 88.—By order of the Lighthouse Board. W. S. SCHLEY, Captain, United States Navy, Chairman.

QUEER METHODS OF MEXICANS.

A Butler in a Legation Uses a Door as a Nut Cracker.

A New York woman who has just returned from her first visit to Mexico tells of the primitive way in which most of the natives do things. One feature that interested her greatly was the practice of sweeping the floors of large buildings, and even some portions of the public streets, with whiskbrooms. Such menial tasks as sweeping and cleaning are invariably performed by Mexican domestics on their hands and knees, and they never complain of fatigue or backache.

"In some of the Mexican cities," said the tourist in recounting her observations to a party of friends, "the streets are sprinkled by men throwing water on them with small pails. The water is dipped up from the flowing drains by the road side. But the most peculiar custom I noticed was that of cracking nuts in the doorjamb. In some Mexican families nuts are served at the breakfast, luncheon, and dinner. One day I went with a party of friends to dine at the Guatemalan Legation in the City of Mexico. A little while before the dinner was served I was passing through a long corridor in the legation when I saw a man whom I took to be the butler of the household energetically swinging a heavy door to and fro. As a succession of cracking sounds accompanied each swing I looked closer and saw that the man was cracking walnuts, presumably for dinner. In this way he cracked a large bowl full of nuts with as much apparent ease and comfort as though he had a modern American nutcracker in his hand."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DANBURY, Conn., Nov. 27.—An explosion in the cellar of Philip Simmons's drug store this afternoon resulted in a fire which caused over $5,000 damage.

THE BIG STORE
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE., 18TH & 19TH STS.

Santa Claus Is Knocking at the Door.

NEW YORK'S GREATEST STORE

T

DOUGLAS BEATS WHIGHAM

The Former Wins the Chief Trophy in the Big Tournament of the Lakewood Golf Club.

CROKER AND VAN WYCK THERE

Prominent Politicians on the Links—Henderson Takes the Consolation Cup and Compton Gets the Handicap Prize—Many Exciting Features.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 27.—Many interesting and exciting features marked the close of the big open tournament of the Lakewood Golf Club to-day, and besides the close finishes on the links, which made the contests among the best that have been held here, extra interest was added to the day's sport by the appearance of New York's political leaders. During the morning contests Richard Croker, Mayor-elect Van Wyck, Thomas Dunn, the coming Sheriff, and several other members of Tammany's political party at Lakewood walked out to the links and watched the battle of the golfers with apparent enjoyment.

President Robert B. Kerr extended the hospitality of the club to his political visitors, and after seeing Champion Whigham and Findlay Douglas play a few holes they sauntered back to the Lakewood Hotel. It seemed, for the greater part of the day, as though all of Lakewood was on the links, deeply intent upon golf as the absorbing pursuit of their lives. Several hundred spectators enjoyed the contests in the closing matches, and the scene was one of unusual gayety and animation.

Findlay Douglas, the young Scotchman of the Fairfield County Golf Club, added another laurel to his recent St. Andrew's victory by winning the principal trophy, the Lakewood Golf Club Cup. This meant the defeat of the champion, H. J. Whigham, which furnished one of the sensations of the day. Whigham was decidedly not up to his best form, which had been noticeable yesterday, and Douglas went after him at so rapid a rate that the former was five holes ahead at the end of the first nine. They met in the semi-final round in the morning, so the champion's defeat put him out of the final round. Beginning with the second nine holes Whigham did slightly better, but Douglas was in too good form to lose his grip, and won at the end of the sixteenth hole by 4 up and 3 to play. He had the satisfaction of making the fourth hole in two strokes. The distance is 139 yards. The scores for the fifteen holes are:

Findlay Douglas, Fairfield County—
Out .....3 5 4 2 5 6 4 6 5—40
In .....3 5 6 4 4 4 —26
Total.....66

H. J. Whigham, Onwentsia, Chicago—
Out .....5 5 4 4 6 5 5 8 6—48
In .....3 4 4 3 6 7 — —27
Total.....75

M. R. Wright of Philadelphia beat Louis E. Laroque of Shinnecock in the semi-final round after as exciting a contest as almost any golf enthusiast would care to see. The score was even at the end of the thirteenth hole, but Wright made the next three by excellent play, winning by three holes and two to play. This brought Wright and Douglas together for the final contest, and a grand exhibition of golf it was. Wright surprised the crowd by his winning and accurate style, and managed to keep the lead up to the seventeenth hole. Why, after that, he should make two abominable shots, sending his ball into bunkers at the last two holes, was a puzzle that the spectators vainly tried to solve.

The Philadelphian practically had the game in his hands, for Douglas was not up to his brilliant form of the morning. The last nine holes, however, he played admirably, doing them in 39, but the great applause of the match was given to Wright when, at the fourth hole on the second round, he holed out in two strokes. That play gave him a lead of two. Douglas took the next, then two were halved, and, by his own poor work, Wright lost the last two, giving the game to Douglas by one hole. It was one of the prettiest and most exciting matches ever played on the Lakewood links. The scores are:

Findlay Douglas, Fairfield—
Out .....5 4 4 3 5 5 7 6 6 5—44
In .....4 4 3 3 5 5 5 8 6 4—39
Total.....83

M. R. Wright, Philadelphia—
Out .....3 5 4 4 5 6 5 6 5—43
In .....3 4 4 2 6 5 5 7 8—44
Total.....87

T. R. Henderson, the runner-up in the Canadian amateur championship, won the consolation event, beating a good man in the finals, F. A. Walthew, by 4 up and 2 to play. The scores are:

T. R. Henderson, Montreal—
Out .....4 5 5 4 6 6 5 5 4—44
In .....3 3 5 4 6 6 5 — —32
Total.....76

F. A. Walthew, Lakewood—
Out .....5 5 5 3 7 6 4 7 4—45
In .....4 4 5 3 6 7 6 — —35
Total.....80

The big open handicap which was in progress all day had forty-five contestants at the finish, the cup going to A. D. Compton of the Otsego Golf Club, with a net score of 80. Arthur H. Fenn made the best gross score, 86, which gave him a silver prize, and Stuart Gillespie, former champion of Canada, made the next best actual score, 87. These scores are:

Arthur H. Fenn, Palmetto—
Out .....3 4 4 5 4 7 5 6 6—44
In .....3 5 5 3 4 6 5 5 6 5—42
Total.....86

Stuart Gillespie, Quebec—
Out .....4 3 5 4 6 5 5 7 6—45
In .....4 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 6—42
Total.....87

The list of players in the handicap with scores follows:

	Gross.	Handi-cap.	Net.
A. D. Compton, Otsego	88	8	80
P. H. Ichlen, Philadelphia	91	8	83
D. L. Schwartz, Jr., Lakewood	101	18	83
Stuart Gillespie, Fairfield	87	3	84
A. M. Robbins, St. Andrew's	88	4	84
F. A. Walthew, Lakewood	91	7	84
J. W. Morey, Lakewood	96	12	84
Chauncey F. Kerr, Lakewood	96	12	84
W. M. McCawley, Philadelphia	91	6	85
Arthur B. Claflin, Ocean County	95	10	85
Arthur H. Fenn, Palmetto	86	0	86
T. R. Henderson, Montreal	91	4	87
John Moorhead, Jr., Pittsburg	93	7	86
James E. Converse, Lakewood	95	7	88
Beverly Ward, Jr., Baltusrol	95	7	88
Harold S. Curtis, Lakewood	96	8	88
H. S. Horne, Rochester	100	12	88
J. W. Biddle, Philadelphia	92	3	89
E. B. Curtiss, Fairfield	97	8	89
L. S. Kerr, Fairfield	105	15	90
H. J. Taller, Ardsley	97	7	90
J. A. McClure, Albany	102	11	91
W. P. Chadwick, Exeter	109	18	91
H. K. Hill, New Brunswick	110	18	92
H. W. Slocum, Staten Island	102	10	92
S. D. Bowers, Otsego	96	4	92
Rev. D. L. Schwartz, Lakewood	107	14	93
G. W. Stuckly, Lakewood	111	18	93
W. H. Coles, Lakewood	103	10	93
Frank M. Freeman, Lakewood	111	16	95
John R. Chadwick, Richmond Co.	103	7	96
C. D. Barnes, Shinnecock	100	5	95
S. B. Ferris, Lakewood	114	18	96
Daniel Bacon, Ardsley	110	18	92
L. St. Clair Colby, Essex Co.	108	10	98
D. W. Bishop, Lenox	103	14	89
A. W. Black, Lakewood	113	15	98
R. W. Houghton, Milwaukee	116	18	98
James Chadwick, Jr., Powelton	117	18	99
George Brokaw, Norwood	117	18	99
Howard A. Colby, Essex Co.	109	10	99
John I. Blair, Jr., Morris Co.	107	7	100
J. P. Faber, Staten Island	118	18	100
W. W. Lowery, Richmond Co.	118	18	100
A. F. Sutherland, Lakewood	122	14	108

The summaries in the hole play rounds are:

Lakewood Golf Cup.—Semi-final Round—Findlay Douglas, Fairfield, beat H. J. Whigham, Onwentsia, 4 up and 3 to play; M. R. Wright, Philadelphia, beat L. E. Laroque, Shinnecock, 3 up and 2 to play.

Final Round.—Douglas beat Wright, 1 up.

Consolation Cup.—Semi-final Round—F. A. Walthew, Lakewood, beat J. R. Chadwick, Richmond County, 3 up and 2 to play; T. R. Henderson, Montreal, beat S. D. Bowers, Otsego, 4 up and 2 to play.

Final Round.—Henderson beat Walthew, 4 up and 2 to play.

Some of the spectators present were Mr. and Mrs. F. Meredyth Whitehouse, L. G. Woodhouse, J. Warren Nash, Theodore K. Pembrook, William L. Skidmore, A. H. Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Brown, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Philip Rhinelander, George T. Brokaw, Frank D. Beard, J. W. Miley, Mrs. Robert B. Kerr, Mrs. F. A. Walthew, Mrs. Jasper Lynch, Mrs. A. B. Claflin, Mrs. Le Roy, David B. Plumer, Mrs. James Converse, Horace Porter, Mrs. W. W. Lowery, and Mrs. J. R. Chadwick.

Yale Golf Championship.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 27.—The finals in the Yale golf tournament were played on the links of the New Haven Golf Club this afternoon, between J. Reid, Jr., '99, and T. M. Robertson, 1900. The match was won by Reid by the score of one up. Reid gets the title of Yale champion by his victory.

FAST TROTTERS ON SALE.

Allerton Colts Bring Good Prices in Fasig & Co.'s Combination Auction.

Allerton, 2:09¼, who holds the fastest record of any living stallion driven to a high wheel, and who stands at the head of the list of all stallions, is a very fashionable sire in light-harness horse circles, and the fact that a number of his get were to be sold at the Fasig & Co. combination sale of trotters and pacers at Madison Square Garden yesterday brought out a large crowd of well-known horsemen. All the Austrian buyers who are in America in search of good racing and breeding material were present, and some of them made purchases which will be shipped to Vienna next week.

Jeffrey, a two-year-old, and the only colt in the world whose sire and dam have each a record better than 2:10, was the first of the lot offered, and, after some spirited bidding he was knocked down to J. S. Murray of Chester, N. Y., for $1,100. Intact, 2:18¼, brought the highest price of the Allerton lot. She went to James Butler of this city, although the Austrian buyers bid upon her until $3,300 was reached. The twenty Allertons brought $16,415, an average of $820 a head.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, who is a newcomer in the breeding business, had a small consignment to be disposed of, but the prices brought were very low. One of them, Grover, a full brother to the Great Azote, 2:03¾, went for $25 to George S. Tuffer of Worcester, Mass.

The best price of the day was brought by Que Allen, 2:09¾, who was bought by Albert Moser, one of the Austrian buyers. The horse has a splendid record, and with proper handling should prove to be a formidable candidate for some of the rich trotting prizes in Austria next year. He started in eleven races last year and won nine of them, and was second in the other two.

THE SUMMARIES.

The horses sold for $200 or over are as follows; Jeffrey, (trotter,) ch. c., 2, by Allerton-Elloree, by Axtell; J. S. Murray, Chester, N. Y. $1,100

Indale, (trotter,) ch. f., 3, by Allerton-Elloree, (by Axtell; C. Morris, Cleveland, Ohio 1,450

Hindee, (trotter,) ch. m., 4, by Allerton-Elloree, by Axtell; J. W. Daly, Mount Kisco, N. Y. 500

Hoover, (trotter, 2:27½,) b. c., 4, by Allerton-Flora McGregor, by Robert McGregor; J. McCanahan 675

Gayton, (trotter, 2:18¼,) b. h., 5, by Allerton-Lucy Wilton, by Wilton; James Butler 1,150

Intact, (trotter, 2:19¾,) ch. f., 3, by Allerton-Lucy Wilton, by Wilton; James Butler 3,500

Imerind, (trotter, 2:20,) b. c., 3, by Allerton-Cyprus, by Strathmore; James McNamara, Baldwinsville, N. Y. 600

PALFA, (trotter, 2:20,) ch. m., 6, by Allerton-Cyprus, by Strathmore; J. H. Shults, Parkville, L. I. 1,000

Anne Allerton, (trotter, 2:15¼,) ch. m., 4, by Allerton-Edna W., by Brougham; James Butler 925

FELICIANA, (trotter, 2:15,) br. m., 4, by Allerton-Haughtly, by Baron Wilkes; C. A. Thompson 1,500

Ben Bramble, (trotter, 2:28¾,) ch. c., 3, by Allerton-Isabel, by Belmont; J. S. Murray, Chester, N. Y. 535

Ferron, (trotter, 2:24¼,) br. h., 6, by Allerton-Directorine, by Director; M. D. Messenger, Brooklyn 385

John Hussey, (trotter, 2:29½,) b. c., 3, by Allerton-Belle Lewis, by Sphinx; E. A. Nobbit 410

Fluvanna, (trotter, 2:27½,) ch. m., 6, by Allerton-Aullinda, by Alcantara; Robert Steele, Philadelphia 525

Florisant, (trotter, 2:26,) b. m., 6, by Allerton-Helen McGregor, by Robert McGregor; Robert Steele 575

Hesba, (trotter, 2:28,) ch. m., 5, by Allerton-Phoebe Wilkes, by Empire Wilkes; Johann Schlessinger, Vienna, Austria 525

McAllerton, (pacer, 2:20,) blk. g., 5, by Allerton-Miss McGregor, by Robert McGregor; J. B. Hoey, Boston 375

Florence Brownlee, (pacer, 2:24,) ch. m., 5, by Allerton-Nightingale, by Alcantara; Robert Steele 250

Hannadeen, (trotter,) b. m., 4, by Allerton-Abutillion, by Aberdeen; J. E. Hoey, Boston 275

Bird Allerton, (trotter, 2:29½,) ch. m., 8, by Allerton-Bird, by Mambrino Royal; J. H. Shults 325

Monteo, (trotter, 2:24½,) b. h., 10, by Montgomery-Minnie S., by Pasacas; C. C. Conway, Walden, N. Y. 200

Contention, (trotter,) 4, by Nuttingham-Molly D., by Goldenbow; J. Murphy 325

Maud C., (trotter, 2:15,) ch. m., 11, by California Nutwood-Zola, by Steinway; John H. Shults 400

Niano, (pacer, 2:17¼,) b. m., 6, by Damo-Miss Freeman, by Sedgwick; Clarkson Brothers, Hagerstown, Md. 625

Happy Lady, (trotter, 2:16¼,) br. m., 8, by Happy Russell-Lady Washington, by General Washington; Robert Steele, Philadelphia 400

Tommy Hurst, (trotter, 2:36,) b. g., 9, by Garnet Wilkes-Display, by Tom Kirkwood; J. Byrum, Red Bank, N. Y. 325

Graymint, (pacer, trial, 2:19,) g. g., 5, by Almont, Boy-Grey Jenny, by Fisherman; J. W. Bassett 240

Blue Bird, (pacer, 2:37¼,) b. m., 6, by Blue Bull, Jr.-Sarah, by Golddust; W. S. Miller

Comanche, (trotter, 2:19¾,) b. h., 6, by Antonio-Reality, by Priceps; Belle Meade Farm 260

Estella Sprague, (trotter, trial, 2:30,) b. m., 9, by Independence-Kate Sprague, by Governor Sprague; J. W. Rogers 270

Cornelius M., (trotter, 2:20¾,) b. g., 12, by Cornelian-Polly Sexton, by Blue Bull; Fred W. Deltz 210

Publication, (trotter,) br. f., 4, by Onward-Ella Louise, by Louis Napoleon; J. Murphy 280

Que Allen, (trotter, 2:09¾,) b. h., 7, by Champion Medium-Lady Raven, by Ravenswood; Albert Moser, Vienna, Austria $4,600

Daisy Wilton, (pacer, 2:12¾,) br. m., 6, by Baron Rosey, dam by Daniel Lambert; Barney Demarest, Boston 825

Baron Rosey, (pacer, trial 2:25,) b. m., by Baron Posey, dam unknown; S. M. Klatz.

Angelus, (trotter, 2:12¼,) ch. g., 6, by Whitby-Winnifred, by Brennan; Thomas McLaren 675

Alhambra, (pacer, 2:08¾,) blk. g., 6, by Legal Tender, Jr.-Little Miss, by Blue Bull 785

Nutwood, (trotter, 2:27½,) br. g., 6, by King Nutwood-Lady-M., by Almont; B. Palmer, Boston 460

Trilby, (trotter, 2:28,) b.g., 4, by Onward-Ellen Prewitt, by Ashland Chief; W. C. Osborne 210

Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—To-day's races at Oakland resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Lucky Dog won, Castake second, Florimel third. Time—1:10¾.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Free Lady won, Watomba second, Sir William third. Time—1:03¾.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Palomacita won, Dolore second, Terra Archer third. Time—1:45.

FOURTH RACE.—Naglee Selling Stakes; seven furlongs; purse $1,250. Shasta Water won; Colonel Wheeler second, Double Quick third. Time—1:29¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; two-year-olds. St. Cataline won, Tiger Lily second, Morinell third. Time—1:15¾.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Mascero won; Daylight second, Personne third. Time—1:44.

Crescent Athletic Club Marksmen.

The November Cup was the magnet that attracted nearly 100 devotees of the sport of trap shooting to the Bay Ridge trap-shooting grounds of the Crescent Athletic Club yesterday afternoon. There were but five shooters that faced the traps in this event. Notwithstanding the high wind that prevailed, the scores were exceptionally good. The trophy was won by T. W. Stake, who, with a handicap of three misses as kills, finished with a score of fifteen kills.

Two other sweeps followed the cup contest, in which Geddes captured all the honors. A team match which ended the sport was won by the team composed of Geddes, Rasmus, and Kryn. The scores:

NOVEMBER CUP.

	Handicap.	Killed.
T. W. Stake	3	15
D. G. Geddes	2	12
A. R. Fish	2	11
D. V. B. Hegeman	3	10
H. Kryn	5	7

SCRATCH SWEEP—10 BIRDS.

D. G. Geddes killed 8, D. V. B. Hegeman killed 8, H. Kryn killed 7, A. Wendelstadt killed 7, A. A. Hegeman killed 7, T. W. Stake killed 6, A. R. Fish killed 5, C. G. Rasmus killed 4, W. Geddes killed 3. D. G. Geddes and D. V. B. Hegeman divided.

SCRATCH SWEEP.—10 TARGETS, REVERSED ANGLES.

D. G. Geddes, 8; A. R. Fish, 7; T. W. Stake, 6, A. A. Hegeman, 6; D. V. B. Hegeman, 4; W. Geddes, 3; C. G. Rasmus, 3; H. Kryn, 2; A. Wendelstadt, 2.

TEAM MATCH.—25 TARGETS, 15 KNOWN ANGLES, 10 MAGAU TRAP.

D. G. Geddes, 17; C. G. Rasmus, 4, and H. Kryn, 15. Total—36.

A. R. Fish, 15; A. A. Hageman, 10, and W. Geddes, 7. Total—32.

International Yacht Rating Rule.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A meeting of the Council of the Yacht Racing Association has been called for Dec. 2, to receive the deputation from the American Yacht Racing Union, relative to the desirability of an international rating rule. The American views on the subject are not yet known.

Richmond Hill Golf Club.

ALBANY, Nov. 27.—The Richmond Hill Golf Club of Queens County filed papers of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day. Its Directors are Arthur Man of Lawrence, Frederick J. Stimson, Arthur D. Moir Franklin Paddock, Walter Rotherfurd, and Arthur Smith of New York.

SLOANE WINS FOUR RACES

He Comes in Second in a Fifth Event in the Manchester November Meeting.

BETTING BOOM ON HIS HORSES

London All Agog Over the Princely Style in Which the American Jockey Lives at the Hotel Cecil—He Never Trains.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—"Tod" Sloane, the American jockey, finished first in four events at the Manchester November meeting to-day and was second in a fifth. There were six in which he took part.

Sloane has been a great favorite at the Manchester meeting. He was cheered whenever he appeared after his two victories to-day, and betting on the horses he is to ride has boomed.

J. B. Leigh's three-year-old bay colt Manxman, by The Deemster, out of Lady Blanche, ridden by "Tod" Sloane, won the Farewell Welter Handicap Plate.

This race is of 103 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward; entrance, 3 sovereigns. There were fourteen starters over the course of six furlongs.

Sloane, riding Mr. David Cooper's two-year-old chestnut colt Le Javelot, by Forager, out of Dolly Agnes, finished first in the race for the Syand Plate. This race is of 103 sovereigns for two-year-olds, the winner to be sold by auction for 50 sovereigns; entrance, 3 sovereigns. Nine horses ran and the distance was five furlongs.

Marther IV., with "Tod" Sloane up, won the Saturday Welter Handicap Plate. This event is of 103 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, the winner to be sold at auction for 50 sovereigns, entrance 3 sovereigns. Twenty-one horses ran over the course, distance five furlongs.

The November Handicap was won by Sir H. Farquhar's three-year-old chestnut filly Asteria, and the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's five-year-old chestnut horse Keenan, ridden by Sloane was second. This race is of 1,500 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, the second horse to receive 100 sovereigns out of the plate. Don Alonzo was third. Thirteen horses ran over the cup course, distance one mile and six furlongs.

The betting before the start was 100 to 8 against Asteria, 75 to 20 against Keenan, and 31 to 1 against Don Alonzo. A. Alexander's brown colt Ravelaw Castle, ridden by "Tod" Sloane, won The Final Plate. This race is of 150 sovereigns, for two-year-olds and upwards; second horse to receive 10 sovereigns out of the plate, entrance 1 sovereign. Eight horses ran over the course, one mile and a quarter, and the following is the result in detail:

A. Alexander's two-year-old br. c., Ravelaw Castle, by Castlereagh, out of Winter Rose...1
Lasciadire 2
Richard Croker's three-year-old b. f., Georgiana, by Minting, out of Democracy 3

"TOD" SLOANE'S LIFE IN ENGLAND.

The Successful American Jockey Vies with Princes in Luxury.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—No American who has appeared in London in recent years has excited more talk than "Tod" Sloane, the jockey, who continues to pile up a phenomenal record of victories, often winning on dark horses, unexpectedly and to the surprise of the bookmakers. It is Sloane's manner of living and of training even more than his racetrack achievements which inspire comment among the British sporting gentry, not to mention the public at large. The little jockey lives at the great Cecil Hotel in luxury. He has a suite of four handsome rooms, overlooking the Thames Embankment, the most expensive in this very expensive establishment, and here surrounded by his pictures, his extensive outfit of trunks, and the retinue of those fair-weather friends who are always willing to share the earnings of success, and attended by his valet, he maintains a style greater than is assumed by half a dozen Continental Princes who are sheltered under the same roof.

He does not camp at the race-track quarters, as do most of the English jockeys, but travels back and forth between his hotel and the turf daily. Every evening he is to be seen, arrayed in the most irreproachable full dress, in the Cecil smoking room, or at a theatre, and almost constantly when off duty puffing at a big, black, strong cigar.

His desk is piling up daily this week with telegrams from the most prominent horsemen of England asking, in urgent terms to ride their horses for every race, so that he finds it impossible to accept half the engagements offered him during his stay in England. He announces that he will finish riding here about the 1st of January, will indulge in a few days' shooting in the country, then go to Paris for a visit, thence to Monte Carlo for a few days, then home and to the Pacific coast for the Winter racing.

Of his English experiences and his reception by British sportsmen the American jockey talks most enthusiastically. He does not, however, indorse Mr. Pierre Lorillard's verdict that sport is cleaner and more straightforward in England than in the United States.

The complaints of English papers that Sloane was setting a bad example by betting on the races he declared were merely attempts of English sporting writers to get him into trouble because he was a foreigner.

Describing his views on training, the rider said:

"I do no training whatever. I ride at about ninety-nine pounds, and it requires no dieting to keep my weight down. I eat what I like, drink when I feel like it, smoke as much as I choose, and stay up all night when I want to. I have been riding seven or eight years, and have never followed any rules of living."

Sloane's style has been fiercely criticised in England, because he leans far forward on the horse instead of sitting straight, as do the British riders. He asserts he varies his style with each horse which he rides, and that he cares more for results than for style. Financially, Sloane says that America is a better field than England, asserting that he can make $75,000 a year at home while his earnings here are not up to that figure.

W. L. Simmons to Retire.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 27.—W. L. Simmons, the New Yorker who brought George Wilkes to Kentucky when he was a poor man, and who is now estimated to be worth about $1,000,000, announced to-night that he will retire from the breeding business, and that he has consigned to the auction sales here in February his entire stable of trotting stock, including Jay Bird, Young Jim, Betterton, and William L., besides more than 100 brood mares by George Wilkes and Mambrino Patchen.

Car Famines in Europe.

From The Railroad Gazette.

The Prussian State railroads administration is constrained to apologize for a state of things which would fill our railroad managers with great satisfaction. It cannot possibly furnish all the cars that shippers are calling for, and to prove that it is not to blame it is shown that long since it ordered all the cars that all the German carbuilders can turn out for months to come. The "car famine" is a yearly recurring trouble, caused chiefly by the best sugar harvest; the whole of which has to be handled within a few weeks, and the movement of coal to supply Winter stocks, which does not seriously begin until about the same time. September coal shipments this year from the two principal mining districts were 7½ per cent. greater than last year and 27 per cent. greater than in 1895. The railroads had orders for 8,856 cars which they could not supply last September, but in 1895 they had 15,086 such orders.

Russian railroads, like German ones, are complaining of a car famine, but they say it is largely due this year to the absence of a great many cars which they have been compelled to loan to the Siberian Railroad. The report is that in September and October 38,557 carloads of grain were delivered at stations for shipment which the railroads were unable to forward. Yet the crop was short in Russia this year, and so short that the Government is undertaking some considerable public works in order to give employment and relieve the distress in certain districts.

The Good Bostonians.

From The Boston Journal.

The congregations in Boston Thursday proved that the church service is still popular as a feature of Thanksgiving Day.

MATCHES WITH NEW RIFLES

The Modified Springfields Stand a Severe Test at the Seventh Regiment Armory.

GOOD TEAM SCORES MADE

C. M. Kervan of Company B Carries Off Individual Honors—Another Match Begun with a Trophy from Richard H. Halsted.

The new Springfield rifle recently adopted by the National Guard was given a severe test at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night in two important team matches, in which every company was represented. Some good scores were made despite the fact that the members have used the new rifle only a short time.

The Halsted Trophy match, inaugurated this year, was won by Company I. The competition is open to teams of six from each company, three of whom shall be armory sharpshooters; five shots standing at 200 and five shots prone at 500 yards. There are four competitions annually for a trophy presented by Richard H. Halsted. The trophy will become the property of the team making the highest aggregate score in three of the four competitions.

The Gazette Trophy, for which two competitions are held annually, was won by Company I. This match is open to teams of six men from each company who have not been enlisted more than two years prior to the date of competition. By the terms of the match the competitors must fire five shots standing and five shots prone. The trophy, as in the Halsted match, will become the property of the team making the three highest aggregate totals. Private C. M. Kervan of Company B carried off the individual honors with a total of 47 out of a possible 50. The scores follow:

Halsted Trophy Match.

COMPANY I.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private R. K. Potter	23	23	46
Private A. Cappell	22	24	46
Sergt. J. L. Roberts, Jr.	22	23	45
Private W. A. O'Connor	24	25	49
Private T. D. O'Connor	20	22	42
Private W. B. Cragin, Jr.	20	17	37
Totals	128	133	261

COMPANY G.

Corp. H. E. Crall	23	22	45
Sergt. J. A. Olsen	22	22	44
Private L. I. Petrie	21	22	43
Private W. S. Burrell	21	22	43
Private W. H. Evans	21	22	43
Private F. A. Reed	20	22	42
Totals	128	132	260

COMPANY F.

Corp. F. W. Perkins	24	22	46
Private E. F. Haddad	23	22	45
Sergt. A. Stevens	20	24	44
Private C. E. Dutton	20	22	42
Private G. Reith	21	19	40
Sergt. C. L. Comfort	18	18	36
Totals	126	127	253

COMPANY K.

Capt. R. McLean	22	24	46
Private E. Lincola	20	22	42
Private E. S. Auchincloss	20	22	42
Private T. M. Raborg	20	20	40
Private F. C. Newcombe	20	19	39
Private F. McK. Kirkland	18	21	39
Total	119	129	248

COMPANY B.

Corp. E. P. Fowler	22	24	46
Private W. B. Mable	20	25	45
Corp. G. H. Fraser	21	20	41
Corp. G. H. Gilman	19	20	39
Private L. P. Weber	16	21	37
Private W. T. Mason	17	14	31
Total	115	124	239

COMPANY E.

Lieut. A. E. Pressinger	22	24	46
Private A. E. Wells	22	23	45
Sergt. W. H. Brown	20	23	43
Private C. W. Dean	19	18	37
Private G. E. Buckenham	18	17	35
Private S. W. Christe, Jr.	18	10	28
Total	119	115	234

COMPANY A.

Sergt. T. J. Cohroy	21	24	45
Capt. H. W. Janssen	21	20	41
Private C. S. M. Hook	19	22	41
Corp. W. H. Ford	18	18	36
Private H. L. Naisawald	19	14	33
Sergt. G. W. Rosevelt, Jr.	19	15	34
Totals	117	113	230

COMPANY H.

Lance Corp. J. H. Ford	20	21	41
Sergt. L. J. Joscelyn	22	18	40
Private M. K. Miller	21	18	39
Private F. A. Roake	19	19	38
Private J. Church	16	19	35
Private M. S. Da Costa	17	16	33
Totals	115	111	226

COMPANY D.

Private P. Cook	21	19	40
Private H. W. Wilson	19	21	40
Lance Corp. E. M. Cask	21	19	40
Private W. B. Short	19	19	38
Private F. N. Whitehorn	15	17	32
Private R. A. Scott	9	17	26
Totals	104	111	215

Gazette Trophy Match.

COMPANY F.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private C. H. Turner	20	22	42
Private G. A. Fournier	19	22	41
Private F. Kahrs	18	23	41
Private R. H. Patton	19	21	40
Private G. Reith	21	18	39
Private C. E. Dutton	18	20	38
Total	115	126	241

COMPANY B.

Private C. M. Kervan	22	25	47
Lance Corp. J. E. Roeser	18	24	42
Private J. P. Atkinson	21	19	40
Private W. T. Mason	18	22	40
Private J. J. Finlay	19	18	37
Private F. I. Brown	15	17	32
Total	118	125	238

COMPANY K.

Private E. S. Auchincloss	18	24	42
Private F. C. Newcombe	19	22	41
Private T. M. Rabourg	12	22	39
Private C. S. Riker	16	24	40
Private R. G. Mead, Jr.	18	18	36
Private B. Dominick, Jr.	15	19	34
Total	103	129	232

COMPANY I.

Private R. K. Potter	21	23	44
Private A. Cappell	22	20	42
Private W. B. Cragin, Jr.	19	20	39
Private B. W. Wenman	18	21	39
Private V. C. Brown	21	17	38
Private A. D. Smith	19	10	29
Total	120	111	231

COMPANY G.

Private J. F. O'Ryan	21	23	44
Private E. W. Zentgraf	21	20	41
Private H. C. Jenkins	19	22	41
Private A. C. Briner	18	21	39
Private R. S. Todd	19	14	33
Private J. W. Gross	14	14	28
Total	112	114	226

COMPANY C.

Private G. A. Sacchi	21	22	43
Private A. R. Thoman	22	20	42
Private H. M. Bristol	19	18	37
Private C. Stein, Jr.	17	20	37
Private G. P. Lawrence	17	20	37
Private J. Siegel	12	10	22
Total	103	107	210

COMPANY A.

Private H. W. Woolley	20	20	40
Private P. Ford	18	18	36
Private W. G. Happe	15	21	36
Private H. L. Naisawald	17	17	34
Private T. O. Budenbach	20	10	30
Private E. A. Wilson	15	13	28
Totals	105	99	204

COMPANY D.

Private F. N. Whitehorn	16	19	35
Private S. Hallenbeck	16	19	35
Private W. B. Short	19	19	38
Private R. A. Scott	17	21	38
Private J. G. Leonard	17	11	28
Private T. E. Reedle	14	13	27
Totals	99	102	201

COMPANY E.

Private H. W. Martin	21	23	44
Private E. S. Miller	17	20	37
Private E. D. Ward	16	19	35
Private S. W. Christie, Jr.	20	13	33
Private W. A. Grant	16	17	33
Private B. F. Luyster	6	11	17
Total	96	103	199

COMPANY H.

Private W. Relyea	17	22	39
Private H. A. Murphy	21	17	38
Private S. M. Richardson	19	18	37
Private C. U. Leonori	17	18	35
Private F. H. Hencke	9	23	32
Private A. W. Morrell	6	9	15
Total	94	94	188

RAPID CROSS-COUNTRY RIDE.

Meadow Brook Hunt Club Encounters Rough Riding in Hempstead, but Finishes 14 Miles in 50 Minutes.

Dash and vigor and many brilliant feats of horsemanship were the features of the cross-country run held yesterday morning at Hempstead by the members of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club along the north shore of Long Island. The run was the longest of the season and was over a fourteen-mile course of some of the stiffest hunting country to be found on this side of the water. Many of the fences that were encountered by the huntsmen were stiff four and five railers. The run was over what is known as the hilly country. A more perfect day for an exciting chase over hill and dale could not have been wished for. The run was a very fast one. The fourteen-mile course was covered by those in the saddle in about fifty minutes.

The heavy rain of yesterday made the turf very slippery in places, and several falls from the saddle occurred during the run. While about to take a fence on a down grade

CLEAN STREETS, AS NOW

Col. Waring Says His Retirement Will Not Lower the Standard of the Service.

STRONG CONTRARY ASSURANCES

The Commissioner's Address Before the German Technical Society—He Knows New York, Though He Has Lived in Rhode Island.

"I am quite sure that I shall not be retained by the incoming administration; I have positive information to that effect, but one thing I can assure you of—that the standard of the Street Cleaning Department will not be lowered after Jan. 1 next, and that to the best of my knowledge its present efficiency will be maintained by the powers that will then assume control."

This was the closing sentiment of Col. George E. Waring's address last night before the German Technical Society at the Liederkranz Hall, Fifty-eighth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues.

Some 250 members and guests had assembled to hear the Commissioner's discourse on "Street Cleaning in New York," and he received a most cordial reception. President Leopold Raczander introduced the guest of the evening amid a storm of applause. Col. Waring said in part:

His Knowledge of New York.

"Those of you who read the newspapers know that I have been guilty of living in Rhode Island, and that this has been the most serious charge ever brought against me that I could not refute. Still, I may assert right here that I know the city a great deal better than most of the people who live here, and that because I am older than most of the people here. I can still remember the time when the scavenging in New York's then most fashionable part, in Bond Street, was done by swine. I don't remember, however, that any time prior to my assuming charge of the Street Cleaning Department I ever saw any considerable portion of the city clean."

"No Interference" His Ultimatum.

Speaking then of the circumstances attending his appointment, the Colonel said that already several years ago he had been approached by a leading politician and asked whether he would accept the office of Commissioner of Street Cleaning. He replied that he would, provided he could have his own way. The politician then asked what he meant by that, and he replied that he wished it distinctly understood that he would brook no interference in the matter of appointments and dismissals. That was the last he had heard of the offer.

"When Mayor Strong was elected, however," continued the Commissioner, "I approached him with the suggestion that I would take charge of the streets, but with the same proviso. A two hours' conversation followed, and I was appointed. I was to have my own way, and I can justly say that the Mayor has kept his promise. The only instance of interference I can recall was when the Mayor asked me to appoint a man who had been Mrs. Strong's coachman for five or six years to a position in the stables, and I thought that if the man was good enough to be Mrs. Strong's coachman he would be good enough for the city's stables. I appointed him, and he is in every respect a first-class man."

Tammany Men Contrasted.

The Commissioner then told in detail of the organization and the reconstruction of his department, of his struggles, of the opposition he had to face, and of his successes, and speaking of the character of those whom he found in high positions on his assuming control, he presented a contrast between two men. The successor of one, he said, is now, perhaps, the most valuable man in the department. The man whom he ousted was a drunkard, lazy, and incompetent. When asked by a subordinate what to do with an account, the reply invariably was, "Am I here to teach you bookkeeping?"

"He was a Tammany man," continued Col. Waring, "and Superintendent Robbins, whom I have still with me, is also a Tammany man. When I called him into the office for the first time and asked him what kind of a Tammany man he was, he replied by asking me if I knew what a Tammany man was. I told him I should like to have his definition, and he said: 'A man who votes for his job.' He then said that he understood the fortunes of war and politics, and was ready to hand in his resignation. I asked him not to be so fast, and informed him that if he would prove his efficiency he could stay. He did stay; he was a Waring man then, but distinctly gave me to understand that if Tammany came into power again he would still be a Tammany man. He is nevertheless a valuable and thoroughly capable man."

Future of the Department.

Addressing, then, the members of the society, Col. Waring said that he had found it of the utmost benefit to appoint to the higher positions in the department graduates of technical schools, and they had shown by far more aptitude for the work demanded of them than college graduates or ordinary business men.

In conclusion he outlined the plan for carrying on the work of his department which had already been started, and hoped it would be continued. "One thing I want to emphasize," he remarked, "and that is this: If there is any letting down in the future of the discipline of the department, if an employe should again be dependent for his position on the district leader or any other politician, or if the truckmen are allowed to place their trucks on the streets as of old, the work done by the department in the last three years will be hopelessly lost; but I can assure you that I have the very best reasons for saying that the standard of the department will be maintained and the efficiency of the men kept up when I am no longer there, and I shall not be there after Jan. 1."

After the address a collation was served and the audience was entertained with a musical programme.

TAMMANY MEN AT LAKEWOOD.

Mr. Croker Says His Visit Is to Enjoy the Hospitality of Nathan Straus.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 27.—Richard Croker and his outing party are expected to remain here over Sunday. Mr. Croker went for a walk this afternoon, and returned to the Lakewood Hotel in about an hour. He would not talk politics, but said he and his companions had come to Lakewood to rest and to enjoy the hospitality of Nathan Straus, who is President of the Lakewood Hotel. Others said they had come to look at the property owned by Mr. Solmer.

Mayor-elect Van Wyck would not discuss his appointments. Nevertheless, it is believed that the slate for the Greater New York will be made up before the politicians leave.

Sheehan Says He Will Stick.

John C. Sheehan made emphatic denial yesterday of the story that he is to retire from the leadership of Tammany Hall. "I never had any such intention," he said, "nor have I had any thought of the possibility of my retiring any time soon." Mr. Sheehan said that he agreed with Mr. Croker in recognizing Senator Murphy as the leader of the State Democracy. He thought Daniel E. Finn of this city would be the leader of the Democratic minority in the next Assembly.

Contract Laborers Deported.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—The North German Lloyd steamer Muenchen, which sailed for Bremen to-day, carried the forty-seven Austrian stave cutters who were arrested recently in Memphis and the State of Mississippi for violation of the contract labor law. Since their arrest they have been confined at the House of Detention here awaiting the arrival of a steamer of the line by which they came to this country. Johann Poje, their former leader, was released in consideration of his services to the Government.

France Seeking Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Consul General of France, M. Bruwaert, was among the President's callers to-day. He came to discuss reciprocity, having been called from New York to Washington to assist the Embassy because of his knowledge of tariff questions.

TROLLEYS MAY CONSOLIDATE.

The Rival Staten Island Lines to End Their Warfare.

It was reported on Staten Island yesterday that a movement is under way to consolidate the Staten Island Electric Railroad and Midland Electric Companies, and the deal may be consummated next week. The consolidation will be an important factor to Staten Islanders who are at present under a disadvantage caused by the bitter fights that have been in progress by the rival companies. Both companies since their organization on Staten Island have played important parts in politics, each being backed by the several of the local and county boards.

The Midland Company runs through the interior of the island, and has had a bitter fight on its hands for more than a year to obtain a terminal at the St. George Ferry. Through the influence of its rival it has been prevented from connecting its lines at certain points. The companies have at last awakened to the fact that when Staten Island becomes a part of Greater New York it will be more difficult to obtain franchises and privileges and so it has been determined to consolidate the two roads in order that they can operate in harmony and each secure all its franchises before Jan. 1. It is said that the Consolidated Company is to be under the management of W. D. Rockwell, the present General Manager of the Midland Company. The officials of both companies refuse to discuss the scheme of the proposed consolidation.

The two electric companies have a monopoly of all the franchises on Staten Island, as well as the franchises for the lighting of the public highways. In several of the towns the Staten Island Electric Company succeeded last week in securing twenty-five-year contracts for incandescent lights, and also the extension of lights on new streets that will not be occupied by houses for years to come.

LEGAL NOTES.

DAMAGES FOR INJURIES.—Gabriella Spero, four years old, attended by her father and mother, was a passenger on a ferryboat of the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, operated by the Long Island Railroad Company, and upon arrival of the boat at its dock, she was led toward the pier by her parents, they being on either side of her, and each holding one of her hands. The gates of the boat were opened and many of the passengers had already disembarked when the child, so attended, reached the point where the deck of the boat joined the float or pier of the dock, but while stepping over this point the little girl was injured from her foot being caught between the float and the end of the boat, which had moved sufficiently to leave a small space open. For the injuries received she sued the Long Island Railroad Company in a district court and recovered judgment, which has now been affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The Court holds, in an opinion by Justice Bischoff, that from the facts proved, the conclusion was irresistible that the accident was caused solely by defendant's negligence through its failure to provide a gangplank. The Court says the plaintiff was justified in believing that the boat would remain against the float, and that the designated pathway would continue safe for its purpose. The negligence of the defendant was also to be inferred from the backward impulse of the boat, which the duty of exercising reasonable diligence for the safety of its passengers rendered it incumbent upon the company to avoid, or if unable to avoid, to explain by satisfactory evidence.

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PUBLIC HEALTH LAW.—Suffolk County brought an action against James H. Shaw to recover five penalties claimed to have been incurred by him for a violation of the pharmacy laws of the State, in that he wrongfully and unlawfully practiced pharmacy without a license from the State Board of Pharmacy. The acts complained of were the compounding of prescriptions to be used as medicine. A dismissal of the complaint on the trial has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division on appeal by Suffolk County. The Court held, Justice Hatch giving the opinion, that the provisions of the public health law prohibiting the practice of pharmacy by persons not having a license having been enacted to protect the public against incompetence in the preparation and compounding of drugs, the exemption contained in Section 187 of the statute, providing that it shall not apply to "the business of a practitioner of medicine who is not the proprietor of a store for the retailing of drugs, medicines, or poisons, and shall not prevent practitioners of medicine from supplying their patients with such articles as they may deem proper," must be deemed to embrace all physicians, except when they are engaged in the business of pharmacy either for themselves or another. A practicing physician, it was held, who compounded and filled on several occasions prescriptions of other practicing physicians in a store, in the business carried on in which he had no interest, but where he, without rent, occupied an office and had a sign at the window, was not liable for the penalties prescribed by the act for its violation. The reversal was upon the ground that no proof was given that the defendant was a regularly licensed physician. The Court held, also, that as the public health law authized the recovery of a penalty for "every such volation," cumulative penalties may be recovered.

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MEANING OF THE WORD "STRAND."—In a suit brought by Joseph Stillman and others, in ejectment, to recover from Frederick D. Burfeind the possession of a small parcel of land near Great South Bay, in Suffolk County, the main question in dispute was as to the title to one rod of strand on the north shore of the bay. Defendant erected a bathhouse on what he deemed to be land conveyed to him, and, while plaintiffs did not question the title of defendant to the rod of strand described in the deed to him, they insisted that he erected his bathhouse further inland than the northerly line of such rod of strand, and upon land belonging to them. The Second Appellate Division has affirmed judgment given for the plaintiffs, holding, in an opinion given by Justice Bradley, that the term "strand" is synonymous with "shore," and means land which lies between ordinary high and low water mark; that as its meaning is well established, parole evidence is inadmissible to show its local significance. The Court held that grants of land, bounded by the sea or navigable rivers, extend to ordinary high-water mark, and, while the title to the "strand" is presumably in the State, private ownership may be gained by grant or prescription.

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DRUNKENNESS AS BEARING UPON CRUEL TREATMENT.—William V. Kissam brought an action in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, for a separation from his wife, Leila H. Kissam, claiming abandonment on her part and refusal to live with him. This she denied, and set up that he abandoned her, and that his cruel treatment made it unsafe and improper for her to live with him. On the trial before a referee it was shown he was addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, and that the wife, at the date of his marriage, in November, 1892, and December, 1895, he was an inmate of four different asylums or institutions for the cure of drunkenness. The Second Appellate Division has affirmed judgment given in favor of the wife, holding, by Justice Hatch, that while drunkenness alone is an insufficient basis for an action for separation, it has an important bearing on the question of cruel and inhuman treatment—sufficiently so to characterize acts as cruel and inhuman which would otherwise be regarded as insufficient to establish such treatment. Upon the facts above stated, and the further proof that during the large part of the time he lived with his wife the plaintiff was in a state of intoxication ranging from partial to complete stupor, and that on three occasions he struck her, the Court was justified in decreeing a separation.

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LANDLORD AND TENANT.—On appeal by Michael Seitz from judgment of the County Court of Kings, in a suit originally brought in a Justice's Court, by Julius Manheim, to recover from Seitz rent of certain premises in Brooklyn, the Second Appellate Division has directed a reversal, holding that a tenant whose sub-lessee holds over the term of the principal lease, in the absence of any agreement relieving the tenant from responsibility for such holding over, and notwithstanding a declaration made by him to the collector of the rent at the end of the term, that he would not be responsible for anything thereafter, is liable to the landlord for rent accruing while the sublessee remains in possession.

Advertising Men Fight.

Garrison Ball of 60 West Twenty-sixth Street, an advertising agent, was arrested yesterday afternoon for assaulting Arthur R. Hill, another advertising agent, at Hill's office, 1,123 Broadway. Ball and Hill are relatives by marriage. Ball was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station. Ball's wife found him there still wrathful, but perfectly willing to be released on bail. William Mahon, proprietor of the New Amsterdam Hotel, went his bond.

DINNER FOR BICYCLISTS.

Judges and Politicians Among the Enthusiastic Friends of the Wheel.

The wheeling section of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club dined at the clubhouse, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, last night, and afterward attended a vaudeville performance in the club theatre. One hundred and twenty-five bicyclists were at the banquet. More than twice as many were at the club in time for the performance and to enjoy the smoker afterward.

J. H. W. Coe presided over the dinner, and he called on a number of the guests for responses to toasts. The first man to respond was Magistrate Charles E. Simms, one of the most enthusiastic and hard-working wheelmen in the city. He talked of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York. George R. Manchester, Secretary of the Republican County Committee, responded to the toast "Cycling in Politics." Rowland Molineaux spoke of "Our Club." W. Finey Rouss spoke of "Killy Fish." Judge Ulmann answered to the toast "Wheels and Water Bottles," and there were besides several impromptu talks.

During the evening the prizes for the wheelmen with the best mileage records were distributed. The man with the highest record of miles was E. F. Williams, who rode during the year 8,593 miles. He got a silver cup. G. M. Chambers rode 6,948 miles, and E. R. Bellman wheeled 5,485 miles. Both got cups. Forty other wheelmen made records good enough to earn gold club badges.

UNION PACIFIC OPPOSITION.

Londoners Protest Against the Committee Reorganization.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Messrs. Robinson and Leslie, well-known London accountants, have issued a circular to the holders of the committee's certificate shares of Union Pacific Railway stock, in which they protest against a reorganization of the committee without permission and propose to alter the condition under which a heavy assessment is paid, namely, the using of the whole sum of money to buy the Union Pacific main line alone, which deprives, as the circular contends, the assessed shareholders of their reversionary right to the Kansas Division.

Messrs. Robinson and Leslie are organizing an opposition committee.

STRIKING MINERS WIN.

12,000 Return to Work in Northern Illinois Coal District.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—The coal-mining strike in the Northern Illinois district ended yesterday. Twelve thousand men have gone back to work in the Coal City, Braidwood, Carbon Hill, Spring Valley, Lodi, Seatonville, La Salle, and Oglesby fields. One thousand men remain out at Streator, the only point where the miners and operators have not agreed. A settlement there is expected within a week.

Victory is with the miners, although they have not won all they asked for. Their chief demand was for a "mine-run" price—that is, a rate per ton as the coal comes from the mine, unscreened. This has been conceded in some places. Where the rate remains fixed on the price per net ton of screened coal a substantial advance has been won.

The increase in wages all through the district amounts approximately to 10 cents a ton over the schedule made last year.

THE COLD WAVE IS HERE.

It Was a Little Behind Time, but at Last Came with a Rush.

The promised change in the weather arrived yesterday. It came somewhat tardily and very suddenly. The temperature fell only four degrees over night, and the early morning found it raining a drizzle and the atmosphere murky. The wind, which had nearly died out, came up fresh from the south after 7 A. M., and suddenly hauled around to the west and northwest. Then the temperature began to fall. The rain stopped, the atmosphere became clarified, the street dried, and the cold wave was here.

The storm had passed out through the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the west wind came bowling along in its wake. High winds prevailed all along the New England and Middle Atlantic coasts, and there was a fall of from 20 to 30 degrees in temperature throughout the interior. The mercury had fallen to 43 degrees in New York by 9 A. M., or 16 degrees in nine hours, and it fell 3 degrees in the next hour. It was at 37 degrees at noon, 36 degrees at 4 P. M., 33 degrees at 6 P. M., 31 degrees at 9 P. M., and 27 degrees at 11 P. M. There was therefore a drop of 32 degrees in twenty-four hours. The average temperature of the day, 46 degrees, was 16 degrees below that of the corresponding date last year, only 6 degrees above the average for the last twenty years.

THEIR NEW ADDITION OPEN.

Bloomingdale's New Corner, at Sixtieth Street and Third Avenue, Now Open for Business.

And old Father Santa Claus, after looking Gotham over carefully, has decided to make his headquarters for this soon-to-be-with-us Christmas season in the most recent addition to "Greater New York's Greatest Store."

Bloomingdale Bros.' establishment, ever expanding under the impulse of a healthy business, is now rejoicing in the possession of an extra 42,000 square feet of selling space. This new addition, which has just been completed, and which is now open for business, is located at the corner of Third Avenue and Sixtieth Street, and with the main establishment gives the whole building a larger frontage than is possessed by any similar concern in the city.

From bottom to top it is filled with the best in holiday goods. It makes no matter whether you are looking for a doll from Japan, a toy from the Black Forest, a musical instrument from Berlin, a punching bag from London, a complete laundry set that suggests China, a Christmas tree ornament of any sort, a toy piano, a magic lantern, or anything that comes under the head of "holiday goods," you are sure to find the right article here at the price easiest on your pocketbook.

Santa Claus never acted more wisely than when he concluded to make Bloomingdale's new addition his headquarters. Centrally located in the principal residence portion of Gotham—easily reached by steam, surface, and Elevated roads from every part of city and suburbs, which has a system of transportation transfers that seems to have in mind one great object, viz., the bringing of patrons everywhere into a complete touch with "Greater New York's Greater Store."

The great French plate-glass windows of this new addition are most interesting in their exhibit of dolls, games, toys, &c., and all through the day crowds of customers stand before the window shows and conjure up the little schemes of holiday buying and Christmas presents.

The planning, building, and completing of this New Addition during a period of general mercantile depression shows several points about Bloomingdale Bros. Firstly, it shows the natural increase of their business which dull times did not serve to hinder. Secondly, it shows the faith of this concern in the still "greater greatness of Greater New York's Greatest Store," and demonstrates the wisdom of their choice in selecting this especial locality for their business. Thirdly, it stands as an evidence of their enterprise and good management in building for business up to the point where it is, and their readiness and ability to cope with any new conditions of expanding trade.

They have made preparations for an immense holiday trade, and their preparations have been well studied and carried out. A corps of buyers was dispatched abroad last Spring. They searched the great commercial centres of the old world for all that was novel, enterprising, useful, and pleasing for young and old, for children of the present day, and children of a greater growth. They were told to stint on nothing, but buy as they never bought before. They were experts in this line. They sailed for Europe; they were gone several weeks; they did their duty well, and as a result the grandest, most complete, and most comprehensive stock ever spread before the New York public is now awaiting their call to the holiday goods," you are sure to find the right article here at the price easiest on your pocketbook.

Work on Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Chairman Cannon of the House Committee on Appropriations is expected to reach here next Monday, and will be joined by Messrs. W. A. Stone, Barney, Belden, Allen, and Bell of the Pensions Appropriations Sub-Committee, and Messrs. Bingham, Hemenway, Moody, Dockery, and Livingston of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Sub-Committee. The first draft of the two bills has been prepared, and the sub-committees will commence work upon them immediately.

The Bonnie Briar Bush
SCOTCH WHISKEY.

We have taken three years to find the oldest and finest Scotch Whiskey in Great Britain. We have positively the choicest article that money will buy. It is matured in Sherry Casks, NOT vatted or blended, and is reliable in every respect. We have compared it with the highest grades shipped here, none of which are as fine. Try it, it will not disappoint you.

Price $1.75 per bottle.

THE
Souvenir of Scotland

(Plaid Label) is a Whiskey from the same distillery as The Bonnie Briar Bush, and differs from that Whiskey in age only.

Price $1.25 per bottle.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,
69 Fulton Street,
Also Broadway and 27th St.
Full Discount to the Trade.
Sole Bottlers of Old Crow Rye.
Agents for THE
PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO.

In All Our Stores

you'll find a most extensive assortment of high-class fabrics in exclusive patterns. You get the newest styles from the fashionable centres in any one of either of our establishments. For

$15.00

we make to measure a Suit or an Overcoat, quality and workmanship unexcelled in any $30 values elsewhere. Your money back if dissatisfied.

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Wholesale Woolen House (Mail Order Dept.) and Headquarters, 568-578 Broadway.
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ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc., cured by
ESPIC'S CIGARETTES or POWDER
Paris, J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN.

Teddy Hale, the Champion Six-Day Racer, Arrives—Michael Will Rest After Jan. 1.

Among the passengers on the Cunard Liner Etruria, which arrived yesterday, was Teddy Hale, the long-distance cycle champion of the world. He intends to take part in the six-day race which begins in Madison Square Garden at midnight, Dec. 5, and reported himself in the finest possible condition. He has been in training for the last three months for the long race, and thinks that he will be able to cover 2,100 or more miles in the six days. Hale is accompanied by five trainers. Chase, the middle-distance champion of England, who was to have come over with Hale, was delayed a week, and will arrive here next Friday. Hale said that in his opinion Chase is the superior of Michael, and, with everything equal from a pacing point, believes he will whip the Welsh midget. Edouard Taylore, the crack French middle-distance boy, he says, is a mighty fast rider, and Michael will have to be in the very best possible condition when he meets him.

David Shafer, the manager of Jimmy Michael, yesterday confirmed the report that Michael would race any two men in this country for as high a sum as $5,000. The only reservations placed on the race, apart from its being a middle-distance event, is that the two racers who meet Michael must be Americans, and that the race must be run before Jan. 1. Michael's trainer says he will retire from the track after the first of the year until the opening of the Summer racing season. He has been racing continuously, is losing weight badly, and must have some rest.

The discovery that some one had thrown tacks on the garden track just before the Michael-Starbuck race is still an engrossing topic with wheelmen. The managers of the American Cycle Racing Association, under whose auspices the races were held, have not been able to obtain information that will help them to ferret out the person guilty of the offense. They have offered a reward of $500 for his discovery.

Twenty-third Regiment Games.

The Twenty-third Regiment held its twelfth annual games last night in the armory in Brooklyn. The crowd was large and enthusiastic. In the 440-yard run William Du Bois of Company K broke the armory record of 0:56 3-5, by making 0:55 4-5. The one-mile novice bicycle race was won by H. S. Hildreth of Company F, a member of the Orient Wheelmen, the time being 2:50 2-5. The one-half mile novice run was won by J. T. Greene of Company A, in 2:18 2-5. Basket ball and other sports followed.

Change of Venue Ordered.

BINGHAMTON, Nov. 27.—Supreme Court Justice Mattice last night ordered a change of venue in the Brownson-Morgan bank wrecking cases, ordering that they be tried in Chenango County, where they probably will come up next February.

Big Internal Revenue Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The records of the Internal Revenue Bureau show that the receipts for the first five months of the present fiscal year will exceed those for the same period last year by about $8,000,000.

St. Louis Car Works to Reopen.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 27.—The Madison Car Company, whose plant is at Madison, Ill., has been absorbed by the Missouri Car and Foundry Company. The East Side Car Works, which have been idle a year, will be reopened as soon as possible.

Order for a New Factory.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 27.—The Arlington Manufacturing Company, which is now working day and night to fill orders, has given a contract to Peter Boyle of Kearny, to build a new factory, to cost $30,000.

Stage Robbery in Nevada.

CARSON, Nev., Nov. 27.—The stage running between Bishop and Independence was robbed yesterday of the Wells-Fargo express box, containing about $1,000.

LATHAM, RACQUET WINNER

The Londoner Defeats Standing of This City in a Hot Match for a $10,000 Stake.

INTENSE INTEREST IN THE PLAY

Half of the Contest Had Been Finished in London—The American Was Favorite in the Betting Here.

Peter Latham of the Queen's Club, London, won the racquet championship of the world and a stake of $10,000 yesterday by defeating George Standing of New York at the Racquet and Tennis Club, in West Forty-third Street, by a score of 4 games to 3. The first, fourth, sixth, and seventh games were those in which the London player was winner. He said after the game that it was one of the hardest matches he had ever played. He further gave Standing credit for excellent play, saying that he had played steadily and consistently until the last game, when he collapsed, probably from exhaustion.

It is said that the stake is the highest ever played for between professionals at racquet. Latham, before the match, was the champion of the world, and he was challenged by Standing. The match was really in two halves, one played at the Queen's Club, London, where Latham defeated Standing by four games to one, serving seventy-five aces to Standing's fifty-six aces, the other half to be played at the Racquet and Tennis Club of New York. From the result of the London games, Latham had but two games to win to gain the match. Yet in spite of the drubbing Standing had received across the ocean, Latham's practice here was so unsatisfactory that even money was to be had on Standing, and some backed Standing at odds of two and a half, to one to win the match outright.

The markers' box had been removed and other provisions made to gain space, yet the galleries of the west court of the Racquet and Tennis Club, with a seating capacity of 250, were crowded, and standing room was hard to find. Some 200 seats were sold for $5 each, and with the exception of six reserved seats, the others were apportioned to the subscribers by lot, the proceeds, which amounted to about $1,000, going to Standing, as Latham had received a sum from a similar source at the Queens Club match.

Some of the Spectators.

Among those present were Isaac Townsend, H. De Coppel, Henry C. Mortimer, C. W. Maury, Bronson Winthrop, D. Crawford Clark, M. S. Paton, H. S. Hoyt, R. P. Perkins, S. K. De Forest, Royal Phelps Carroll, Duncan Elliot, J. W. Burden, T. Jenkins, H. A. Peabody, F. R. Hitchcock, J. T. Atterbury, T. L. Manson, Jr., C. C. Baldwin, Cecil Baring, H. K. Vingut, H. K. Bloodgood, Victor Sorchan, John E. Cowdin, N. C. Reynal, S. Howland Robbins, W. E. Glyn, W. B. Dinsmore, John Drew, George Mairs, Whitney Warren, Oliver Harriman, T. Hitchcock, William Appleton, Joseph Harriman, J. Borden Harriman, John G. Heckscher, William Laimbeer, H. S. Van Dusen, and H. Durant Cheever.

Standing won the toss and chose the left-hand court from which to serve. The start was made at 1:40 o'clock. Both men seemed to be in fine condition. After a short rally Standing's hand was put out.

The same fate met each of the two contestants for four successive hands, when Latham finally got in and scored the first ace. Each was then put out in turn until Latham scored three aces by good work round the court.

Finally, having scored six straight aces by decided superiority in play, Standing put Latham out and made a couple of aces, the second by a well-placed ball in the right court. He lost his hand, however, by failing on a difficult return of a ball off the door in the back wall. The champion, getting in with the score 10—2, quickly credited himself with an ace by service, scoring another after a short rally. He then served the game out, Standing failing to return any of his last three services.

The champion made an ace by service, when he was retired by Standing, though the latter broke his racquet in the effort. After serving an ace he was put out by Latham, who at this point in the game was playing all round his younger opponent. Standing was gradually getting the better of the nervousness which he had evinced up to this point. After making a couple of points on play he put in two hot services, neither of which the champion succeeded in returning. He was out with a score of 5—11, and Latham, getting in, served an ace, 12—5. Here Standing disposed of his man by a grand stroke over the tell-tale and scored 2 aces by service. He was retired, however, with the score at 7—12. So was Latham.

The game was hotly contested at this point, each playing superb racquets. Standing ran out the game by a clever drop stroke and another equally well-placed ball off the side to the front wall, just above the tell-tale. Score, 18 to 16, in favor of Standing.

Excitement Runs High.

The excitement as Standing commenced serving the third game was intense. Latham seemed quite unable to keep the ball down, and Standing "finished" the champion's easy returns with the greatest precision and confidence, finally winning in the easiest possible manner by the score of 15 to 3.

In the fourth game it was apparently Standing's turn to weaken, for he was perceptibly suffering from his great exertions in the second and possibly the last game. The champion had no difficulty in running up his score to 6—1 and then to 7—2, the latter ace being scored by dint of a sprint almost the entire length of the court after a ball cleverly but ineffectively dropped over the tell tale by Standing. The latter, however, got in, and the play on both sides being good and every ace well contested, succeeded in bringing his score to 6—7. At this point each was showing fatigue.

With the score 12—13 Standing was easily put out, and each in turn then lost his hand without scoring, the play being decidedly high and bearing evidence of the strain which both had been subjected. Standing finally scored after a great rally, which he finished with a low, well-cut return. Latham set the game at 3. Standing, after getting two aces, retired in favor of the champion, who again tied the score by an easily won rally and an ace by service. Each was then out in turn until Latham got in a service, which Standing returned on the tell-tale, Latham winning by the score of 16—15.

The fifth game was again somewhat sensational, at least so far as the score went. It was principally a game of service. At 5—1 Standing got in a streak of very effective service, running his score up to 12 before losing his head. With the score at 12—1 against him, Latham got in, but his play was decidedly weak. Peter, however, succeeded in raising his score to 9—14 before the Racquet and Tennis club man finally won the game by an almost impossible service. Score, 15—9 in favor of Standing, who was also leading by 3 games to 2.

The sixth game was marked by no interval, Standing going on at once and serving an ace. Latham finally succeeded in tieing the game at 14 all, Standing setting to 3. The excitement was intense.

Latham got the first ace, and then failed to return one of Standing's low strokes, and the latter made two aces by service and then served what appeared to be an impossible ball—perfect in length and very heavily cut. Latham, however, met it as it came off the side wall, and with a perfect back-hand half volley, just over the telltale, down the side wall, put Standing out, and so kept the game alive. Latham's service was half volleyed by Standing low over the telltale, and all thought it would beat the champion, but, making use of his wonderful reach, he just got to it and with a half-volley half volleyed the ball within an inch of the tell-tale down the left-hand side wall out of Standing's reach, impossible, in fact, to return.

Latham now wanted but one ace to win the game and make the score 3—3, but he was out on his next service, and Standing in his turn only required an ace to win the rubber 4—2. Latham returned the service, and a good rally ensued, the play being very fast, both men striving their utmost to win. Latham played a ball hard down the centre of the court, and Standing, endeavoring to half volley, played it on to the floor, and a shout went up from the upper gallery, as the spectators there thought the ball had been properly returned and that Standing had won the rubber. It was quite natural for them to think this was the case, as the ball rose from the floor only just above the tell tale, and it was only those in the front row who could see the bound on the floor previously. On an appeal the officials, of course, decided that the ball was foul, and Latham, going in, served the necessary ace, and so won the game, 3—3, both being well-nigh exhausted with their exertions. Score: Latham, 17—16; three games all.

The seventh and deciding game of the rubber saw the collapse of Standing. He seemed to be suffering from the same kind of attack that marked his final game with Latham at Queens. He let the latter take six straight aces without apparently being capable of making an effort. With the score 6—0 against him, he finally made an ace. It was the only one during the game, which was won by the champion as he pleased with the score 15—1.

Score by Games.

FIRST GAME.

Standing .....0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—2
Latham .....0 1 0 0 0 9 0 5—15
Aces by service—Latham, 6; Standing, 0. Aces by play—Latham, 9; Standing, 2.

SECOND GAME.

Standing ..1 0 0 1 0 3 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 2—18.
Latham..1 0 1 0 3 0 6 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—16.
Aces by service—Standing, 11; Latham, 6. Aces by play—Standing, 7; Latham, 10.

THIRD GAME.

Standing ....2 0 1 0 0 4 0 1 0 7—15
Latham ....1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0..—3
Aces by service—Standing 9; Latham, 2. Aces by play—Standing, 6; Latham, 1.

FOURTH GAME.

Standing..1 0 1 0 4 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 1 0 1—16.
Latham..6 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 1—16.
Aces by service—Standing, 9; Latham, 6. Aces by play—Standing, 6; Latham, 10.

FIFTH GAME.

Standing .....0 4 0 1 0 7 0 0 0 2 0 1—15
Latham .....1 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 4 0—9
Aces by service—Standing, 8; Latham, 5. Aces by play—Standing, 7; Latham, 4.

SIXTH GAME.

Standing.... 1 0 0 4 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 4 0 1 0 0 0 2 0—16
Latham..... 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 8 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 1 0 2—17
Aces by service—Standing, 6; Latham, 9. Aces by play—Standing, 10; Latham, 8.

SEVENTH GAME.

Standing .....1 0—1
Latham .....6 0 9—15
Aces by service—Latham, 9. Aces by play—Standing, 1; Latham, 6.

The officials were: Referee—W. J. Lawson; Judge for Standing—Edwin C. La Montagne, Jr.; Judge for Latham—C. Lawrence Parkins; Marker—Tom Pettitt.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

Tournament to Decide It Begins at Madison Square Garden To-morrow.

A contest for the billiard championship of the world will begin at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall to-morrow night. Five players will enter.

The prizes are worth contesting for. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, which arranged the tournament, offers a cash prize of $1,250 and a diamond-studded championship trophy. The total of entrance fees at $100 for each player is $500, which, added to the $1,250 purse, makes $1,750. To that sum will be added the net box-office receipts, and the sum total will be divided into three prizes on the basis of 50 per cent. to the winner, 30 per cent. to the second man, and 20 per cent. to the third man.

The players who will compete are Frank C. Ives, Jacob Schaefer, George Slosson, Maurice Daly, and George Sutton, a new aspirant for honors. Each will play one game with every other player, and contests will take place every night of the week, beginning Monday, and also on afternoons of the week.

The order of play for the first three games is as follows:

Monday, 8 P. M., Jacob Schaefer vs. Maurice Daly.
Tuesday, 3 P. M., George Slosson vs. George Sutton.
Tuesday, 8 P. M., Frank C. Ives vs. Maurice Daly.

All games will be 500 points up, 18-inch balk, one shot in balk, and one shot at anchor. Edward McLaughlin has been chosen referee.

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AN OLD FRONTIER FORT

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ANECDOTES OF GEN. TAYLOR.

The Bet a Soldier Made and Won, and the Quick Pardon of a German Who Struck Out.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

The announcement was made recently that the last fragment of old Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien, Wis., had crumbled into ruins. This marks the disappearance of the last relic of the ante-pioneer days and Uncle Sam's display of power as emphasized by the chain of forts which overawed the savage tribes in the first quarter of the century. Fort Howard, at Green Bay, Wis., which was built at the same time as Fort Crawford, and Fort Winnebago, at Portage, Wis., built some time later, disappeared years ago.

Fort Crawford, whose last fragment is now crumbling into dust, was the second of that name, and the third of the forts which were built to protect the frontier at that point. The first dated back to the time of the War of 1812, and was called Fort Shelby. Its capture in 1814 by a force of English and Indians was the only battle fought on Wisconsin soil in that war. After its capture its name was changed to Fort McKay, and it was held by the British until the peace of 1815, when it was evacuated.

Swept Away by Fire.

Shortly after it was destroyed by fire, and the settlement of French and half-breeds was left unprotected until the next year. Not that this was a matter of any moment to the inhabitants. They had nothing to fear from the Indian tribes surrounding them; in fact, they preferred their society to that of Uncle Sam's soldiers, as being less threatening to their interests. But the Federal Government was quick to grasp the fact that if it was to hold the Western territory it would have to do so with an armed hand, and therefore, early in 1816, Col. Miller, he who had been heard from so gloriously at Lundy's Lane, was sent to Green Bay to construct Fort Howard, and while he was making matters safe at that end of the line Major Morgan and four companies of riflemen were at work on the post which was to be known as Fort Crawford.

How the Forts Were Built.

The fort was erected on the site of Fort Shelby or McKay, and was built after the approved style of frontier forts so well calculated to resist any attack from the Indians, or any one else who came without artillery. The fort was built in the shape of a large quadrangle, with the parade ground in the centre. The officers' quarters and the men's barracks were built along the sides, with the storehouses and other buildings with their highest point to the outside and the roofs sloping toward the parade, all the light being obtained from windows in that side, which left an unbroken wooden wall on the outside. Wherever there were any vacant spaces on the walls they were filled in with stout oak palisades. At the corners on the northwest and southeast were wooden blockhouses, which gave the garrison a flanking fire on any attacking force. The fort was named after Secretary of War Crawford. It was a five-company post, and was intended to be kept strongly garrisoned.

Worried a Man Named Astor.

It was a sorry day, judging by the light of contemporary history, for the occupants of the territory immediately adjacent to the fort when the United States troops took possession. Among the interesting incidents in connection with this early occupation is a reference "to a man by the name of Astor." It appears that under the orders of Gen. T. A. Smith, commanding the department, one of the American Fur Company's buildings was forcibly taken possession of for the Indian Agent. The head of the company was John Jacob Astor, at that time apparently not so well known as he became later in the century. He made complaint of the seizure to the department, and, in a letter to Mr. Calhoun, Gen. Smith refers to him as "a man by the name of Astor," who, according to the department commander, was only an intruder, holding his lease simply by permission of the Indians. Gen. Smith goes on to explain his views of the settlement and its inhabitants by saying bluntly that he would have destroyed the settlement and delivered the male portion of the inhabitants to the civil authorities as trespassers but for the impression that they could be made useful in providing a post so remote.

This feudal style did not meet the approval of the General's superiors, and his wings were clipped, at least so far as "a man by the name of Astor" was concerned.

It is only fair to say that Gen. Smith's subordinates lived up to the spirit breathed by their commander, and made the lives of the inhabitants a burden to them in many ways. Fortunate for them it was that the settlers were of the pliable French stock and had been accustomed to bullyings from those in command from the early French times. Had they been of Anglo-Saxon birth, some of the truculent commanders might have learned civility through a painful course of instruction.

Made a Shady Record.

One of the worst of the commanders who reigned over the post and community was Col. Chambers, who looked upon the inhabitants much as a feudal seignior looked on his vassals, as put there for his own pleasure alone. Chambers was fully as cruel to his soldiers as to the inhabitants. He had a cheerful habit of ordering the ears sliced off a soldier for some slight breach of discipline. But this was going too far. The news of his brutalities reached the authorities in Washington, and he was drummed out of the army. He was said to have gone to Mexico, and it was believed that he was an officer in Santa Ana's army, being in Mexico when the city was taken. If so, he took good care to keep out of the way of his old regiment.

Relief for the Oppressed.

The change to Lieut. Col. Leavenworth and Major Nathan Clarke was a gratifying relief to the bullied inhabitants of the settlement. They were succeeded by Brevet Major Fowle, who remained in command until the bad sanitary condition of the fort led to the post being abandoned in 1826. The breaking out of the Winnebago War in 1827 caused the Government to return the troops. It was here that Red Bird, the leader of the rebellion, was confined after his capture. He died there while in confinement. His death was probably due in a great measure to the condition of the post. Built as it was where the lower part was swept every spring by the overflow of the Mississippi each year, it was never free from fever.

The Second Fort Crawford.

The new Fort Crawford, and the one the last relics of which have just disappeared, was due to Gen Gaines and Col. Zachary Taylor. Gen. Gaines inspected the fort, and in his report made it so clear to the War Department that the troops could not be kept there without constant menace to their health that it was decided to erect a new fort on higher ground.

Col. Taylor came to the post just when the construction of the new fort was begun. With his usual energy he pushed the construction so rapidly that a part of the command was moved into the new fort in 1831, and a year later the old unhealthful site was abandoned forever. The new fort was built, as was the old one, about a square which made the parade ground for the garrison. The commandant's house and the hospital were outside the fort. It is the walls of the latter that have fallen down.

Zachary Taylor.

Many stories cluster about the occupancy of Fort Crawford by Gen. Taylor. It was from here that his daughter was said to have eloped with Jefferson Davis, then a young Lieutenant, and for years the very window from which she escaped was pointed out to the credulous. The story was exploded long ago, but there are persons yet who insist on believing it. Though kind-hearted, Gen. Taylor was a strict disciplinarian, and would tolerate nothing that looked like carelessness or inattention to duty. In those days officers were not so particular about their actions toward the members of their commands as now, and Gen. Taylor particularly did not hesitate if he saw what he considered an infringement of duty to mete out punishment then and there.

One of the common practices of those days in army circles was what was known as "wooling," taking the offender by the ears with both hands, and worrying him much as a terrier would carry a rat. This was a favorite method with Taylor of expressing his severe disapproval. Twice, however, he was "come up with" in a manner that surprised him immensely. The first time was when he tackled a German recruit in the line one day when the command was drawn up on parade. The new recruit could not speak a word of English. He possessed a portly figure, and as he happened on the day in question to be a front-rank man, the line in his vicinity meandered out in a manner that promptly caught the eye of the commanding officer.

Taylor roared out a command to correct the formation. The poor recruit, standing stiff and erect as he had been taught over the water to do, was not aware that Taylor was addressing his remarks to him, and was therefore so taken by surprise when a moment later two brawny fists grasped his ears and began pulling them here and there that he shot out his fist, caught the commander in the breast, and landed him on the turf in handsome style.

For an instant no one stirred, then several of the officers, with swords drawn, ran in. By this time Gen. Taylor had got his wind, and roared out: "Let him alone; he will make a good soldier," and that was the last heard of the incident. It is said that the recruit justified Taylor's judgment.

Laved His Ears with Soap.

On another occasion one of the privates in a company laid a wager with his chum that he would do something on parade to attract Gen. Taylor's attention and draw down his wrath while escaping a "wooling." As might be expected, the bet was promptly taken. That day, just before the assembly was sounded, the joker covered his ears with a coating of soap. When the parade was formed he managed to attract the attention of the commander, and, as expected, the latter came striding down the line with a scowl that boded no good for the offender. Reaching the man, he grasped both his ears, but, to his surprise, his grip slipped. Once more he attempted to get his usual lock and again he failed. By this time those in the vicinity had grasped the situation and were on the borders of apoplexy in trying to prevent laughing in the ranks. The joker in the meantime kept as sober as a mute at a funeral, with his eyes to the front.

Taylor, after the second attempt to seize the fellow's ears, caught on to the joke, but by this time was so angry that he called a file of soldiers and had the joker taken to the guardhouse, from which, however, he was released when the commandant's anger had time to cool. Gen. Taylor left Fort Crawford in 1836, going to Florida, and from there to Mexico, where he won undying fame.

He was followed as Commandant of the post by Gen. Brooks, who wanted a new house. The Government would not give the permission to rebuild, but did consent to repairs. Gen. Brooks on this tore down the house to the sills and erected thereon a home to suit him. This house forms part of the Lawler homestead at the present time. The fort was finally abandoned by the Government in 1856, its garrison at the time being four companies of riflemen, who were transferred to Fort Snelling. From that time the elements were allowed to do their work, and now the last of the old fort has disappeared.

GEORGE H. LEAF ARRESTED.

Was Philadelphia Agent for the French Steamship Line.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—George H. Leaf, former Philadelphia agent of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, the American headquarters of which company is in New York, who suddenly disappeared in September last, was arrested here to-night and locked up to await a hearing on the charge of embezzlement from the company.

Leaf was found to be short in his accounts in September to the extent of about $1,200, and while the books were being investigated he left the city. He returned a few days ago, and, failing to make restitution to the company, was placed in custody.

BURGLARS IN NORTH AMHERST.

Break Into an Ohio Bank, Are Fired On, One Shot, and One Arrested.

NORTH AMHERST, Ohio, Nov. 27.—Burglars early this morning blew open the vault of the Savings Deposit Bank, containing $12,000. The noise awakened Henry Weshecker, who slept in an adjoining store. He telephoned to J. E. Plato, one of the owners of the bank. Then, arming himself with a shotgun, he fired at one of the burglars and wounded him.

This frightened the other three, and they retreated, carrying their wounded accomplice. Mr. Plato, coming to the scene, met one of the burglars and marched him to the jail, covering him with his gun. The burglars failed to get the money.

THREE FLOORS COLLAPSE.

One Man Killed and Three Seriously Injured at Wilmington, Del.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 27.—One man was killed and three others seriously injured by the collapse of three floors of the building occupied by the Armour Company as a beef-packing establishment in this city this afternoon.

James P. Smith, aged sixty years, was crushed to death.

Elmer Caldwell, "Gus" Schofield, and Dorsey Darlington were seriously injured.

The building was gutted by fire a few days ago, and the men were employed in repairing it. The cause of the accident is not clearly known, but it is supposed to have been caused by one of the workmen knocking over a prop used to hold the upper portion of the building.

CAREER OF "SQUIRE" INGRAHAM

Originator of an Important State Law and of the Weather Bureau.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 27.—On his farm, in the interior of Dutchess County, died, on Nov. 20, "Squire" George W. Ingraham, in his eighty-fifth year. "Squire" Ingraham was the originator in the State of New York of the law which gives a married woman the right to hold real and personal property independent of her husband, which measure it took him eight years to get passed.

The deceased was a farmer, lawyer, and philosopher. He was employed as an engineer and surveyor in the construction of the New York and Harlem Railroad. At the age of twenty-five years he conceived the idea of reducing weather indications to a scientific basis, and after giving the subject close study, reduced his deductions to writing and sent them to Washington by the member of Congress from his district. This formed the basis of the present Government Weather Bureau. "Squire" Ingraham was born and spent his life in the town of Amenia. For twenty successive years he filled the office of Justice of the Peace.

Seeking to Extend Its Line.

The Pelham Park Railroad Company, which operates a narrow gauge single track line of horse cars between Bartow Station, on the Harlem River branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and City Island, will, on Monday, make application to the Board of Aldermen for an extension of its line, and the privilege to make it an electric trolley line. Harry D. Carey, President of the Pelham Park Railroad Company, will present the application, which requests that a franchise be granted to extend the present line north and south along the Shore Road, from the city limits at Pelham Manor to Westchester Village, a distance of about four miles. A delegation of property owners from Pelham Manor, City Island, and Westchester will also appear before the board and urge that the request of the company be granted.

National Educational Convention.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Educational Society to-day it was decided to hold the next annual convention of the organization in Washington, D. C., July 9 to 14, 1898.

Lillian Blauvelt Gets a Divorce.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 27.—Lillian Blauvelt, the well-known opera singer, was to-day granted an absolute decree of divorce by the District Court. Mme. Blauvelt charged her husband, Royal Stone Smith of New York, with non-support.

DR. GOTTLIEB STEGER INSANE.

The Skin Disease Specialist Afflicted, Perhaps Temporarily, Because of Too Much Study.

Dr. Gottlieg Steger, the specialist in skin diseases, who has been connected for some time with the German and Red Cross Hospitals of this city, was yesterday examined as to his sanity by Drs. H. V. Wildman and G. W. Kunz, in the Bellevue insane pavilion. He is undoubtedly insane, but whether it is only a case of temporary aberration or whether he is beyond hope of cure, his friends of the medical profession have not yet definitely decided.

Dr. Steger is thirty-four years of age. He was conceded to be an extraordinarily brilliant man in his profession. Overwork and too much study caused his affliction.

A year ago his intimate friends, among whom is Dr. A. Monae Lesser of 19 East Sixty-first Street, noticed that he acted queerly at times. Still he neither said nor did anything that would attract the attention of others until about three months ago, when he was arrested for accidentally running down a child on the Boulevard while taking a bicycle ride. When arraigned in the police court he refused to remove his hat, and smoked a cigar, saying that he was the family physician of the Astors and the Vanderbilts.

Dr. Lesser took him to his home to care for him, afterward sending him to a private sanitarium. After two weeks in the sanitarium Dr. Lesser took him back to his home. Dr. Steger was violent only when contradicted by any one. At times he imagined that he was the political ruler of the city, and at other times that he was a king. He was humored in these fancies in the hope that he would soon regain full control of his mind.

Dr. Lesser and other well-known physicians studied the case of Dr. Steger with no result. He was removed to Bellevue on Friday for examination.

Dr. Lesser, when seen last night, said that he hoped his young friend would regain his mind, but could not say what his chances were until Monday. He spoke of him with the greatest of affection, declaring that, besides being a man of wonderful intellectual promise, he possessed one of the noblest of characters. He told the story of his brief and brilliant career.

Dr. Steger was born in Finland and graduated from the Munich University. He showed great ability while in Germany, and wrote, besides several novels, a number of medical works that attracted favorable attention. In his work in New York German hospitals as a specialist in skin diseases he has effected some remarkable cures.

Dr. Steger was very ambitious, and worked night and day to rise to the top of his profession. Dr. Lesser accepted him as his protégé for the reason, as he declared last night, that he was the possessor of a great mind and a noble character.

MICHAEL MURPHY'S CAPTOR.

Crawled in His Neighbor's Window by Mistake, He Says, Was Pursued, and Arrested on a Burglary Charge.

Michael Murphy of 161 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned in the Butler Street Police Court yesterday on a charge of burglary, and all because of the storm on Friday night. At least he says so. He has an eccentric habit of getting into his house through the parlor window whenever he gets home late, and he did this on Friday. Hardly had he got in before a door opened and a man appeared, clad only in a nightgown, and holding a lamp.

Murphy bolted through the parlor window without waiting for discussion. The man in the nightgown put down his lamp and leaped through the window after him. Through the pelting rain the two men dashed, tearing down the street as fast as they could go. The patter of the pursuer's bare feet on the wet pavement sounded in the ears of the flying man and added wings to his flight.

Murphy was heavily weighted with wet clothes, while his pursuer was in good apparel for racing. Slowly he gained on Murphy, until after a mad chase of two blocks he overtook him and lugged him off in triumph to the Eighth Precinct Station House. Then the pursuer, who was Anthony Plobasky of 159 Eighteenth Street, pattered contentedly home and changed his clothes.

Murphy says he mistook Plobasky's house for his own in the dark and the storm. He was held until Dec. 8 for examination.

FOUND WANDERING IN STREET.

W. A. Vorhees of New Brunswick, N. J., Thought to be Insane.

Willis A. Vorhees, twenty-four years old, of New Brunswick, N. J., was found wandering through the streets of this city yesterday apparently insane. He was taken to the Union Market Police Station, and afterward sent to Bellevue. Vorhees is the son of the late Rev. W. Brownley Vorhees of Blowenburg, N. J., but has lived for several years in New Brunswick, N. J. He has been a sufferer for nearly five years from rheumatism, but about a month ago he regained the use of his limbs, which he had lost.

It is thought that he overtaxed his strength, for his family noticed that his mind began to weaken. He left New Brunswick at 10 A. M. yesterday, and when he arrived in this city the noise and bustle were too much for him. When it was found that he had left New Brunswick, Mrs. Vorhees sent a relative to New York to bring him back, but he could not find him and returned last night. The young man will be held at Bellevue until he is sent for.

THIS COOK WAS GENEROUS.

She Says She Was Discharged for Giving Boarders Too Much to Eat.

Betty Rothmall, thirty years old, a colored cook, who until yesterday afternoon was employed by Mrs. Goldsborough, who conducts a boarding house at 16 West Thirty-third Street, was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night charged by Charles B. Goldsborough, a son of the boardinghouse mistress, with creating a disturbance around the house. Mrs. Goldsborough hired Betty on Thursday as a first-class cook, and when she discharged her yesterday the cook demanded a week's salary. Mrs. Goldsborough, however, would not consent to this, asserting that she was hired on probation, and offered her $1.10 for her work.

Betty was loud in her demands, and would not go away until the son called a policeman, who took her to the station. There she told Sergt. McDermott that she was discharged because she served too large portions of food to the boarders. She said that the roast beef served yesterday was cut a little too thick, but this was no fault of hers, as one of the boarders did the carving.

Mrs. Goldborough's son did not deny that Betty gave the boarders large portions, but denied that this caused her discharge. After Sergt. McDermott heard this story he declined to hold the cook, but warned her to keep away from the house. He told her to appeal to the civil courts for her salary.

THEIR DANCING SEASON OPENS.

The Saturday Evening Class Holds Its First Reception.

The first meeting of the Saturday Evening Dancing Class was held at the Mendelssohn Assembly Rooms, 108 West Fifty-fifth Street, last night. The class is one of the oldest in New York, and was started by Mrs. Philip J. Sands and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan. Many of those who were among the original members of the class still attend the dances as patronesses or guests. There are six meetings during the season, and the dancing begins at 9 o'clock and ends at midnight.

The list of patronesses for this season includes Mrs. Sackett M. Barclay, Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. John Erving, Mrs. Robert Dun Graham, Mrs. Charles Huntington, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. James Gore King, Mrs. James P. Lee, Mrs. Lowell Lincoln, Jr., Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Mrs. Philip J. Sands, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, and Mrs. Walter C. Taylor.

Among those present were E. D. Alexander, Miss Blake, Mrs. Edward King, Langdon Erving, William A. Evans, Miss Agnew, Miss Julia Delafield, Mr. de Kay, Miss Gallatin, F. W. Rhinelander, Jr., W. A. Pease, Jr., A. Phelps, Miss Thompson, Miss M. S. Litchfield, Miss Stimson, Miss Livingston, Mr. Frelinghuysen, Michael Gavin, J. H. Foster, Miss E. P. C. Lewis, Miss M. Huntington, D. Glagden, Eugene Pool, Thomas S. Clay, Miss Mabel A. Lewis, S. Schieffelin Stebbins, Julia Grant, G. T. Goldthwaite, Miss Shaw, Miliam I. Whitehead, Jr., J. R. Slack, Miss I. de Peyster, and J. W. McKim.

GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES.

Republican Politicians Anxious to Learn the Intentions of Hamilton Fish.

ALBANY, Nov. 27.—One of the questions that are uppermost in the minds of the Republican politicians of the State is whether Hamilton Fish will be one of the Gubernatorial candidates next Fall, or will wait and have a try for the United States Senatorship. The majority of the opinions expressed place the ex-Speaker in the list of possible nominees for the Governorship. It is said he will endeavor to put himself in a position to be accepted as a compromise candidate of both the Platt and anti-Platt factions. His career as a politician makes him peculiarly adapted for such an attitude. He has a long record as a kicker against Platt and the machine, even to the extent of being branded a party outcast by order of Mr. Platt. Then he bobbed up a couple of years later as the successful machine candidate for Speaker for two successive years. During his terms as Speaker he was an organization man. He was turned down once more by Platt when a candidate for the nomination Frank S. Black received, but so, too, was George W. Aldridge, a steadfast organization man.

In the round-up of the candidates next Fall it is the very generally accepted opinion that Gov. Frank S. Black will be missing. It is conceded that during his first year in the Executive Chamber he has affronted enough Republican leaders who came to see and were not permitted to glance at him, or whose bills he massacred, to prevent his getting a delegation outside of Rensselaer County. Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff is to be the administration's legatee. Superintendent George W. Aldridge is more than likely to be a candidate again, as an organization man.

Controller James A. Roberts, with his record of two terms as chief financial officer of the State, is still in line, and though he is not at present persona grata to James Matthews, the chief independent Republican of Buffalo, yet he will be an excellent candidate for the anti-Plattites, McKinley Leaguers, and kickers generally to rally around. Controller Roberts and the Republican organization of Erie County have also a year's record of straight organization affiliation which it is hoped will yield results when the Controller enters the convention arena.

The strength which the anti-machine movement may develop in the ensuing year is, of course, problematical. It is not anticipated, however, that it will be able to present a front or make threats of bolting more than sufficient to force Platt to retire the most obnoxious of machine candidates, furnishing the opportunity of such candidates as ex-Speaker Fish and Controller Roberts. If the opposition to Plattism assumes serious proportions in the next twelve months, there may be a dearth of aspirants for the Republican nomination.

PERMANENT CITIZENS' UNION.

Committee to Prepare a Plan to Meet This Week—New Names Being Enrolled.

Chairman James B. Reynolds of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union expressed himself yesterday as gratified at the action of the members in the Twenty-first District, who have gone ahead and effected a permanent organization, in accordance with the determination reached at the last general meeting. He expected, he said, that the other districts would do likewise without much delay, though there was no particular need for haste.

He said that the committee of seven which is to prepare a plan for the permanent general organization would be completed and announced within the next few days, and that it would probably hold its first meeting before the end of the present week. The names published as comprising this committee were, it seems, merely suggestions, and as some of the men so mentioned will not be able to serve, the committee will be recruited from other sources.

In spite of the fact that no campaign is on, Chairman Reynolds called attention to the remarkable fact that applications for enrollment on the Citizens' Union lists continue to come in every day.

"I am constantly receiving new names," he said, "and other officers of the union report the same experience. What is even more remarkable, I frequently receive offers of financial help. Men, not rich ones, but men of moderate means, write and say, 'If you need money to keep up the work, let me know.' These applications for membership and tenders of funds show how much the people are in earnest on this subject."

John B. Pine, Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, made the same report. "Scarcely a day passes," he said, "that I do not receive new names for our rolls. Our supply of printed blanks is almost exhausted, and if the applications continue to come in as they have since the election, we shall be compelled to lay in a new stock." Mr. Pine reports the total enrollment to date as 32,661.

TO PURIFY THE PRIMARIES.

Secretary Easley of the Civic Federation Establishes Headquarters and Begins Work.

Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the Civic Federation, who has come here to take charge of the preparations for the National Conference on Primary Election Reform to be held here early in January, has established headquarters at the Hotel Manhattan and begun active work. He went to Philadelphia yesterday to confer with prominent men there who are interested in the movement, and later he will visit the Eastern cities on the same mission.

John E. Milholland said yesterday that the conference promised to be a much larger affair than was at first contemplated. Already, he said, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and other leading cities had arranged to have representatives present, and the prospect was that the meeting would bring together some of the most distinguished workers in municipal and election reform in the country.

The League of Allied Political Clubs of this city, which is conducting a crusade for protecting primary elections by statute, reports the receipt of many letters from prominent men in support of its movement, among others, Senator George W. Brush of Brooklyn, Warner Miller, Paul D. Cravath, John P. Faure, Samuel McMillan, and Hoffman Miller. Justice John Henry McCarthy, who is a member of Tammany, wrote as follows:

"In behalf of Tammany Hall, permit me to assure you that they are in full accord with you for honest primaries and honest government. We heartily join you and pledge our united support to secure fair and honest primaries."

W. R. Spooner has prepared an "honest primary" bill which is to be introduced in the Assembly this Winter on behalf of the League of Allied Political Clubs.

R. ROSS APPLETON'S CANDIDACY.

Is Said to Have Strong Backing for the Police Commissionership.

R. Ross Appleton, Tax Collector of Brooklyn, and late Republican candidate for President of the Council, is the latest addition to the list of candidates for Police Commissioner. It is claimed that Brooklyn will get one of the Republican Commissionerships, and that Mr. Appleton is acceptable to the Republican organization in the Borough of Manhattan.

The committee of nine appointed by Chairman Quigg has already had several private meetings, at which the names of candidates have been discussed. Michael J. Dady, F. H. Flynn, and Congressman Israel F. Fischer are in favor of Harry A. Hanbury, but are not very confident of success. The remaining members have no candidate, but it is understood that they favor Appleton. Congressman Denis M. Hurley is backing him, and it is reported that Senator Platt regards Hurley as the man who made the Platt-Willis combination before the late City Convention.

The other names mentioned are those of Fire Commissioner William C. Bryant, Police Commissioner Leonard R. Welles, and Ernst Nathan.

Say York Is Still with McLaughlin.

Brooklyn Democrats yesterday were disposed to laugh at the rumor that Bernard J. York had deserted Hugh McLaughlin for Richard Croker. Mr. York himself was out of town, but it was impossible to find a Democrat who placed the least credence in the story. Mr. York is on friendly terms with Mr. Croker, but the idea that he will desert his old leader is scouted. The Republicans place no confidence in the story, and look for no Democratic split as a result of any attack on McLaughlin by his principal lieutenant.

"GREATER NEW YORK'S GREATEST STORE."

Bloomingdales

3rd AVE. 59 & 60TH STS

ALL CAR LINES TRANSFER TO OUR STORE.

To-morrow, Monday,

GRAND OPENING

Of the greatest toy bazaar in the world. Our Entire New Addition—6 story fire-proof building—for Toys, Dolls, &c.

ALL OTHER DEPARTMENTS FULL FOR HOLIDAY TRADE.

Bright painted Magic Lanterns, 10 inches high, 6 long slides..... .25
Same style, larger..... .49
Black Japanned Magic Lanterns, packed in wooden folding box, 6 long and 3 round slides, at..... .84
Other styles at $1.23, $1.98 to $15.00.
Bright lithographed Drums, .22, .38, .49, .69
Fine military Drums, nickeled, all calf heads, from.....98 to $1.88
Large Musical Tops, nickeled and colored.....8, .13
Firemen's Suits, with extra cap..... .49
Policemen's Suits..... .84
Dolls' Toilet Stands, complete, with utensils.....10, .24, .49
Mechanical Singing Bird, in cage 8 inches high..... .39
Same style, much larger..... .84
Pewter Soldiers, 32 figures, all sewed in box 11x16..... .25
Same style, with larger and heavier figures..... .49
16 large, heavy figures and 16 mounted on horses, and 2 artillery wagons, packed in box 14x18.....$1.34
Child's strong all-willow Rockers..... .98
Same size, in plain wood, polished.. .43
Complete line of Ice Skates, $1.94, $1.50, .98, .69, .49..... .32
Shoe Puzzle..... .16c

Printing Cabinet, with 2 drawers, complete, with type..... .69
Large size, with 3 drawers.....$1.63
Large Milk Wagons, with 4 tin cans and covered horse..... .79
Same style, still larger..... .98
Large assortment, of 2-wheel Carts, Trucks, Coaches, &c., from 25c to $8.00
Complete Laundry Set, consisting of 8 pieces, large size, 36..... .84
Complete Soldier Outfits.....46, .98
Wood Building Blocks.....10, .24, .49
Stone Building Blocks, all sizes, from.....34 to $5.67
Children's extra well made Desk, with slate inside..... .98
Other styles in Secretary and Roll-Top Desks.....$1.58, $2.16, $4.20
Boys' Tool Chests.....36, .56, .83, .98
Large variety of Stables, Warehouses, Stores, Kitchens, Doll Houses, from.....19 to $25.00
A box of 12 illustrated A B C Cubes..... .12
Cut-up Picture Cubes..... .24, .49, .98
Wood Party Sets..... .8, .12, .19
Painted and Striped Ten Pins. 14, .18, .23
Complete line of Steam Toys, upright Engines.....69, .98, $1.39
Hot-air Engines.....$1.39, $1.98
Steamboats.....69, .98, $1.98
Coral Tops..... .29

CHRISTMAS CARDS AND BOOKLETS

in a large variety; many exclusive designs, imported expressly by us, from 1 cent to $1.00 each.

CALENDARS.

Over 200 styles of Calendars, many exclusive designs, at .98, .69, .49, .25, and .15.

Diaries, Memorandum Books, Address Books, &c., in all the latest leathers, plain and silver and gold mounted, at $4.98, $3.75, $2.59, $1.98, and 98c.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

Frank Leslie's Christmas Stories, 78 beautiful illustrations, with 40 new, instructive, amusing, and entertaining stories for children; published at 75 cents; our holiday price, copy..... .15
This book is for sale only by us.
Oliver Optic's new Story Book for 1897..... .39
Chatterbox for 1897..... .54
Little Ones' Annual for 1897..... .90
Oliver Optic's Annual for 1897..... .58
The Nursery for 1897..... .69
Wide-Awake Story Book for 1897. .39
Sunday Book for 1897..... .45

SCHMITTBERGER IS ACCUSED.

The Lessee of Flat Houses in West Forty-third Street Charges Him with Persecution.

H. Willard Griffiths, lessee of a row of flat houses in Forty-third Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, was summoned to appear before Police Magistrate Kudlich yesterday in the West Side Court, on a charge brought by Capt. Schmittberger's detectives that he had knowingly sublet apartments to disorderly and immoral persons. Through his counsel, Benjamin B. Kenyon, Mr. Griffiths represented that he was a victim of "relentless persecution" on the part of Capt. Schmittberger. His lawyer further said that Griffiths had ceased to be interested in two of the flat houses in question, and that he was about to surrender his lease of the remaining two. The Magistrate thereupon suspended proceedings in the case.

Mr. Griffiths afterward went to Police Headquarters and made complaint against Capt. Schmittberger to Chief McCullagh. The police of the Forty-seventh Street Station, he said, had persecuted him and his respectable tenants ever since Capt. Schmittberger had taken charge of the precinct. He asserted that he had exacted from each tenant proper credentials as to character, but that, in spite of this, a few had gotten in who were dissolute and immoral. Instead of only quietly arresting these, the police, he alleged, had stationed themselves in front of the houses, and even in the doorways, and had told everybody who entered that the houses were disreputable, accusing some of the tenants to their faces of immorality.

Mr. Griffiths said that he took pains to prove to Capt. Schmittberger that he had used every means to prevent immoral persons from living in his apartments, but that Schmittberger treated him in an ungentlemanly manner, although he had complied with the latter's order to turn certain of his tenants out.

"Last June," said Mr. Griffiths, "Capt. Schmittberger sent forty of his men to my houses, and they went through them like Indians, knocking on doors and telling all the tenants indiscriminately that they were disorderly persons, and would have to get out. The forty men arrested two women whom I had already served with notice to go. I notified the Captain myself of the presence of these women."

Capt. Schmittberger last night denied the charge of persecution. He said that his men had never informed everybody in Griffiths's apartments that they must move. The only time that they had gone through the houses and knocked at all the doors was when they took a census of the inmates. The arrests at the houses had all been made upon evidence obtained in the regular way. Griffiths had promised that he would evict any tenants whom the police should find to be disorderly, but he had failed to do so, and thereafter arrests had been made without informing him beforehand. He had come, the Captain said, to the station to argue about these cases. The Captain had refused to argue with him, and this was all there was to the charge of rudeness. One of Capt. Schmittberger's detectives admitted that he had received orders to warn people entering the Griffiths houses that they were inhabited by disorderly persons.

OHIO CORPORATIONS.

1,135 Enterprises Created in the Year Just Closed.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 27.—Figures furnished by the Secretary of State to-day show that 1,135 enterprises were incorporated in the year just closed. Among these were twenty-two insurance associations, twelve railroad companies and consolidations, and fourteen banks and savings associations. The total capital invested in these enterprises was $73,381,020, as compared with $120,057,850 for 1896.

The amount invested by the several corporations is as follows:

Banks	$750,000
Building and Loan Associations	27,975,000
Companies various purposes	7,877,790
Electric light and power companies	376,000
Gas, oil, and natural gas companies	1,9 3,630
Manufacturing companies	13,406,200
Mining companies	2,543,800
Printing and publishing companies	823,100
Railroad companies and consolidations	11,572,000
Street and electric railroad companies	3,465,000
Telegraph and telephone companies	619,000
The fees collected by the office amount to	67,494.64

Work Begun on the Mt. J., C. and N.

SMETHPORT, Penn., Nov. 27.—Work began here on the Mount Jewett, Clermont and Northern Railroad yesterday. This road is to connect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Pittsburg with the great lakes. Three large gangs of men are at work here and several more at points north and south. The road was partially built, and the Baltimore and Ohio, having secured [illegible] organized a new company and borrowed $350,000 from the Hamilton Trust Company, giving a first mortgage on property already improved and to be improved.

NEGROES SLASH A COBBLER.

Levy Tried to Get Rid of Fighting Customers and Is Badly Cut for His Pains.

Henry Levy, a workman in the shoe shop at 49 Bayard Street, had a startling and painful experience yesterday, which will probably lead him to summon the police the next time a fight is started in a room he happens to be in. It resulted in his being taken to the House of Relief on Hudson Street, and being so swathed in bandages that his head looked like a snowball, animated by a pair of human eyes.

Shortly after 3 P. M. yesterday a couple of negroes entered the shop, which is underground, and asked for shoes. While they were waiting for them one of them turned to the other with an oath and demanded payment of a two-dollar debt. He got an emphatic and unsatisfactory retort, which precipitated a "mix-up" between the two men, that turned the small shop into an arena, with an atmosphere too warm for comfort.

Levy was the only man with courage enough to protest, and while his companions got out of harm's way he advised the negroes to go out into the street if they wanted to fight. They may have each been glad to turn to an inferior antagonist, (Levy is a little man,) for they stopped at once, and one of them yelled:

"Wha'd you say? Wha'd you say?"

He knocked Levy down, and his enemy of a moment before whipped out a penknife and stabbed the little cobbler nine times in the face and head, while the other workmen stood by too transfixed with terror to help him. Then the negroes wiped off the blood that had spattered on their faces and took a hasty departure.

Levy told his story at the Eighth Street Station and was taken to the hospital. Two detectives are looking for his assailants.

WANTS A TEACHER ARRESTED.

Shopkeeper Says a Brooklyn School Principal Is a Boycotter.

Because Principal Walter B. Gunnison of Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, has cautioned his pupils against loitering in candy stores, an enraged candy peddler has obtained a warrant for his arrest, and the Principal is likely to face a charge of boycotting.

Mr. Gunnison has been annoyed lately by the disorderly appearance presented by his pupils in loitering around the small stores of the neighborhood. A caterer serves refreshments in the school building at the noon hour, but the pupils, especially the girls, like to go out to the candy stores.

Close to the school is Edward Bung's little notion and candy store, and here the gay groups usually congregated. Mr. Gunnison became convinced that the discipline of the school was in danger, and determined on heroic measures. One day, when the pupils marched in at 1 o'clock, the Principal told them to get their lunches from the school caterer and to stay away from the shops. The admonition had its effect, and the profits of Bung and the other shopkeepers fell off. Bung and his fellow-shopkeepers stood all day behind their counters almost idle, and at the noon hour glowered at Erasmus Hall and uttered maledictions upon Principal Gunnison.

On Wednesday afternoon, just before dismissing the school for the Thanksgiving holiday, Gunnison was compelled to deliver another warning, as some of his pupils had not obeyed him. Bung learned of this yesterday. He went to the Grant Street Police Court and excitedly asked if boycotting was against the law. He was told that it was.

"Then," said he, determinedly, "I want a warrant against Walter B. Gunnison, Principal of Erasmus Hall."

The warrant was obtained. At a late hour last night Mr. Gunnison said that it had not been served upon him. He treated the matter lightly, and said he thought it was probably an exhibition of spite on the part of Bung.

WIFE SHOOTS HUSBAND.

Edward Moore Fatally Wounded in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 27.—Edward Moore of the South Side was shot and fatally wounded this afternoon by his wife, Mrs. Sarah Moore.

The woman fired several shots, one entering the abdomen. The couple have not been living together, and it is supposed that jealousy was the cause of the shooting. Mrs. Moore was arrested.

Higher Wages for Ironworkers.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 27.—Jones & Laughlin to-day notified their 3,000 ironworkers known as day men that, commencing Dec. 1, their wages would be increased 10 per cent. This restores the reduction made some months ago as promised by the firm as soon as

AGITATION OVER DREYFUS

Col. Picquart, Who Accused Count Esterhazy, Confined for Thirty Days in a Fortress.

MILITARY INQUIRY FINISHED

A Report that Esterhazy Will Be Exculpated — The Duke of Orleans Expresses His Faith in a Monarchy for France.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—According to the Intransigeant, Col. Picquart, who was summoned from Tunis to Paris in connection with the Dreyfus affair, and whose statements are reported to be the basis of the accusations brought against Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, has been sentenced to thirty days' detention in a fortress.

Gen. Pellieux, who was appointed by Gen. Saussier, the Military Governor of Paris, to conduct the investigation of the charges brought against Count Esterhazy, has completed his inquiry, the result of which will be announced on Tuesday next by Gen. Billot, the Minister of War.

The Journal asserts that the inquiry will result in the exculpation of Count Esterhazy.

The Figaro says that Gen. Pellieux to-day seized letters written by Count Esterhazy to several persons, in which the writer insults and violently attacks the heads of the French army.

DUKE OF ORLEANS ON DREYFUS.

Favors Monarchical Institutions to Prevent Further Insults.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The Duke of Orleans has written a letter to a friend, Col. Parseval, in reference to the Dreyfus affair, in which he says:

"I cannot restrain a cry of indignation when I catch the echo of fresh scandals from the shame of which it has not been possible to spare my country. Until now the honor of the army has been inviolable. Can I forget the height to which it was brought by its Kings, aided by its glorious soldiers, who fought to complete the grand work of French unity?

"Never have the hardships of exile seemed so cruel as when I see myself forced to remain a powerless spectator of insults cast upon our glorious army. Those who have not made an energetic use of their power will bear a heavy responsibility in the eyes of the country and in history.

"For my part, I venture to say I shall always find in the consciousness of my duty and the power of monarchical institutions the necessary strength to fittingly protect the honor of the soldiers of France."

FRENCH REACH NIKKI.

No Opposition Encountered from the British in West Africa.

LAGOS, West Coast of Africa, Nov. 27.—The report of a collision between British and French troops near Nikki is unfounded. The French expedition from Porto Novo has reached Nikki without any trouble.

AMERICAN PRELATES CHOSEN.

Pope Leo Appoints Archbishop Chapelle Archbishop of New Orleans.

ROME, Nov. 27.—The Pope to-day, as a result of the report on the three candidates for the Archbishopric of New Orleans, which was presented by the Congregation of the Propaganda on Nov. 17, has appointed the most Rev. P. L. Chapelle, Archbishop of Santa Fé, New Mexico.

The Rev. Father Fitzmaurice, rector of the Church of the Annunciation of Williamsport, Penn., has been appointed Coadjutor Bishop of Erie, Penn.

Archbishop Chapelle was appointed Bishop of Arabissus and Coadjutor of Santa Fé Aug. 21, 1891. He was promoted to the titular Archiepiscopal See of Sebaste May 10, 1895, and made Archbishop of Santa Fé Jan. 7, 1894.

AMERICANS AT TWO FUNERALS.

Services in England for the Countess of Lathom and Walter Burns.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The entire staff of the United States Embassy attended the funeral services to-day over the remains of the Countess of Lathom, who was killed on Tuesday last while returning from a shooting party, by jug thrown out of a trap near Wheatley, Lancaster.

The United States officials were also present at the services over the remains of Mr. Walter Burns, late manager of the banking house of J. S. Morgan & Co., who died of heart failure at his country seat, near Hatfield, on Tuesday.

HERR POLLINI DIES IN HAMBURG

He Was Famous as an Opera Manager in Europe.

HAMBURG, Nov. 27.—Herr Pollini, the theatrical director, is dead.

Bernhard Pohl, known to the operatic world as Pollini, was one of the most noted opera managers on the European Continent. He was born at Cologne, Dec. 16, 1838, and made his appearance as a baritone singer in 1857. After a few years on the stage he went into management, in St. Petersburg, Moscow, and other places. In 1874 he became intendant of the Opera House at Hamburg, and he made it one of the most noted lyric theatres in Europe. Wagner's works and other German operas were produced in admirable style under Pollini's management. Kaufsky, Sucher, Gadski, Alvary, and many other noted German opera artists who have visited New York were at one time or another under contract to him.

GERMANY'S NEW NAVAL BILL.

It Involves an Additional Expense of 165,000,000 Marks.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—A semi-official forecast of the Government's Naval bill was issued this evening. It endeavors to make it appear that the scheme gives scope to the Reichstag's judgment, and provides a total fleet of nineteen sea-going ironclads, eight coast-defense ironclads, and forty-two cruisers, an increase of five sea-going ironclads and nine cruisers.

The additional expense involved is 165,000,000 marks, the amount to cover seven years, when the warships are to be completed and the Reichstag to decide yearly the number of vessels to be commenced and the amount of the Naval Budget. This increases the Budget from 118,000,000 marks to 150,000,000 marks, but the forecast declares the additional expense will not necessitate the levying of any special taxes.

PRINCE SINGH'S WEDDING.

Lady Ann Coventry to Become His Bride on Dec. 29.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Lady Ann Coventry and Prince Victor Dhuleep Singh are to be married on Dec. 29. The Coventrys are opposed to the union, but their objections have been overruled, and the Indian Government has agreed to settle upon the bride the sum of $10,000 annually. The wedding will be the first between a member of the English aristocracy and an Indian Prince.

Victor Dhuleep Singh is the son of the old Maharajah of the Punjab, who died several years ago. He came to this country six or seven years since, and visited New York City and Halifax, where he got into trouble. In New York he attracted much attention by his extravagant habits.

The Coventry family is one of the best known in England. George William, the ninth Earl, is Master of the Buckhounds and was formerly Gold Stick of the Corps of Gentlemen at Arms. Lady Ann Blanche Alice is his sixth child, and was born in 1874.

The American Treaty with Tunis.

TUNIS, Nov. 27.—The Dépêche Tunisienne intimates that Fran will shortly ask for the denunciation or the treaty of 1797 between the United States and Tunis.

CAPTAIN AND SAILORS MISSING.

Welsh Steamer Labarrouere Sunk in Collision Off Trevose Head.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Welsh steamer Labarrouere of Cardiff has foundered off Trevose Head as the result of a collision with an unknown vessel. Thirteen members of her crew have been landed at Cardiff after having been in an open boat for twenty-four hours.

One of the boats of the Labarrouere, containing the Captain and a part of the crew, is missing.

The steamer Labarrouere was built at Newcastle in 1880. She was 1,173 gross tons, 241 feet long, 32 feet beam, and was 15½ feet deep. She was owned by the Labarrouere Steamship Company of Cardiff.

Austrian Steamer Sunk Off Galata.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 27.—The Austrian Lloyd steamer Diana has been in collision off Galata with the British steamer Antonio. The Diana sank. The 150 passengers and 40 members of the crew of the Diana were saved.

Egyptian Trolley's Many Victims.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—It is claimed that the electric railroads at Cairo, Egypt, are beating those of Brooklyn in the record of numbers of people killed. The Egyptian roads have been running a little over a year, and 140 people were killed or injured by their cars during the first twelve months.

SOUSA'S EUROPEAN TOUR.

His Band Will Sail from Here on May 25 and Return Early in September.

John Philip Sousa has completed arrangements for taking his band to Europe. The band will sail from New York on May 25, returning to this country the early part of September, after which they will enter on a tour, playing in all the principal cities of every State in the Union.

Mr. Sousa and his band go abroad under the direction of an English company, organized expressly for the purpose of exploiting the band. The manager for the company is E. R. Reynolds, who was until recently General Manager of the Long Island Railroad and of the Manhattan Beach enterprises. Henry Wolfsohn will conduct the tour in Germany and Austria.

The first concert will be given in London on June 3, after which a five weeks' tour of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland will be made. They will then spend one week in Paris and Brussels, followed by six weeks in Germany and Austria.

The band will be a typical American one, and will consist of sixty musicians. Accompanying them will be two American soloists. Mr. Sousa will take American printing, and the programmes will be the same judicious blend of the best works of the best composers with the lighter forms of musical expression that have become so thoroughly popular with American audiences.

George Frederick Hinton will accompany the band in Europe as business manager.

The twelfth tour of Sousa and his band will begin in this city on Jan. 8 and will continue up to the date of sailing for Europe.

SHOOTING AFFAIR IN TEXAS.

Policeman "Jim" Grizzard Fatally Wounds John Rankin in Austin.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 27.—This afternoon John Rankin, a prominent citizen, was shot by Policeman "Jim" Grizzard. It is said that the cause of the trouble was a political difference over the coming municipal election in this city.

Grizzard was coming up the street on his beat, according to statements of bystanders, when Rankin was seen approaching him. Grizzard pulled his gun and fired, and at the first shot Rankin fell off the sidewalk into the gutter, and Grizzard, standing over him, shot him again three times. Rankin is not dead yet, but he can hardly survive.

End of Mansfield's Engagement.

Richard Mansfield closed his engagement in New York last night at the Fifth Avenue Theatre with a performance of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" before a house filled to its fullest capacity. After the performance he was called before the curtain ten times, and after numerous requests for a speech, he said that if he and his company returned they would present a new play dramatized from a work of his friend Robert Louis Stevenson, also a dramatization of "The First Violin," a production which he had promised for this year, but was unable to present. Mr. Mansfield will open in Philadelphia this week, after which he will go on a two-weeks' tour through New York State, and then open at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, in Christmas week.

Mr. Wheelock in Mr. Bradfield's Role.

The performance of "In Town," at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, went on as usual last night despite the illness of W. Lewis Bradfield, the comedian. The postponement of Friday night's performance caused Mr. Frohman to seek the aid of some one who could play the part, as there was no understudy in the company. He engaged Joseph Wheelock at the very last minute to assume the part. The matinée performance was postponed yesterday, and a rehearsal was called. At last night's performance, Mr. Wheelock filled the role in a most creditable manner. The company will open at the Harlem Opera House tomorrow night.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

At the Irving Place Theatre last night each lady in the audience was presented with a silver paper cutter, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth and last performance of the opera, "The Cooing Dove."

Marion Manola and John Mason have contracted with Stanislaus Stange and Julian Edwards for the writing of a musical comedy to be entitled "The Courtship of Miles Standish." Edgar L. Smith will write a "review" for them, to be produced early in May in Boston.

Manager Richard Dorney, Augustin Daly's representative, confirms the report that Sir William Jardine and Mr. Daly have arranged all their differences regarding the presentation of "The Geisha" in the various places in this country outside of New York.

It is said that Mr. Whitney called on Augustin Daly recently to ask him to take the farce comedy "Papa Goo Goo" and produce it with his company at Daly's some time this season, but that Mr. Daly absolutely refused to do so, as no available time for it could be found this season. Mr. Whitney is negotiating with other managers for its production in the near future.

Charles Frohman contemplates producing three new farces before the season ends. They are "Oh, Susannah," now running at the Royalty Theatre, in London; a new piece by Odonneau, the author of "La Poupee," and Bisson's latest piece, called "Jealousies," the American adaptation of which will be made by William Gillette. Mr. Frohman will to-morrow night produce Joseph Arthur's new play, "The Salt of the Earth," in Washington. The company left for that city yesterday on the noon train.

Paul Potter sailed for New York yesterday on the American Line steamer St. Paul. He comes to this country to confer with Charles Frohman regarding the production of one of his plays. As to which would be produced, Mr. Frohman said yesterday, would be decided after his arrival here. The choice lies between a drama, the action of which takes place during the Franco-Prussian war, and a light comedy recently completed.

John T. Sullivan, at very short notice, assumed the part of Lord Angus Cameron in the performance of "The White Heather," at the Academy of Music, last night. Francis Carlyle, who had been playing the part up to Friday night, strained his vocal cords so badly that he was advised by his physician to take a rest, as otherwise he would in a short time lose the use of his voice entirely.

Some time ago Augustus Thomas was asked by Stuart Robson to construct a new play upon the story of Opie Read's novel "The Jucklins," as the piece written by Mr. Read was not satisfactory to him. Mr. Thomas recently went to Chicago, where Stuart Robson was playing and read the new piece to him. He was much pleased with it, and it is understood that the management intend to produce it as soon as possible in place of "The Jucklins" as constructed by Mr. Read.

The committee composed of all the prominent managers of New York theatres, who have in charge the performance for the benefit of the mother and widow of the late William Hoey, better known as "Old Hoss," to be given at the Herald Square Theatre on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 9, have almost completed their programme, which will be very elaborate. Among the well-known actors and actresses who will appear on this occasion are Nat Goodwin, Maxine Elliott, Maude Adams, Julia Arthur, May Irwin, Anna Held, and Vesta Tilley.

CINDERELLA FOR CHARITY

Three Thousand Boys and Girls to Play the Fairy Operetta.

GREATEST ARMY OF ACTORS

Dancing, Singing, and Drill Masters Will Train the Players for a Month —Eight Performances at the Metropolitan Opera House in the Holidays.

The spectacular fairy operetta of "Cinderella" will be produced at the Metropolitan Opera House during the week commencing Dec 27 by 3,000 boys, girls, young men, and young women. One thousand of these will occupy the stage at each performance. Those in charge of the entertainment say that, in point of size and the almost infinite variety of its scenes, nothing ever yet attempted in this city can be compared with it. As an amateur production, they say it will be the largest ever attempted in a theatre in this country, and probably in the world. In one of the scenes, in the "ball," 800 young persons will be dancing at one time.

There are to be eight performances, one each night, and matinées on Wednesday and Saturday. All of the 3,000 actors, singers, dancers, and masqueraders could not be on the stage any one night; but the army will be divided into three divisions, each division to present the operetta on two consecutive nights. Most of the persons who are to take part will be drawn from the schools, and none of them, with the Gerry law in view, will be under sixteen years old.

In order to marshal and drill such a host of young people it was found necessary to divide them into three corps, one of which is called the Harlem Division and the others the East and West Side Divisions. Each division is to have a membership of 1,000, and will drill in a separate hall. The Harlem Division will drill in Brady's Hall, 135 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; the East Side Division in the Metropolitan Opera House, and the West Side Division in Colonial Hall, 102 West One Hundred and First Street, corner of Columbus Avenue.

Training 3,000 Actors.

The work of enlisting the singers and dancers will begin to-morrow. There are already 500 volunteers, mostly members of musical societies. The school children will begin enrolling to-morrow, and it is expected that enough will be got together by Wednesday to have the first rehearsal. As soon as the required number are enlisted they will be sub-divided into dancers, marchers, fairies, brownies, &c., and then will commence the work of training.

Training for the week of acting is really the hardest work of the entertainment. There must be diligently taught all the steps of the fairy dance to 1,800 boys and girls, and 1,200 boys will have to be taught to drill as well as Prussian Uhlans. To accomplish this dancing, singing, and drill, masters have been engaged, and half the regiments of New York have volunteered the use of their armories. Two dancing masters will be at each of the three halls, and competent drill masters will be at the armories of the Eighth, Ninth, Seventy-second, and Seventy-first Regiments. The dance rehearsals will be held every day from 3:30 to 6 P. M. for pupils and from 7:30 to 10 P. M. for the older members. The drills at the armories will be in the afternoons of school days at 4 o'clock, and at 11 A. M. on Saturdays. Major V. E. Kilpatrick, who drills the boys in the public schools, will have charge of the martial training for the entertainment.

Novelties in the Performance.

Among the most striking scenes will be the Fête of the Peasants to welcome Prince Charming home from his wanderings, which will bring together gypsies, Neapolitan fishermen and sailors, Spanish toreadors and dancers, Scotch Highlanders, Polish dancers, and German students; a series of national marches, and the drill of the American Guard. Cinderella's coach will be a blaze of electricity, and an electrical concern in the city has offered to create some startling effects for the occasion.

The object of the entertainment is to obtain funds for the Seton Hospital for Consumptives at Spuyten Duyvil, and St. Ann's Maternity Hospital and St. John's Day Nursery, which are connected with the New York Foundling Hospital. As soon as the programme was announced several boxes were bought for the entire week, and a number of tickets have already been sold.

The operetta is the familiar story of Cinderella and Prince Charming, told in jingling rhyme and sung to pleasant music.

The Corps of Managers and Patrons.

Mrs. Agnes Benton Barnes is the Director of the enterprise and manager of the entertainment. She is aided by a numerous Advisory Committee, a more numerous Board of Management, and a still more numerous corps of patrons. The Board of Management consists of Mrs. Paul L. Thebaud, President; Mrs. T. Donnelly, Mrs. D. Devlin, Mrs. Wm. H. Lummis, Mrs. A. T. Hillyer, and Mrs. J. V. Bouvier, Vice Presidents; the following associate managers: Mrs. P. L. Thebaud, Mrs. Daniel Devlin, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. John A. Riston, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. John O'Brien, Mrs. Charles Pendegast, Mrs. J. C. Byrne, Mrs. Perrence Donnelly, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mrs. William Lummis, Mrs. James Sadlier, Mrs. F. A. Otis, Mrs. John Fox, Mrs. A. T. Hillyer, Mrs. J. V. Bouvier, Mrs. Dr. Emmet, Mrs. James Wallace, Mrs. D. M. Hildreth, Mrs. R. C. Hutchings, Mrs. Thomas O'Conner, Mrs. T. James Glover, Mrs. Francis Darr, Mrs. Paul Monte, and Baroness de Thomsen, and 108 "associates." John D. Crimmins is Special Treasurer.

The Advisory Committee is composed of the following: John D. Crimmins, Thomas E. Crimmins, James S. Coleman, Thomas F. Ryan, Peter A. Lalor, Morgan J. O'Brien, J. Henry Haggerty, Benjamin F. Lummis, Arthur Berry, Eugene A. Philbin, John T. Bouvier, Jr., Paul G. Thebaud, George Waddington, James J. McCartney, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Juan M. Ceballos, Brockholst Cutting, George G. Haven, T. Glover Barry, R. P. Charles, Charles E. Miller, John Fox, James R. Floyd, William Lummis, John O'Brien, Thomas H. O'Connor, Paul L. Thebaud, Joseph Thoron, Thomas P. Wallace, and Joseph O'Brien.

NORDICA DENIES A CANARD.

Report that She Is Seriously Ill in Chicago and Has Canceled Engagements Contradicted.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Mme. Nordica contradicts a widespread rumor to the effect that she is seriously ill in her apartments at the Auditorium Annex, and that a number of her engagements have been canceled in consequence. Her manager, Harry E. Sanford, explained the origin of the report by the fact that a slight cold had made it advisable to postpone Mme. Nordica's engagement at Denver.

"Mme. Nordica was to appear in concert at Denver Nov. 29," said Mr. Sanford, "and had arranged to sing in St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 2. She contracted a slight cold, and upon the advice of her physician, Dr. Clapp, of Evanston, a postponement of the Denver engagement to Dec. 6 was requested of the management there. The request was granted, and that is all there is to the story that Mme. Nordica is seriously ill."

LYNCHING IN STARKS, FLA.

Hicks Price, a Negro, Taken from Jail, Hanged, and Shot.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 27.—Hicks Price, a negro, was taken from jail at Starks by about 100 citizens, and hanged to a limb of a tree, and about fifty shots fired into his body.

The mob gained entrance to the jail by pretending to have another suspect to imprison; then overpowering the jailor, the work was done before the town realized the men's presence. Price had always been considered an inoffensive negro before his arrest for assault on a white woman. He was fully identified. The town is quiet, and no further trouble is anticipated.

Benefit for St. Mark's Hospital.

The benefit performance at the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the St. Mark's Hospital was a decided success, artistically and financially. The programme, which was a long one, was under the direction of Anton Seidl, and the interesting numbers brought many rounds of applause from the audience, which packed the house from the orchestra to the family circle. A quartet of horns gave the "Pilgrims' Chorus" from "Tannhäuser" in a particularly creditable manner. It was the first time this number was ever played in this country arranged in that manner.

CUSTOMS INSPECTOR ARRESTED.

Edward T. McDonald Charged with Making False Accounts.

Edward T. McDonald, a Customs Inspector, who has been in the employ of the Government for four years, was taken before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday charged, by William H. Theobold, a special employe of the Treasury Department, with having presented false vouchers with his accounts.

These vouchers were in the form of bills for the services of outside assistants and for telephone charges, amounting to $45.80. One of the bills purported to have been signed by Wolf & Adams of 169 Garden Street, Hoboken. A letter carrier and residents in Garden Street testified that there was no such number as 169 in Garden Street.

McDonald testified yesterday that the bulk of the bill for telephone service was for drinks. He said he had been instructed by Collector Kilbreth to make such charges when necessary. The examination was adjourned until next Saturday.

TO CONDEMN RESERVOIR LAND.

Lawyers Anxious About the Selection of Mahopac Commissioners.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 27.—An application was made to Justice Dykman this morning, who was holding a Special Term of the Supreme Court, for the appointment of Commissioners to condemn certain lands in the village of Mahopac, Carmel, Putnam County, needed for a connection between certain reservoirs belonging to the New York Water Works.

The motion was made by Assistant Corporation Counsel Stirling of New York. Peter B. Sweeny of New York and Clayton Ryder, an attorney, of Carmel, were present in court and said they represented a number of parties interested and that there were some seventy-three pieces of property desired for the city. They were anxious to know who would be appointed on the commission.

Justice Dykman laughed and remarked that he did not know yet who would be appointed, as it was an onerous work and very hard to get men to accept such positions. He said he would take the papers and consider whom he would appoint.

Lawyer Ryder said that the lands in question were on the outlet to Cranberry Pond through the old Mahopac Village into the middle branch of the Croton River, and takes the entire village around the New York and Putnam Railroad Station, and nearly all the dwellings to Croton Falls.

TEACHERS IN CONVENTION.

Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools at Vassar College.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 27.—The eleventh annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland was continued at Vassar College to-day. The first business was the reading of a paper by Prof. R. S. Tarr of Cornell University, on the question "What Is the Consensus of Opinion as to the Place of Science in the Preparatory Schools," which was followed by a second paper on the same subject, by Prof. C. C. Wilson of Jersey City. Both took the position that the teaching of science had been greatly improved and its claim to a definite place in the curriculum was established, but that there was no general consensus of opinion as to its exact place.

The papers were discussed by Prof E. G. Conklin, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Leroy C. Cooley, Vassar College; C. B. Wood, Pittsburg; Prof. De Garmo of Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, and Prof. Brigham of Colgate University.

All agreed that science should be accepted as an entrance subject for college, and a resolution to that effect was offered, but was referred to the Executive Committee.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Julius Sachs, New York; Vice President—Herbert B. Adams, Baltimore; E. J. Ill, Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; Elliot R. Payson, New Brunswick, N. J.; Isaac P. Johnson, Wilmington, Del.; William H. Hace, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. B. Wood, Pittsburg; Secretary—Dana C. Munro, Philadelphia; Treasurer—John B. Klefer, Lancaster, Penn.; Executive Committee—The President, Secretary, Treasurer, and John Quincy Adams, University of Pennsylvania; J. G. Schurman, Cornell University; Wilson Farrand, Newark (N. J.) Academy, and Achsah M. Elt of Vassar College.

After passing a vote of thanks to Vassar College, the convention adjourned at noon.

LUCKY TRAMPS AT YAPHANK.

They Escaped in Peace While the Officers Discussed Pigs.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Nov. 27.—There was much rejoicing here on Wednesday over the arrest of three tramps who invaded the premises of Mrs. Selah T. Clock and attempted to organize a premature Thanksgiving celebration of a destructive and disorderly character. They were captured by a posse, and it was generally felt that a triumph of detective skill and courage had been achieved. People in this section regard tramps as their natural enemies, and when Justice Charles W. Vail sentenced the prisoners to four months' confinement he was warmly commended.

It was decided that the tramps should be sent to the County Home at Yaphank instead of to Riverhead Jail, because at the County House they could be made to work. Everybody rejoiced at the prospect that an aggregate of a year's able-bodied work would be realized and that the county would for once have the better of tramps in a transaction. Superintendent Baker undertook to make good farm hands of his captives.

A Deputy Sheriff carried the three men to Yaphank yesterday, and they were placed in the County House. While the preliminaries for their reception and employment were being discussed, Mr. Baker mentioned that he had some of the most interesting families of pigs on Long Island. This interested the Deputy Sheriff, and the two officers quickly became so absorbed in the fascinating subject that they walked off to the barn to look over the Baker pigs.

After a long symposium on the art and science of pig culture, the diseases to which juvenile pork is liable, and the remedies, the two returned to the house to see how the prisoners were doing. They had apparently been doing a good deal and doing it industriously, for they had vanished. The Superintendent and the Deputy Sheriff were surprised and indignant that advantage had been taken of the temporary concentration of their faculties on pigs, and regarded the conduct of the tramps as positively impolite.

They attempted pursuit, but as they were without a clue as to which direction the fugitives had taken, they were baffled. Yaphank people sympathize with the bereaved officials and concur in the opinion that the conduct of the tramps as positively immoral, besides being impolite.

TWO FRENCH ARTISTS ARRIVE.

M. Boldini and M. Jobert Were Passengers on La Touraine.

Boldini, the Parisian portrait painter, arrived yesterday on the French Line steamship La Touraine from Havre. He has come over to execute several commissions for portraits, and has brought with him those of Mrs. Adolf Ladenberg, Mrs. Stanford White, the Princess Poniatowski, Whistler, Verdi, and other well-known men and women, painted in Paris. These pictures will be exhibited with others of his work at the galleries of Boussod, Valadon & Co., 303 Fifth Avenue, next month.

Paul Jobert, the French painter, and Mme. Jobert also came on La Touraine. M. Jobert brings several of his paintings, among them one which obtained for him this year's gold medal at the Paris Salon. It represents a small fishing boat on the Newfoundland Banks surprised in a fog by an Atlantic liner.

BIG SEA TURTLE AT CHICAGO.

Caught Off Randolph Street and Weighs Over 600 Pounds.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27. — Three fishermen, Charles Craher and Frank and John Martin of the boathouse Chicago, early this morning caught a monster deep-sea turtle in the basin just off Randolph Street. It weighs over 600 pounds, and from head to tail measures 6½ feet.

The broad-backed amphibian was captured in a perch gill net in the meshes of which his head and forefins became entangled. The fishermen at first thought they had caught the sea serpent which terrorized Lake Bluff and the north coast of the lake last Summer, but they soon realized their mistake.

The fishermen towed their captive to their boathouse, where it was killed. They gathered around the turtle this morning and gravely discussed its origin. The consensus of opinion was that it must have come either from the Gulf of Mexico or through the St. Lawrence River from the Atlantic coast.

SAN FRANCISCO GOSSIP

Hawaiian Annexation Scheme Bitterly Opposed by Senator White and Others.

THE VOYAGE OF THE BEAR

Capt. Tuttle's Intentions—Another War in Chinatown Threatened—Political, Theatrical, Financial, and Other News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—A delegation of native Hawaiians, headed by David Kalauskalani, a native lawyer, arrived here yesterday on their way to Washington, where they are going to protest against annexation. They are evidently little acquainted with the cost of lobbying, inasmuch as they are only provided with $1,000 to pay expenses. Meanwhile Claus Augustus Spreckels, familiarly known as "Gus," is on his way to New York and Washington, where he will use his persuasive powers in favor of annexation against the interests of his father and brothers.

Senator White, aided by one or two California Congressmen, will bitterly fight the annexation scheme. Both Senators Pettigrew and Dubois are very guarded in their opinions relative thereto, but are believed not to regard it with much favor, on account of the racial questions involved.

The Bear Leaves Seattle.

Capt. Tuttle of the revenue cutter Bear, commissioned to rescue the eight whaling vessels and their crews of 250 men, who are icebound in the Arctic Ocean, writes a friend here that he intends to steam along the edge of the ice pack to see whether he can land a party safely in Bering Sea or the Arctic Ocean. Should this be impossible, after trying to land a party at Bristol Bay, he will proceed to Katmai on the Alaskan peninsula, and there land a party which will proceed overland to St. Michael.

This journey alone will occupy two months, and it is doubtful if they can reach the locality of the reindeer station before early March. From the Deer Station it is a thirty days' journey to where the whalers are supposed to be in distress.

There is a lively fight in prospect for the Nevada Senatorship. Francis G. Newlands, Sharon's son-in-law, who is amply provided with funds for the campaign, will oppose Senator Stewart. The latter, it is said, lacks the wherewithal to carry the war into a State that is notoriously one of the most corrupt in the Union.

It is possible that Mme. Montanari, the sad soprano of the Italian Opera Company here, may be heard in New York. She has created a perfect furore in the title rôle of Manon Lescaut. She is a Mexican, and, in addition to a splendid voice, possesses high talents as an actress.

The success of Miss Leila Burton's début at Portland as Sadie in "The Late Mr. Castello" has caused a sensation among society girls here. Miss Burton is the daughter of Col. George H. Burton, Inspector General of the Army on the Pacific coast.

The Bohemian Club has again come to the fore in the interest of local art. It will shortly hold an exhibition of pictures, at which a prize of $300 will be given for the most meritorious picture.

The death of Capt. James F. Chapman has caused widespread regret. His funeral was most imposing, and the attendance of prominent business men was the largest ever seen here at such a ceremony.

Chinatown seems again destined to become a hotbed of warfare. The recent attempt upon the life of a priest in the Temple of the Goddess of Heaven is enveloped in mystery. All efforts to trace the criminal have been futile, and it is believed that he is being hidden by the Sam Yap Brotherhood. The Chinese Consul General, furious at the non-success of his special police, has dismissed the entire force.

Thanksgiving Day Happenings.

On Thanksgiving Day the town was a scene of gayety. Happy multitudes thronged the streets, which were bright with the cardinal and blue and gold colors worn by the partisans of the rival football teams from Stanford and Berkeley Colleges. Fully 15,000 persons, including many representatives of San Francisco's Four Hundred, witnessed the game. It was won by the Stanford team. The Berkeley boys were loud in their lamentations, and registered a vow that they would be better prepared to meet their opponents next time.

The Thanksgiving festivities, however, were marred by a shameful incident that aroused a feeling of pity and hot indignation in the breasts of all decent people. A hundred poor little mites, headed by a blaring brass band, were paraded through the city, and the proceeds carried away, proclaimed to all and sundry that they were being made use of to advertise the interested charity of The Examiner, which the poverty of their parents had compelled them to accept. Nothing more pathetic than these innocent little ones, made the medium for the cheap, coarse, self-praise of a newspaper, has been seen in the streets of San Francisco.

The interest shown in the college football match is one of many indications that we are experiencing a revival of sports of all kinds. The Sutro and Lurline baths will have swimming matches open to all America during the coming Winter.

The Financial Week.

The holiday in the middle of the week had a tendency to lessen the volume of business during the first three days, and the stocks of the various corporations were at no time as largely dealt in as brokers and dealers desired. Prices remain almost unchanged with a slightly upward tendency.

There is no abatement in the demand for bonds. The most desirable classes have been almost absorbed, and holders cannot be induced to sell. For these reasons bonds which were not considered as particularly attractive investments are now taking the place of heretofore favored securities. Those dealt in here are still yielding a higher income than bonds dealt in on Eastern and European Exchanges, and should they attain a still higher figure no surprise would be occasioned in view of the fact that money is becoming more than ever a drug in the market.

Securities controlled by the Southern Pacific system are rapidly increasing in value, and the Water Company's stocks and bonds are sharing in the general advance. There is every probability that the stock and bond issues of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad now held privately will soon be on the market.

The real estate market is dull. In view of the profit—5 to 6 per cent.—to be derived from stocks and bonds, investors are not tempted to buy houses or land.

Agricultural Enterprises.

Ten Eastern capitalists, however, have bought a tract of 8,000 acres in Colusa County for the purpose of cultivating beets. A sugar refinery of 400 tons daily capacity is to be erected. It is claimed that in a few years' time enough sugar will be produced on the Pacific coast to ship in such large quantities to Chicago and other Western points as to reduce rates and compete successfully with the trust refineries.

The pineapple cultivation near Los Angeles has proved a big success, the fruit of three varieties comparing well with Florida and Hawaiian products.

A movement is on foot to establish a permanent exhibit of California products in New York City, where emigrants can acquaint themselves with the advantages of the State.

Jan. 24 next will be the semi-centennial of the discovery of gold in California, and Gov. Budd will be asked to make the day a State holiday.

FIFTH AVENUE TRUST COMPANY.

Chauncey M. Depew and William C. Whitney Among the Incorporators.

ALBANY, Nov. 27.—The Fifth Avenue Trust Company of New York City filed its certificate of organization with Superintendent F. D. Kilburn of the State Banking Department to-day.

The certificate states that the place where its business is to be transacted is at Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. The capital stock is $500,000, divided into hundred-dollar shares. The incorporators are Samuel D. Babcock, August Belmont, Edward J. Berwind, Chauncey M. Depew, Charles D. Dickey, Marcellus Hartley, G. G. Haven, James H. Hyde, Adrian Iselin, Jr., A. D. Juilliard, David H. King, Jr., Daniel Lord, William D. Sloane, Frank Tilford, and William C. Whitney of New York City, Elbridge T. Gerry of Newport, and Joseph C. Hendrix of Brooklyn.

Among the passengers who sailed from Liverpool yesterday on board the Cunard Line steamer Campania was William S. Fielding, the Canadian Minister of Finance.

MRS. ADRIAN ISELIN DEAD.

She Had Been Seriously Ill Since September, but Recently Had Improved.

Mrs. Adrian Iselin, the wife of the well-known banker, who became ill at her country home in New Rochelle in the early part of September, and whose condition has been considered critical for a month, died at her home, 23 East Twenty-sixth Street, last night.

Mrs. Iselin was brought to New York a week ago to-day. Before this her life had been despaired of, and Father Kellner of St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church, New Rochelle, was called to administer the last rites of the church. When the priest reached the Iselin home he found that Mrs. Iselin was improving and no longer in need of him. She improved sufficiently to be brought to this city, and it was hoped for a time that she would recover.

Mrs. Adrian Iselin was for many years, with Mrs. Astor and Mrs. August Belmont, one of the three acknowledged feminine leaders of New York society. Although domestic in her tastes, she felt it necessary, especially during the youth of her many children, to entertain largely and to mingle in the gayeties of recurring Winter seasons. She was a tall and handsome woman, exceedingly dignified in manner, and was in appearance and bearing a typical grande dame.

She was Miss Eleanora O'Donnell of Baltimore, and was married to Mr. Iselin on Dec. 11, 1845. Her surviving children are six in number—Adrian Iselin, Jr., who married Miss Caylus; C. Oliver Iselin, Jr., who married first Miss Fanny Garner, and, after her death, Miss Hope Goddard of Providence, R. I.; Columbus O'Donnell Iselin, who married Miss Edith Jones; Mrs. Delancey Kane, formerly Miss Eleanora Iselin, and the Misses Georgie and Emilie Iselin.

Two years ago, on Dec. 11, 1895, Mr. and Mrs. Iselin celebrated their golden wedding at their city residence, 23 East Twenty-sixth Street, at which assembled their six children and twenty grandchildren, and many nephews and nieces and other relatives.

Mrs. Iselin was a woman of ample fortune. A devout Roman Catholic, she built and endowed St. Gabriel's Church, in New Rochelle, the church alone costing $150,000. She also gave the town of New Rochelle, near which, at Premium Point, on the Sound, Mr. Iselin has had a country seat for many years, a gymnasium, library, and lecture hall, and, with other members of her family, has been a large contributor to and a warm supporter of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, in this city, over which the Rev. Father Ducey presides.

Mrs. Iselin's children presented a stained-glass window representing the espousal of Joseph and the Virgin Mary to St. Gabriel's Church to commemorate their parents' golden wedding.

Henry S. Bellows.

Henry S. Bellows, United States Commissioner in Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, 313 Halsey Street. The funeral services will be held there to-morrow evening at 8:30 o'clock, when the Rev. John W. Chadwick of the Second Unitarian Church will officiate. The burial will be in Evergreens Cemetery.

Mr. Bellows was born in Sag Harbor, L. I., in 1830. At an early age he was graduated from Columbia College, and when only nineteen years old was Assistant Superintendent of Public School No. 11 in this city. At the same time he was studying at Columbia Law School. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the bar. He became private secretary to Mayor Samuel Booth. He was an ardent Republican and a friend of Horace Greeley, and in 1872 ran for the State Senate in the Greenpoint district on the Liberal Republican ticket. He afterward became a Democrat, and during President Cleveland's first term was appointed United States Commissioner, which position he held until recently. About 1870 he was a member of the Board of Education, and was counsel to the Board of Health. He leaves a son, Dr. Charles M. Bellows, of 149 Hancock Street.

Malachi Taylor.

Malachi Taylor, for years the leader of the Plymouth Brethren, died in Brooklyn yesterday. He was seventy years old. He lived in the house formerly

A BENEFIT TO BROOKLYN

Rapid Transit in Manhattan Will Help the Borough Across the River in Many Ways.

EAST RIVER TO BE TUNNELED

There Will Be More Bridges—Various Projects Awakening to Life—Important Schemes of Public Improvement in Brooklyn—Direct Railway Connection with the Whole Country.

From the standpoint of practical common sense as well as of public spirit, citizens of the Greater New York are likely to take note of the fact that any substantial improvement in any particular section of the enlarged municipality will be of equal importance to all of the people who are interested in the development and prosperity of the American metropolis. There is no indication that popular comprehension is dull on this point, consequently the danger that sectional envy will intrude as an obstructive factor in the consideration of methods and means of pushing desired public improvements is quite remote.

In the consideration of the plan for an underground system of rapid transit on Manhattan Island, the suggestion that the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx are providing themselves with a costly convenience at the expense of the general fund arouses no serious animosity, for the reason that dwellers in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond realize that the more rapidly the wheels of industry move in the heart of the Greater New York the more tangible and valuable become their respective advantages as component parts of the big city. Furthermore, it is evident to all that the spirit of improvement is destined to pursue its work in this neighborhood on a broad-gauge plan. That no portion of the consolidated city is to be neglected is attested by the various schemes of public construction already under way. Provision is being made or has been made in each borough for new roadways, new public buildings, and better means of transit. In each instance the bills will be paid out of the public funds, the major portion of which is to be contributed by the Borough of Manhattan.

From its closely intertwined business and social relations with New York, the Borough of Brooklyn is bound to speedily reap the beneficial effects of any public enterprise that tends to quicken travel or facilitate business on Manhattan Island. The ties of consanguinity which bind these sister boroughs impel them to move together in matters of public welfare. At the present time the great East River Bridge is the single vital ligament that unites them, but already New York and Brooklyn brains, capital, and energy are combining to multiply such connecting ligaments. A few years from now there will be two or three new bridges over the river and two or three tunnels under the river. Brooklyn, with its facilities of communication with New York thus increased tenfold, will be stimulated to extend and improve upon its local means of transit so that access to any part of its broad stretch of territory will be as quick and as comfortable as a trip to Harlem.

The Proposed Tunnel.

Conspicuous among the Brooklyn projects of a semi-public character which give promise of a practical outcome is the officially designated Atlantic Avenue improvement, which includes underground communication between the two cities. The plan of this great improvement was prepared after long deliberation by a commission consisting of Eugene G. Blackford, President; Edward E. Linton, Secretary; Edward H. Hobbs, William E. Phillips, and Walter M. Meserole. This commission secured the active cooperation of the Long Island Railroad Company, and its plan has been indorsed by that corporation, which will bear a large share of the expense of the improvement. Besides restoring to the people of Brooklyn the unobstructed possession of the broad Atlantic Avenue, this scheme is designed to bring the Brooklyn City Hall within four minutes' ride of the lower part of New York City.

In its final report the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission says: "The project of connecting Brooklyn with New York by means of a tunnel from the Flatbush Avenue station in Brooklyn to Cortlandt Street in New York was taken into consideration in connection with the Atlantic Avenue problem. The proposition is to have a low-level station at Cortlandt Street, New York, about 70 feet below ground, connecting with the elevated railroads in that city and the streets by means of elevators, the tunnels being carried thence on that level to a station at Malden Lane and Pearl Street, connecting with the Second and Third Avenue railroads; thence under the East River, under Pineapple Street and Fulton Street, to a station near the City Hall, Brooklyn; thence under Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue station, going into a depressed station at Flatbush Avenue station about 18 feet below grade. This tunnel will be carried under the Brooklyn streets within these outlines to a station at the City Hall, which will be 115 feet below the street grade, and will rise by an easy grade from that point."

An important factor in the scheme will be the reduction in time in transit between New York City, Brooklyn, and the outlying suburbs. Some idea of this prospective saving of time to passengers may be had when it is stated that the running time from the Cortlandt Street terminus in New York City to the City Hall station in Brooklyn will be four minutes; to Flatbush Avenue six and one-half minutes; to Nostrand Avenue nine and one-half minutes; to Manhattan Crossing in the Twenty-sixth Ward fourteen minutes, and to Jamaica twenty-one minutes. The cost of the Atlantic Avenue improvement is estimated at $2,500,000, of which one-half will be paid out of the general fund. The other half will be paid by the Long Island Railroad Company, which is now represented on the commission by its President, William H. Baldwin, Jr., and Charles M. Pratt.

Multiplicity of Tunnels.

President Baldwin is an earnest believer in underground tunnels for transit facilities. He has investigated them abroad as well as in this city, and he understands their capabilities. He said a few days ago he was firmly convinced that within ten years there would be five or six tunnels running under the East River. It is a fact worth noting that five or six such tunnels can be constructed now for less than the cost of the present Brooklyn Bridge.

Tunnels under the East River, as well as tunnels under the North River and under the bay to Staten Island, were talked of and planned and estimated for by Austin Corbin several years before his death. He demonstrated to his own satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of many others, that a system of underground railway communication between Brooklyn, New York, Staten Island, and Jersey City was not only practicable but inevitable. The construction of the proposed underground rapid transit system in New York will doubtless infuse new life into these schemes. With one or more tunnels under the East River, the demand for a similar means of communication between Jersey City and New York will soon become imperative, and it need not take an excited imagination to see, a few years hence, through trains of freight and passenger cars running from Brooklyn to Jersey City and making direct connection there for all points South and West.

A multiplicity of main tunnels under the rivers will necessitate the construction of innumerable underground feeders and outlets. Brooklyn as well as New York is bound to keep up with the progress of events, and her enterprise will undoubtedly justify President Baldwin's assertion that "it is almost a certainty that within the immediate future the Borough of Brooklyn will be provided with better transit facilities than almost any other city in the Union."

Another East River tunnel project has assumed palpable form. It is in the hands of the New York and Brooklyn Railroad Tunnel Company, which has plans for the construction of a tunnel from the Brooklyn City Hall to a point near the junction of Broadway and Ann Street, in New York. This tunnel would be in direct connection with the New York underground rapid transit system, as its Ann Street station would be on the edge of the down-town loop of the rapid transit tunnel.

Additional East River Bridges.

President-elect Edward M. Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn said at a meeting in that city a few nights ago that there ought to be six bridges connecting New York and Brooklyn. There are not yet five new East River bridges in sight, but at least one new one is under construction, another is partly started, and two or three similar enterprises have enlisted the serious attention of capitalists. The bridge on which work is now progressing was begun early in the present year. Its New York end will be near the junction of Delancey and Norfolk Streets, and its Brooklyn end at Havemeyer and South Sixth Streets. The engineers estimate the cost of this structure at about $6,000,000, and they expect to have it completed within a few years. The entire length of the structure will be 7,200 feet. The main span from tower to tower will be 1,000 feet long, and about 118 feet wide. There will be two carriage ways, two footwalks, four trolley tracks, and two elevated railroad tracks.

The old Long Island Railroad scheme of building a bridge across the East River via Blackwell's Island is in a shape to be revived with very little urging. As soon as urgent needs call, the requisite capital to carry out this scheme will doubtless be forthcoming. Considerable work on the piers has already been done. Construction was suspended partly because of the hard times and partly because the Long Island Railroad people found that improvements were more urgently needed in other quarters. The plans of this bridge provide for a structure from Ravenswood, Long Island City, to Blackwell's Island, thence to New York, terminating at Sixty-fourth Street and the East River. The charter for the construction of the bridge was obtained by the New York and Long Island Bridge Company, and Charles M. Jacobs was the chief engineer. It was proposed to build a bridge on the cantilever pattern which would cost about $10,000,000. By means of this bridge direct connection between the Long Island Railroad and the New York Central and the New York, New Haven and Hartford lines was to have been effected. That this project will be developed in the near future there can be little doubt, as a great saving of time and money will result from such direct railway communication between Brooklyn and other Long Island points and the rest of the United States.

Still another plan is in hand for furthering rapid transit facilities for the people of Brooklyn. About a year ago Mr. James Howell prepared plans for a railway bridge over the East River just north of the present bridge. Two sets of drawings were made, one for a four-track bridge and the other for a six-track bridge. It was estimated that the cost of either structure would be in the neighborhood of $10,000,000. The six-track bridge was to be 60 feet wide, and capable of carrying 75,000 persons per hour each way. Several influential Brooklyn citizens, including President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Street Railroad Company, looked into this scheme carefully and pronounced in favor of its practicability. Mayor Wurster in March of this year spoke in favor of building such a bridge, and President Berri of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge Trustees warmly advocated the measure. President Berri at the same time uttered this sentiment: "It is to be hoped that the first Mayor of Greater New York will be a man of broad and liberal views, as he should be, to see the advantages of this bridge and to push the project through." Mr. Berri expressed the belief that the bridge could be built for from five to six millions of dollars.

Charles Stewart Smith's Views.

Speaking of the threatened opposition from Brooklyn to the proposed underground rapid transit railroad in New York, Charles Stewart Smith, a member of the Rapid Transit Commission, said: "The benefits to accrue from rapid transit in New York will not be merely local. Brooklyn people travel and they come to New York to visit and to shop. The proposed underground road will add to their ease of travel, and will save them time, whether they go shopping or whether they wish to take trains for New England or the West over the New York Central Railroad. Facilities of intercommunication between the two cities will contribute to the rise in Brooklyn real estate caused by the fact of consolidation.

"My impression is that Brooklyn is the great gainer by consolidation, from a pecuniary point of view, because of the enforced equalization of the debts of the cities. For the mere sentiment of consolidation we in New York have added to our debt a sum the lowest estimate of which is $30,000,000. We get no practical benefit in exchange for this burden. At the time of consolidation Brooklyn could not borrow a cent; she had reached, if not passed, the 10 per cent. limit. In some papers even it has been said that the legality of her latest issue of bonds might be questioned. Brooklyn is twenty-five years behind New York in the matter of the paving of her streets. I went to Greenwood Cemetery the other day and had to ride from the ferry over cobblestones. The Brooklyn water supply, I have read, is or soon will become inadequate, and is rather poor besides. Future Brooklyn improvements will have to be made at the expense of Greater New York, and the taxpaying capacity of New York is so much greater than that of Brooklyn that this city will have to bear the greater part of their expense. The entire cost of the rapid transit road will not be more than New York will have lost when equalization shall have been made."

RIVERSIDE DRIVE EXTENSION.

Order to Show Cause Why Plans and Specifications Should Not Be Filed.

Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on the application of William Wahle, granted an order compelling Mayor Strong, Commissioners Collis and McMillan, John Jeroloman, and Controller Fitch, constituting the Board of Street Opening, to show cause why maps and plans for the new Riverside Drive extension should not be filed at once.

On May 22 last a law was passed providing for a public parkway between Riverside and the Boulevard Lafayette. The law stipulated that the plans and specifications should be filed within six months from the passing of the law. In his application for the order, Mr. Wahle states that he owns the property at 640 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, which is adjacent to the proposed parkway. The improvement, he alleges, would greatly increase the value of his property, as well as that of all other adjacent to it. The Board of Street Opening, he says, has failed to comply with the law.

The order is made returnable on Dec. 1.

KAVANAGH AGAIN DISMISSED.

Threatens Action Against Long Island City Police Commissioners.

Policeman Owen Kavanagh of Long Island City, who was recently reinstated by the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, to his position on the city force, was again dismissed from the department Friday night. Kavanagh was suspended shortly after Mayor Gleason began his present term, nearly two years ago, and subsequently dismissed. He brought suit for reinstatement, and the Supreme Court ordered that he be put back, and that about fifteen months' back pay be allowed him for the time he was off the force.

Immediately after the reinstatement, charges that Kavanagh did not pass a civil service examination and was not legally appointed when he first joined the force were made against him. The policeman claimed that as he was not of the same political faction as Mayor Gleason he was being persecuted.

The Commissioners at a meeting Friday night sustained the charges, and Kavanagh was again taken off the rolls as a policeman. He will immediately bring a suit for reinstatement, and it is said he is also considering starting contempt proceedings against the Police Commissioners, holding that they are not obeying the Supreme Court by discharging him a second time.

The Varuna's Long Voyage Begun.

Anchor was weighed on Eugene S. Higgins's big steam yacht Varuna shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and the long-contemplated cruise to the coast of Africa was begun. On board the yacht as guests of Mr. Higgins were J. W. Chatfield Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, and Hartman K. Evans. Mr. Higgins gave a farewell dinner Friday night on board the yacht. The first port to be visited will be Bermuda, where the party will be entertained by F. W. J. Hurst, Treasurer of the New York Yacht Club. From there they will visit the Canary Isles, and the principal seaports on the eastern coast of Africa, and afterward the cruise will be continued in the Mediterranean. Capt. Thayer is in charge of the yacht and a crew of sixty picked men.

Arrest Prevented His Sailing.

Just as John Pingelli of Circle City, Col., was boarding the steamship Lucania yesterday, having engaged passage to Southampton, he was arrested by Central Office detectives. Capt. McClusky received a telegram from Circle City yesterday asking for Pingelli's arrest. No details were sent, and at Centre Street Court Magistrate Meade remanded the man until the Colorado authorities are further heard from.

SCIENCE IN THE CHURCH

Dr. E. Walpole Warren and the Theories of Mental Influence on Matter.

WOULD ADOPT THEIR TRUTH

Prof. Seward, from the Fact that the Ultimate Atom Is Elusive, Argues that the Essence of Matter May Be Spirit—The "Don't Worry" Movement.

It was a somewhat unusual occasion within the walls of a Protestant Episcopal church, a few evenings ago, when Prof. Theodore F. Seward read his paper entitled, "Is the Church Too Narrow to Embrace Some Modern Thinkings on Religious Questions?" It was not so much the peculiar nature of this treatise which made it remarkable as it was the expression which it drew from the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren of a certain belief in the value of some of the new religio-scientific ideas, and also for the outcome of the meeting—arrangements made for conferences at which the exponents of the new religious coteries can meet those of the elder sects and discuss together both differences and coincidences of view.

Mr. Seward said that in the wise co-ordination and use of progressive knowledge lay the solution of the religious problem for modern humanity. The foundation of the new order, he said, was spiritual and not material. Science had come to the point of acknowledgment that matter was elusive and that the one eternal, comprehensible fact was spirit. There had been a great revolution in our conception of our relations to the Supreme Being. We had supposed that our proper attitude toward Him was that of suppliance. We now saw that it should be that of infinite giving. That was the very nature and essence of it. God would impart Himself to all who would receive Him, but He desired of us that we should give to Him our trust, our confidence, our thoughts, our will. This was the great lesson, so to give ourselves to God that He could become one with us.

Christ the Perfect Scientist.

Thus, at the close of the nineteenth century, said the lecturer, we were coming to a true understanding of the teaching of Christ, that the Kingdom of Heaven is within. But to realize this in fact the people must become freer and more independent in their thinking. The basis of our new and broader thought was to be derived from the illuminating discoveries of scientists. Jesus Christ was the one perfect scientist. The great trouble was that the vast majority of the people had been taught to regard religious questions through the formularies of theology. If the Church stood for the law of Christ, then there ought to be room in it for the law of Him. The immediate adjustment of formulated creeds to one another was not easy. But there was a common ground of sympathy and co-operation not wholly dependent upon creeds.

The speaker dwelt upon the bigotry and folly of making a general onslaught upon science as full of ungodliness and of Satan. Every pastor ought to have a winnowing wheel, to separate the good of science from the bad of so-called science. Present life and health for the soul and body and for society—this was the teaching in one form or another of those whom the people of the Church had hitherto regarded as enemies of Christianity. They indulged in extravagances, but not so many nor so dangerous as our fears would lead us to suppose.

Prof. Seward said that the vital principle of spiritual advancement which these teachers represented should receive the ardent attention of the Church. "We scientists," he said, "have looked for the ultimate atom, and we acknowledge that we have failed to find it. What is that but to say that matter is spirit?"

"Don't Worry" Circles.

The lecturer proceeded to argue from these statements to the wisdom of utilizing our increasing knowledge of the power of mind over matter in the formation of circles in which the influence of the members would be bent to the lessening of the nerve tension of each and all of them. Here, too, the relations of new science to religion would be freely discussed. The work of these circles was to supplement that of the Church; not to conflict with it. Those who desired a different emphasis in religious teachings would not need to leave the Church. He dwelt upon the various happy results of the formation of "don't worry" circles. The consciousness of the members that all were engaged in a similar effort of the greatest possible utility helped to its accomplishment. It was evident, he thought, that the world was ready for this movement. In no other age had there ever been such need of it as in ours. He suggested that it ought to have an established centre in a great city like New York, where daily meetings would be held. This "new way" was not really new at all. It was the old, old way of Jesus Christ. He was confident that great numbers would flock to these central meetings. But they should be held under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, because that church had never been dominated by the Calvinistic theology, from which Christianity was now trying to free itself.

Dr. Warren's Views.

Dr. Warren's views differed somewhat from Mr. Seward's, whose paper, he said, suppressed somewhat the fact of the great necessity of studying some of the new problems that were now so variously and so generally discussed. "I don't at this moment," said Dr. Warren, "know how we should proceed in this matter. My idea is a series of lectures by those who are teachers of the new truths—that they should come and tell us plainly what they think of these problems of living and thinking, and why they think differently in regard to them to what the Church does. Then we should be free to take them up one by one, and, passing them through the crucible of our own thoughts, separate the chaff from the good grain. What Mr. Seward has said is true—that there is some truth in every one of these different systems. I am not in accord with all that is in them, but I must acknowledge that I have not studied them deeply, and have therefore no right to judge of them. But I am morally convinced that in each one there is some element of truth. I want the good that is in them, if any; I want it for myself, for my people, for the Church. If I could get into my congregation more earnestness, more vital faith, I should be glad."

On the concrete proposal of Prof. Seward, Dr. Warren said: "Why, bless my heart, I have been teaching 'Don't worry' for the last 25 years—ever since I have been in New York, indeed. The benediction is virtually the same thing—'the peace of God that passeth all understanding.' We want that. If any help to that end can come to us from a 'Don't Worry' circle, let us have it."

Bent on Investigation.

Dr. Warren said afterward in an interview: "My attitude in this matter is that of the inquirer who wishes to hear the accepted teachers of these new systems. The subjects which it is desired to investigate are so-called 'Christian science,' 'mental healing,' 'faith cure,' and the like. After hearing what these teachers have to say we can investigate, and then see whether we can bring their teachings into harmony in any degree with the teachings of the Church.

"I have not gone so far yet as to believe in any of these systems. At present I have an absolutely open mind on those subjects. I know nothing about them except what I have heard in general talk. I know that in the Protestant Episcopal Church there are a great many persons who are going outside of its services to attend meetings devoted to these isms. They are hearing them discussed by one-sided teachers, without other guidance, and are carried away by their feelings, by their sentiment.

"I want them to hear in the church, under guidance, what those teachers have to say, protected from the effects of uncorrected error and the heedless impulse of sentiment or emotion. We are only trying to search for the truth. I think it is absurd nowadays to go about calling a man a fool because he does not agree with you. It is much wiser to hear quietly what he has to say."

JAPANESE CHRISTIANS.

To Hold an Anniversary Celebration in Brooklyn on Wednesday.

A religious celebration of a unique character will occur Wednesday evening in the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, when the fourth anniversary of the Japanese Christian Institute will be celebrated. The Japanese Consul in New York, S. Uchida, Esq., has promised to be present and make an address. The Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon will preside, F. H. Jacobs will sing, and addresses will also be given by K. Okajima, J. H. Tsutsumi, F. Tashiro, K. Chiba, J. Kurishima, and Y. Hirose. There will also be songs in the Japanese tongue.

There are in Greater New York several hundred Japanese, most of whom are young men. They come chiefly to secure an education in accordance with Western ideas, and for the most part the occupations which they select are but means to this educational end.

A few years ago efforts were made to convert some of these young men to Christianity. Preaching services and a Sunday school were established for them. The Rev. Dr. Dixon of the Hanson Place Church took a deep interest in this work, and he and his active church have aided it in many ways.

One of the pioneers in this Japanese work in this city was K. Okajima. He came to New York a decade ago, was converted to Christianity, and thereafter spent much of his time in evangelistic work among the Japanese here. About twenty Japanese have been baptized into the fellowship of the Hanson Place Church. Some of the young Japanese are preparing for missionary work in their native country, and several have already gone back to Japan and are now engaged in preaching there. After prosecuting his work in New York for some time Mr. Okajima returned to Japan and labored there for a year or two. Recently he returned to this country and took up evangelistic work among the Japanese here.

Holy Trinity's New Parish House.

The new memorial parish house of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, at Clinton Street, corner of Montague, is expected to be completed by Jan. 1. The work of restoring portions of the old building and adding new features was begun last Summer. The total cost of the building will be between $30,000 and $40,000. This parish house, with its increased facilities for institutional work, will afford opportunity for the accommodation of classes and clubs. The boundaries of Holy Trinity Parish may be roughly defined as the East River, Montague Street, to Fulton, to Jay to Concord, to Fulton, to the East River. This means a fourth of the densely populated First Ward. The new parish house will maintain at least eight regular organizations, as heretofore, only the number of each class, club, or school will be greatly augmented. The members of these organizations will profit by the library of the church, which has recently been enlarged and put in order by the new librarian, M. S. Allen.

"Forward Movement" Anniversary.

On Friday afternoon the sixth anniversary of "The Forward Movement" in New York will be celebrated with two services at the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street. The anniversary sermon at the 4 P. M. service will be preached by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, and the evening meeting, when the report of the work of the year will be presented, will be addressed by the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, the Rev. Dr. S. Parks Cadman, the Rev. Dr. E. S. Osbon, and the Rev. Dr. F. M. North.

To Go to California.

The Rev. William MacCormack, senior assistant minister of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, has accepted a call to All Saints' Church, Pasadena, Cal. He will leave for Pasadena on Jan. 1. Mr. MacCormack is of Irish birth. He was educated in Canada and graduated from the Toronto University. He is about thirty years of age.

TASTE IN ADVERTISING.

Novel and Striking Methods Used in Some Stores to Attract Customers.

One of the chief out-of-town attractions of this holiday season is the ingenuity shown by our shop keepers in arranging fascinating show windows and inventing novel ways to entice the public to buy. Never before has the Thanksgiving dinner received so much attention as a theme for window decoration. This may be partly due to the fact that this year a greater number of the large dry goods houses have gone into the grocery business, while those that already had such departments have considerably enlarged them. The array of good things in their windows is truly tempting. They remind us that from the right point of view nothing is commonplace, for art can beautify the humblest things.

The most artistic of Thanksgiving displays was in one of the large shops of Brooklyn. There the color effects were most excellently presented. In the background rose three tall pyramids of "Cerises au Marasquin," beautiful brandied cherries, their bright red faces gleaming through the glass that confined them. In one corner was a towering jar of rich green olives, offset by one of pale peaches in the other, while in front were heaped masses of citrons, figs, dates, tempting fruits, and rarer dainties, recalling those lines of Keats:

> He from forth the closet brought a heap
> Of candied apple, quince, and plum, and gourd;
> With jellies soother than the creamy curd,
> And lucent syrups, tinct with cinnamon;
> Manna and dates, in argosy transferred
> From Fez; and spiced dainties, every one
> From silken Samarcand to cedared Lebanon.

Similar displays have met the eye at every turn in the last two weeks. Exhibitions, too, of fine table linen have been frequent, and of well-set tables, with full service of china and glass. Truly our tables should have been unusually well furnished this year.

Not all shops can offer special Thanksgiving attractions. One recently presented an apt illustration of the old saying that men and women are but children of larger growth. On a small, red table, with revolving top, three tiny mice were fastened, and as the surface spun around the mice ran faster and faster, chasing each other, but never reaching the end of their race. In a cage close by sat two others, waiting their turn to perform as relieves the others. The sidewalk was continually blocked with the crowd of people eagerly watching the poor little victims.

One New York firm has carried out an elaborate device to draw purchasers to its furniture department. A model apartment has been built on one of the upper floors, and furnished throughout, making a complete little home, with the exception of kitchen and bathroom. There are seven rooms, quite as large as those in many ordinary flats. As the visitor enters he is confronted by the long hall so familiar in our apartment houses. The reception room is tastily furnished. Then comes the dining room, with table set, apparently just waiting for the choice viands which it suggests. The little Turkish smoking room, with its comfortable divan and pile of pillows; its Oriental hanging lamps, whose lights shine dreamily through colored glass, and the richly varied Eastern hangings, need only an open volume of "The Arabian Nights" to make all complete. The library is the least satisfactory of the rooms. One is repelled by the immaculate rows of books, carefully locked behind glass doors, and the costly polished table. Doubtless, it is the best to be expected in the circumstances, but we miss the air of comfort and the homely library taole, strewn with magazines and papers, whose dearest feature is its disorder. On the whole, the representation is successful, and minutest details are thought of, even to the pretty worsted slippers in the young lady's boudoir. No expense is spared in laying of carpets or hanging of draperies.

Probably many are familiar with the fashion caught up lately by many shoe stores of piling a window with shoes, from each pair of which project crisp new dollar bills. The idea is a taking one, for the sight of money always attracts, and it is impossible to pass such a window without stopping to count the bills in some of the shoes and reflect how easy it seems to make a purchase.

There is a certain fine air in advertising which some shops get and others lack. An artistic sense of the fitness of things and keen insight into popular sympathies and tastes are needed to make these displays bear fruit in actual sales. When such traits are wanting, and mere jugglers' tricks are gotten up to catch a crowd, men merely stare in curiosity, and then pass on. A crowd on the sidewalk is not always indicative of great business prosperity.

Will Talk About Birds.

The Audubon Society of the State of New York, in co-operation with the American Museum of Natural History, will hold a public meeting in the large lecture hall of the museum, Seventy-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, Thursday. The programme includes an introductory address by Morris K. Jesup; "The Destruction of Birds for Millinery Purposes," by Frank M. Chapman; "A Plea for the Birds," by the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, and "Methods for the Study of Birds in Schools," (illustrated by lantern slides of birds and their haunts,) by Prof. A. S. Bickmore. The public is invited to attend.

BOARD OF HEALTH REPORT

It Treats of the Action Taken to Prevent Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

TO GUARD AGAINST INFECTION

The Department Would Like to Have an Amendment to the Sanitary Code Declaring the Disease Communicable—Some Interesting Statistics.

The report of the Board of Health for 1897 on the action of the Health Department in relation to pulmonary tuberculosis, and the scope and purpose of the measures recently adopted for its prevention, has just been published.

The first official action of the Health Department in relation to tuberculosis, says the report, was taken in 1889, when a communication on the subject was prepared by Drs. T. Mitchell Prudden, Henry P. Loomis, and Herman M. Biggs, and they laid emphasis upon the following facts: That tuberculosis is a distinctly preventable disease; that it is not directly inherited, and that it is acquired by the direct transmission of the tubercle bacillus from the sick to the well, usually by means of the dried pulverized sputum floating as dust in the air.

In 1894 the department sent a circular to physicians stating that it would register the names and ages of all persons suffering from tuberculosis, and asking for their cooperation. The department would send inspectors to visit the families in tenements where such diseases existed, to distribute circulars for information how to guard against infection, unless the physicians requested that no such visits be made. That year 4,106 cases of tuberculosis were reported, the following year 5,824 cases, and in 1897, 8,834 cases.

During these years great progress has been made, and in certain tenement-house districts much information upon the subject was disseminated, and the inspectors report that the communicable nature of the disease was generally understood by the more intelligent part of the population. Nevertheless many persons in the poorest circumstances, or under the most unfavorable hygienic conditions, suffering with advanced pulmonary tuberculosis, persistently ignored or neglected the necessary precautions for preventing the spread of the disease. These cases occured principally in the densely crowded tenement districts, in crowded, poorly ventilated workshops and sweat shops, and among the ignorant, and for the most part, foreign-born population.

In these cases the department has been powerless to interfere, and has no hospital to which such cases could be removed.

The department would like to have an amendment to the Sanitary Code declaring tuberculosis to be officially considered as a communicable disease, and forming regulations under which its sanitary surveillance should be exercised.

It is not the purpose of the Health Department to interfere in any way with cases of tuberculosis among the higher classes, especially those living in private houses which are not active sources of danger to others, but to provide a hospital for the poor, who, in crowded tenements, are active sources of danger to the community.

Patients suffering from tuberculosis are requested not to spit anywhere where the sputum will dry and get pulverized, but into cuspidors containing a solution of carbolic acid, or into pocket handkerchiefs, and sound persons are advised not to sleep in the same beds with consumptives.

Among other diseases that are communicable by dried and pulverized sputum are diphtheria, influenza, and pneumonia. Among the causes of tuberculosis are imperfect ventilation, absence of sunlight, dampness, defective plumbing and drainage, insufficient exercise, and want of variety in diet.

The report further says:

"It has long been recognized that the habits and occupations of people have an important influence in predisposing them to the disease. The following table has been prepared from statistics collected by Lindsay in his 'Climatic Treatment of Consumption,' quoted by Evans (Phthisiology) to illustrate the effect of occupations on the mortality from tuberculosis:

Occupation.	Mortality from Tubercles per 1,000 Deaths from All Causes.	Occupation.	Mortality from Tuberculosis per 1,000 Deaths from All Causes.
Fishermen	108	Earthenware workers	473
Grocers	167	Cotton mill operators	357
Drapers	301	Wool workers	272
Printers	461	Quarrymen	308
Farmers	106	Cab and omnibus drivers	359
Gardeners	121	Coal miners	128
Cutlers	371		
Filemakers	433		
Hosiery workers	168		

JERSEY CITY MAY SUE BAYONNE.

Will Demand Immediate Payment of an Old Water Bill.

When Bayonne ceased to take its water supply from Jersey City and made a contract with the East Jersey Water Company, there was, as alleged by Jersey City, a balance of $19,000 remaining unpaid. Mayor Hoos yesterday informed Corporation Counsel John A. Blair that the Street and Water Board had in vain endeavored to secure a settlement, and it would be necessary to bring suit. Mr. Blair will now demand the money in legal form, and if the demand is not met, suit will at once be entered in the Supreme Court.

Mayor Hoos also said that Harrison owed Jersey City $10,000, while Kearny owed $10,516, and unless speedy settlement was made the supply of each town would be cut off, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Street and Water Board in September.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

By direction of the President, the two batteries of ten-inch guns on Staten Island, near Fort Wadsworth, New York, now designated as the Clifton and Ravenna Batteries, together with any adjacent defenses yet to be built, will hereafter be known and designated as Fort Newton, in honor of the late Gen. John Newton, Chief of Engineers, United States Army, who for many years was in direct charge of the works in New York Harbor.

Assignments of officers to regiments: First Lieut. Ross L. Bush, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Fifteenth Infantry,) to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, Company K, to date from Nov. 16, vice Green, retired; Additional Second Lieut. Edward A. Roche, Twenty-first Infantry, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Fifteenth Infantry, Company B, Nov. 15, with rank from June 11, vice Bush, promoted.

Extensions of leaves of absence: First Lieut. Frederick T. Van Liew, Second Infantry, seven days, on surgeon's certificate of disability; Second Lieut. Kenzie W. Walker, Ninth Cavalry, four months on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for three months, to take effect Dec. 1, is granted to Capt. Norton Strong, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy.

Ensign H. E. Smith will take steamer of Dec. 27, instead of Dec. 7, for Honolulu.

Chief Engineer W. W. Dungan is detached from Cramps' Yards, Dec. 21, ordered home, and to be retired Dec. 22.

Assistant Paymaster R. C. Schenck is appointed Paymaster of the Vicksburg, Dec. 1.

Paymaster J. Foster is detached from the Vicksburg, Dec. 1, and will resume duties at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Capt. F. Rodgers is appointed President of the Board of Inspection and Survey, Dec. 1.

Assistant Naval Constructor S. F. Smith is ordered to the navy yard, League Island, Dec. 1.

Assistant Engineer S. E. Moses is detached from the Monterey, Dec. 4, ordered home, granted two months' leave, authorizing delay of arrival home till Jan. 15.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Cincinnati has arrived at Montevideo.

The Annapolis has sailed from Newport for Tompkinsville, N. Y.

The Adams has left Magdalena Bay for Hilo, Hawaii.

Taxes in Jersey City.

The new tax levy of Jersey City, which falls due Dec. 1, was yesterday confirmed by the Board of Finance and signed by Mayor Hoos. The rate is 2.80, and the revenue to be derived from the levy is $2,000,000. City Collector S. H. Smith will begin sending out the bills to-morrow.

Handsome Souvenir to each Child Visitor to our Toy Department accompanied by their elders.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

Musical Recital and Entertaining Performances Daily from 10:30 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M., on Fourth Floor.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

EHRICH BROTHERS

Grand Opening Toy and Holiday Goods Display, the Finest in America.

After weeks of great preparation, we beg to call attention to our magnificent Opening Display to-morrow, when we shall exhibit every Novelty in Toys produced by the best French, German, and American makers, including *La Mine de Klondike, a mecanique, Le Singe avec sa famille sur le velocipe, Chemin de fer mecanique, L'oiseau volant, Carrousel mecanique, Le chien abouant, Bateau electrique.*

For the amusement of the children we have provided an interesting Vaudeville Display from 10:30 to 12 o'clock every morning and from 3 until 5 in the afternoon—a display that is amusing and instructive both to old and young. Change of programme daily.

Note: We must respectfully request, owing to the large number of people that will visit our Toy Department this week, that children must be accompanied by their elders.

Be sure to see the real live Santa Claus in his forest home, where he will gladly welcome all good children and distribute to each one some pleasant souvenir of their visit.

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS.

FOR GIRLS.

DOLLS at $1.10—18inch French Doll, full jointed, turning wrist, moving eyes, the finest bisque head seen; has flowing hair.
DOLLS at 55c.—Dressed Dolls in nobby sateen dresses, with laces and ribbons, 18 inches long.
TEA SETS at $1.75—French China Tea Sets, 20 large pieces, fine decorated, with fire gilt edges.
EMBROIDERY BOX at 49c.—A Box for Embroidery and Plain Sewing, to instruct girls to embroider and sew.
NEEDLEWORK BOXES at 85c.—Fancy Needlework on Canvas, in rich boxes, and complete outfit.
SUNBEAM Carpet Sweeper, the finest made, at..... 29c.
TRICYCLES, black enameled, upholstered seats, at..... 2.97
DOLL CARRIAGES, upward.. 21c.
ROCKERS at $2.10—Children's Rattan Rockers, fancy work, with perforated seat.
TEA SETS at 89c.—Fine BRITANNIA TEA Set, 18 large pieces.
DESKS at 55c.—Secretary Writing Desks.

FOR BOYS.

RAILROAD TRAIN at $1.05—Mechanical Railroad Trains, with rail, track and 3 wagons.
MAGIC LANTERN at 45c.—Magic Lantern, best quality, with best lenses, 12 slides.
STEAM ENGINE at 38c.—Weeden Steam Engine, guaranteed to work.
PEWTER SETS at 89c.—French Pewter Set, Infanterie, Cavalrie, Music Band, 20 pcs., in wooden boxes.
MODELEUR at 98c.—Modeleur, very interesting for boys, with complete outfit to model pictures.
BAGATELLE BOARDS, 25c. upward.
AIR RIFLES at 95c.—Nickel, polished Air Rifles, for 150 shots.
WAGONS at 95c.—All kinds of Wagons, with skin animals, horse, cow, &c.
VELOCIPEDES, red enameled, best quality, at..... 1.49
BUCKBOARDS, one seat, bright finish and strong..... 2.25
Something entirely new, Electro-plating Outfit, such as gold, silver, brass, copper, oxide, bronze, and many others, with batteries, in fine polished boxes, at.. 3.39
BLACKBOARD, improved and carved, the regular Chautauqua kindergarten, at..... 1.87

GAMES.

Messenger Boy..... 15c.
Pussy and the Three Mice..... 16c.
Mansion of Happiness..... 25c.
Yale-Princeton Football Game.. 31c.
Telegraph Boy..... 42c.
North Pole Game..... 53c.
Pillow Dex Tennis..... 89c.
Magnetic Fish Pond Game..... 93c.
Full assortment of Picture, Building and Nested Blocks.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

Bruno's 9 Rib Rosewood and Mahogany Mandolins, inlaid sound Hole, Rosewood Guard Plate, veneered Head, position Dots, at..... 6.50
Violin, Stradivarius Model, dark shaded, smooth finish, at. 2.50
American Guitar, Maple, stained Imitation Cherry, inlaid sound Hole, position Dots, at..... 2.10
Banjos, calfskin head, 11-inch maple rim, brass shield brackets, varnished rim, brown neck, metal frets, at..... 1.70
Prim Zithers, Imitation Rosewood, good quality, at..... 4.50
Autoharp, No. 4, 28 strings, 5 bars, 11 chords, at

THEATRES

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS.

Monday, Nov. 29.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"Alexandra," a drama in four acts, from the German of Richard Voss. American début of Alexandra Viarda.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Taming of the Shrew," with Ada Rehan.

GARDEN THEATRE.—"The First Born," by Francis Powers; "Indian Summer," from the French of Meilhac and Halévy, and songs by Lottie Collins.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"An Irish Gentleman," new play by Ramsey Morris, with Andrew Mack.

Thursday, Dec. 2.

WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL.—"Pousse Café; or, The Worst Born," a new burlesque, by Edgar Smith and Louis de Lange; music by John Stromberg.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—(Afternoon) Entertainment of the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts.

Friday, Dec. 3.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, (afternoon.)—Benefit of the Actors' Fund.

Alexandra Viarda, who will make her first appearance in this country at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow night, is spoken of as an actress of substantial fame on the German-speaking stage. She crossed the Atlantic Ocean, however, in advance of her foreign repute; but she will doubtless have a welcome not the less cordial for that reason. Her likeness shows a woman of commanding presence, with an exceedingly attractive and expressive countenance. The list of the plays in which she acts shows a lofty purpose, and indicates, also, her possession of unusual talent, since it is said that she has successfully acted the heroines of Shakespeare, Schiller, Lessing, and Grillparzer in many cities of Germany, Russia, Austria, and Scandinavia.

For her American début, however, she has chosen a sombre, highly spiced, modern "social study," by the contemporary German, Richard Voss, called "Alexandra." The heroine is a woman betrayed in her girlhood, falsely accused of infanticide, and long imprisoned for the crime. An attorney, who defends her in court, loves her, and provides her with means of education during her imprisonment, but she emerges from prison possessed only by the desire for revenge. Her idea is to marry Erwin, the lover of her youth, and then to drag his proud name to the dust by proclaiming the story of her shame, of which he knows nothing. Erwin, meeting her after many years, loves her, and is willing to make her his wife. His proud and austere mother receives her with open arms. Her desire for vengeance is therefore overcome, and instead of revealing her "past," she tries now to hide it forever. But circumstances are all against her; and the play ends with her suicide.

Mme. Viarda will be supported by a German "leading man," Max Apple, and the cast of "Alexandra" will also include A. H. Stuart, Frank Evans, Harry Gwynnette, and Jennie Reiffarth.

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To-morrow night the regular Winter season at Daly's Theatre will begin with a revival of the rich and tasteful production of Shakespeare's "The Taming of the Shrew," in which Ada Rehan will reappear as the lovely and tempestuous Katharine. Miss Rehan's portrayal of the splendid Shrew was first seen here in the Winter of 1886-7, and the most enthusiastic admirer of it could scarcely form new sentences expressive of his admiration at this late day. The importance of its recurrence, however, is not likely to be overlooked. A new comedy from the German, in which a new actress, Miss Lettice Fairfax, will have a prominent part, is announced. Mr. Daly also says he will soon produce an adaptation of the French comedy by Brieux, "Les Trois Filles de M. du Pont," which has been successful in Paris, and "The Merchant of Venice." A new member of the company is Joseph Herbert. Charles Richman, George Clarke, John Craig, Sidney Herbert, Hobart Bosworth, Edwin Varrey, William Owen, Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl, and Mrs. Gilbert are still on the roll.

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"An Irish Gentlemen" is the title of a new romantic drama by Ramsay Morris, in which the singing comedian, Andrew Mack, will begin an engagement at the Fourteenth Street Theatre to-morrow night. Mr. Mack will appear as an innocent and sound-hearted young man temporarily embarrassed by the machinations of a remorseless villain, but rising triumphantly, in the climax, to the height of his ambition. He will also sing "The Irish Street Singer," "My Sweetest Girl," the "Dove Song," and "My Heart's Delight." He will be supported by Adolph Jackson, R. J. Dillon, Edwin Brandt, G. W. Deyo, Olive White, and Marie Bates, well remembered for her comic portrayal of Mrs. Murphy in "Chimmie Fadden."

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In the triple bill to be presented at the Garden Theatre by Charles Frohman tomorrow night, the novelty will be the reappearance here of Lottie Collins, the originator of "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay," after a very successful term in London music halls. She has some new songs, including "The Girl on the Ran Dan Dan," "The Little Widow," and "A Leader of Society."

"The First Born" that stirring dramatic picture of life in Chinatown, will be acted by the original San Francisco company, including the author, Francis Powers, and May Buckley. Miss Buckley will also appear, with some of the other actors, in a play of a more sophisticated character, namely, "Indian Summer," which is an adaptation by B. F Roeder of "L'Eté de St. Martin," a one-act comedy by Henri Meilhac and Ludovic Halévy. A crusty old bachelor, who has arranged what he considers a suitable marriage for his nephew, is overcome by rage and mortification when he learns that the youth has married a tradesman's daughter. He retires to the country, and there almost forgets his anger under the gentle ministrations of a previously unheard-of niece of his old housekeeper, by whose wit and amiability he is charmed. The old gentleman goes so far as to offer his ancient heart and hand to the niece, which precipitates the explanation that she is already married—to his nephew—and is not the housekeeper's niece at all.

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"Pousse Café," with spoken dialogue and songs by Edgar Smith and Louis de Lange, and new music by John Stromberg, which will be produced at Weber and Fields's music hall next Thursday night, is made up of a conglomeration of travesties of current or well-remembered plays. "La Poupée," "The First Born," and "The Little Minister" are its chief sources. The characters will be assumed, with intrepidity and a disregard of the consequences, by Mr. Weber, who, it is said, has invented a new facial expression,) Mr. Fields, Mr. Sam Bernard, Mr. Peter Dailey, Mr. John T. Kelly, Mr. Charles H. Ross, and Miss Mabel Fenton. The chorus has been enlarged for the occasion, and the orchestra will be increased. A bagpipe effect will be one of the many features introduced. Monday night souvenirs will be distributed in honor of the engagement of Vesta Tilley, the English comedienne. They will be in the form of statuettes of her as she appears when singing her "Piccadilly Johnny" song.

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The programme of the first Winter entertainment of Mr. Franklin Sargent's institution, (now called The American Academy of the Dramatic Arts and the Empire Theatre Dramatic School,) to be given in the Empire Theatre next Thursday afternoon, will comprise "In Old New Amsterdam," by Edwin Star Belknap, with music by Harvey W. Loomis; "Apples of Eden," a one-act play by Beulah Marie Dix, and "Rain Clouds," by W. R. Walkes, author of "Mary Pennington, Spinster." A condensed version of Congreve's "Love for Love" will be given Dec. 14.

Next Friday at 1:30 o'clock the performances arranged by Daniel Frohman for the Actors' Fund benefit will be given at the Knickerbocker Theatre. A novelty will be the appearance of John Drew and Maude Adams together in a new one-act play, written by the author of "The Happy Pair." It is entitled "Mrs. Hillary Regrets." Another interesting feature will be the appearance of Nat Goodwin with Maxine Elliott and his company in the second act of "The Rivals," with Andrew Mack as Sir Lucius O'Trigger. Julia Arthur will make a new and elaborate production of the play entitled "Mercedes," by T. B. Aldrich. Mme. Viarda, the Polish actress, and her company will also appear. The performance will begin with "Uncle Jim," a new one-act farce, to be presented by Charles Dalton and his associates of "The Sign of the Cross" company. Louis Bradfield of the "In Town" company will contribute a selection.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Matters of Interest Relating to the Stage and Its People.

Some remarks concerning the supposed duty of a "professing" Christian to avoid theatres and shun actors, "except to lift them up," made from his pulpit in Indianapolis by the Rev. C. L. Hare, have induced that estimable and ambitious actor, Otis Skinner, to reply eloquently in defense of the Stage, which does not now and never did need defending from such assaults. They cannot, on the one hand, hurt a firmly established institution; while, on the other hand, from the Indianapolis preacher's point of view, the charges against the theatre are practically unanswerable. Mr. Skinner iterates briskly all the old arguments about moderation and charity, the facts that great poetry and fine art, lofty sentiment and ennobling thought are associated with the drama, that actors are generally honest, law-abiding, and respectable, and not infrequently are church members. But to what avail? These undeniable statements answer nothing, and, doubtless, are not comprehensible to a clergyman who, in these closing years of the nineteenth century, clings to the dreary old Puritanism. To such as this Mr. Hare art and poetry are things of naught, and all that is purely aesthetic belongs to sin. Why not leave him to his pious obscurity?

Otis Skinner, by the way, continues, prosperously, his career as a star actor—and that is good news.

Henry Arthur Jones, author of many popular plays, has been lecturing in London on the impossibility of being natural in the Drama. "I have been watching real life for more than thirty years," he says, "and it has never offered me any one single scene that could be put on the stage." One marvels, in the circumstances, that Jones still has patience to write plays.

But the prime object of his lecture, it seems, is to newly define art. "Art is recherché, organic, architectural, magic, disdainful of the commonplace." That is art.

Beerbohm Tree will act Marc Antony in his production of "Julius Cæsar" at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, reducing the play to three acts. Alma Tadema will design the pictures, of course. London has had no notable production of Shakespeare's Roman tragedy since Charles Kean's era, barring the performances given in German by the Meininger some time in the early eighties.

Elita Proctor Otis will impersonate a Gypsy fortune teller in "A Ward of France" at Wallack's, Dec. 13.

One of the almost unexplainable phenomena of the contemporary theatre is the artistic impeccability of the "understudy." The "principals" in a play are rarely beyond criticism, but one who reads the current theatrical gossip in the daily and weekly press cannot fail to note that criticism bows its head to the genius of "understudies." When, because of the sudden indisposition of Miss Smith, with whose portrayal of Trilby, or a heroine of a musical comedy," criticism was not wholly lenient, hitherto-unheard-of Miss Brown steps to the front, the plain statement goes on record that "her performance was satisfactory in every respect." When malaria or a bicycle accident prevents Hamlet from appearing at the Prince, and Marcellus, who never got a line of mention before, takes his place, we are invariably informed that the substitute "gave a portrayal worthy of an actor of great talent and large experience." Such are the triumphs of "understudies." But, alas for Miss Brown and Marcellus! Some day, if they live and are consistently industrious, they'll become principals themselves, and then they'll learn that criticism is not always lenient.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Various Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—In the change of the continuous show at Keith's this week there is but one feature retained from last week, and that is the Biograph, which seems likely to find favor for many months to come. Last week many of the views which were best liked a year ago were revived, and the experiment met with success. This week there will be a half dozen new pictures. The long list of specialists is headed by John W. Ransone, with political caricatures. The Nichols sisters will give their really clever "blackface" specialty, and the other contributors to the all day and evening show will be Leola Mitchell, "the living doll;" Witter Peabody, the boy soprano; Ed Latell, the three Viola sisters, Johnson, Riano, and Bentley, Lavender and Tomson, Adelman and Lowe, Ray Burton, Jessie Millar, Adolphi Trio, and a half dozen more. The great Gaulier, with those wonderful horses of his, will soon appear at Keith's.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Shultz's troup of Great Dane dogs, winners of prizes at various exhibitions and declared to be the leaders of their kind, will be seen this week. They are well trained and have almost human intelligence. The bill will be otherwise long and varied. The Four Comical Coons will add to the gayety of the week. Harrison, the miner returned from the Klondike, will be the instructive feature, and Ramsing and Broodra, the Hindoos, will sustain the mysterious. Walker, the "aerial artist," will do a number of new and startling feats on the high wire, and Prof. King will vindicate his claim to be pronounced the champion lightning calculator of the world. In the theatre will be the Fadettes' Trio, Walker and Woods, Ford and West, the Conways, Prof. Struch, Haywood and Dupree, Seymour and Golden, the Nesbits, Bettina, and others.

EDEN MUSEE.—Two new wax groups were placed on exhibition at the Eden Musée yesterday. One is a representation of a dance in Greenland, given by the Eskimos in honor of Lieut. Peary. The interior of the one-story, windowless frame structure is reproduced. In this room are more than thirty Eskimos and sailors, as well as Pearl The natives are dressed in costumes typical of the country. To the music of a fiddle in the hands of an old native they are all dancing. The group, it is said, was made and arranged by an artist who saw the dance. The second group represents a house half consumed by fire. A fireman has just rescued a woman from the flames. By an ingenious mechanism the flames and firebrands appear real, and the scene is thrilling.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—The list of novelties which Proctor's Theatre (Twenty-third Street) offers for this week is headed by John T. Sullivan, who, supported by Eleanor Barry, will present Sydney Grundy's comedietta, "Captain Huntington." Gus Williams, "The German Senator," has a new act, but retains some of the old material, which is always popular. Edward M. Favor and Edith Sinclair have a droll act. The living pictures begin their ninth week, the most prominent being "Venus Appearing Before the Three Graces." The remainder of the bill includes Dixon, Bowers, and Dixon, in "The Three Rubes"; Smith and Fuller, George Evans, Fisher and Carroll, in Celtic colloquialisms; Adelina Roattino, Lina Pantzer, the wire walker; Fields and Salins, and the Grahams.

PLEASURE PALACE.—A new departure is the doing away with smoking and refreshments at the daily matinées for ladies and children. A distinguished recruit to vaudeville is E. J. Henley, actor of rôles calling for subtlety and force. He is garbed like the poet Poe, and recites "The Raven" with weird effect. Merri Osborne, who sang herself into popularity in "Jack and the Beanstalk," also makes her vaudeville debut, while other popular favorites are Charles T. Aldrich, the tramp juggler; the Four Cohens in "Money to Burn"; the José Quintette, Bobby Gaylor, Manning and Provost, acrobats; Conway and Leland, Derenda and Breen, club jugglers, and the hilarious World's Trio.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—"His Little Dodge" and "A Close Shave" will be continued another week, and probably longer. Dec. 20, Mr. Rice will produce "The Ballet Girl" at this house, with fine scenery and dresses. James T. Tanner, the composer, will come to America to assist Mr. Rice in this production. Sebastian Hiller is conducting the rehearsals. David Lithgow, baritone, will have a prominent part. In an entertainment to-night, McKee Rankin and Nance O'Neill, Wood and Shepard, Jennie Yeamans, Irene Franklin, Gertie Cochran, and others will appear.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Anna Held remains the star at this music hall. Marie Lloyd on Monday enters upon the last week of her engagement. Alice Atherton remains, and her laughing song is as infectiously jovial as ever. The "Faust" ballet, with new dances and groupings, continues, and the rest of the programme includes Musical Dale, Mlle. Rombello, who will make a new series of pictures with colored sands; the De Kock troup of acrobats, and Pablo Diaz, whose work on the flying rings is really remarkable. Max Gabriel's orchestra deserves mention.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—In two weeks Frank Daniels, in "The Idol's Eye," will give way to De Kovan and Smith's new comic opera, "The Highwayman." Daniels has enjoyed an unusual run of big business. In "The Highwayman," from all accounts, the New York public is going to enjoy a charming piece. The cast includes Joseph O'Mara, Hilda Clark, Jerome Sykes, Harry Macdonough, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, Maud Williams, Reginald Roberts, Nellie Braggins, and George O'Donnell.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"In Town" will be presented in Harlem this week, with Marie Studholme, Maude Hobson, Rosie Boote, Florence Lloyd, and Louis Bradfield in prominent parts. This musical farce does not lack fun, by any means, while its music is taking, its dances graceful, and its pictures as pretty as can be.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"The Ticket-of-Leave Man" will be this week's play, with McKee Rankin as Hawkshaw and Nance O'Neill as May Edwards. Andrew Robson will be Bob Brierly. The good old play ought to be worth seeing again.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—The new impersonator of the Admiral, Mr. Redway, will have a new song and dance in "The French Maid" to-morrow night. Sohlke will also have a new dance in Act II. The one hundredth performance will be given Dec. 20.

HOYT'S THEATRE.—In a song called "Walker's Dancing School," newly introduced in "A Stranger in New York," Harry Conor's imitation of a dancing master is exceedingly clever and droll. The farce draws crowds.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew's engagement continues with abundant prosperity, and "A Marriage of Convenience" will easily serve throughout his engagement.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Nat Goodwin will remain at this theatre with Mrs. Ryley's successful play, "An American Citizen," all through December.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Arrangements have been made to give "The Little Minister," with Maude Adams as the heroine, a long run at the Garrick Theatre.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"The Silver King," by Henry Arthur Jones and Henry Herman, will be presented this week, with new scenic effects. It is a capital drama.

BIJOU THEATRE.—May Irwin appears in "The Swell Miss Fitzwell."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"The White Heather" will have a long run.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—"The Princess and the Butterfly" is the play.

WALLACK'S.—Julia Arthur appears nightly in "A Lady of Quality."

CASINO.—"1999" survives.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY.—Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY.—Irving Place Theatre, "Der Waldmeister," Strauss operetta, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY.—Third subscription concert, Astoria Hotel, 9 P. M.

THURSDAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel, song recital, Chickering Hall, 8:15 P. M.

FRIDAY.—Oratorio Society, Gounod's "Redemption," Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.—Oratorio Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

A series of four trio concerts, arranged by Miss Hortense Hibbard, will be given on Tuesday afternoons at 3 o'clock. The first concert, which will take place next Tuesday, Nov. 30, is at the home of Mrs. Frederick Billings, 279 Madison Avenue. Miss Hibbard will be assisted by Mr. Gustav Dannreuther, violin; Mr. Anton Hegner, violoncello, and Miss Adelina Hibbard, soprano. The concert on Dec. 7 will be at the home of Mrs. John S. White, 52 West Fifty-fourth Street; Dec. 14, at Mrs. E. D. Brown's, 37 West Forty-seventh Street, and Dec. 21, at Mrs. William M. Hoe's, The Osborne, 205 West Fifty-seventh Street.

The programme of the third Seidl subscription concert at the Astoria on Tuesday evening, Nov. 30, at 9 o'clock, is as follows:

Overture, "Sakuntala" ..... Goldmark
Piano concerto, E minor ..... Chopin-Taussig
Mr. Rafael Joseffy.
"Tannhaeuser" ..... Wagner
(a) Overture.
(b) Bacchanale.
(Parisian version.)

Mr. Howard Forrer Peirce will give his introductory piano recital in New York at Chamber Hall, Carnegie Hall, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock. Mr. Peirce has achieved considerable success in appearances in Boston and in the West, in connection with such artists as Marie Brema, Plunket Greene, Cesar Thomson, David Bispham, and other well-known artists.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich has entered into an arrangement by which she will be heard next Sunday evening, Dec. 5, at Carnegie Hall. A fine programme, in which a number of artists will take part with the great singer, has been arranged, and the orchestra will be under the direction of Signor Bevignani.

At its concerts on Friday afternoon and Saturday night the Oratorio Society will produce Gounod's "Redemption," which has not been heard in this part of the world for years. Mme. Gadski and Mr. David Bispham will sing.

The second of the series of Seidl grand orchestral concerts being given by Messrs. Chickering & Sons will take place on Tuesday evening, Dec. 7, at Chickering Hall. Xaver Scharwenka is announced as the soloist.

The first concert of the New York Chamber Music Club, consisting of August Spanuth, piano; Ludwig Marum, violin, and Anton Hegner, 'cello, will be given at the Hotel Savoy on Dec. 6.

Florence Ferrel, the pianist, has been engaged to appear in Boston on Nov. 27 at Mme. Sembrich's concert. She will play the Henselt Concerto with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Strauss's "Der Waldmeister" will be produced at the Irving Place Theatre to-morrow night. Mme. Julie Kopacsy will appear in the principal female rôle.

Mr. J. Adam Hugo, an American pianist, who has recently returned from Europe, will give a recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday evening.

Mr. J. Frederick Wolle will give an organ recital on Friday evening at Presbyterian Hall, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. George Henschel will give one of their popular song recitals at Chickering Hall on Thursday evening.

Admitted to the Bar at Eighty-three.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Joseph P. Elitt, aged eighty-three, has just been admitted to the bar at Evansville, Ind. He has been for several years a Justice of the Peace, but had never studied law until he was elected to that office. The only member of the bar in Indiana who has more years on his shoulders is Col. Dick Thompson of Terre Haute.

AMERICAN PLAYERS ABROAD

Liberties Taken by Augustin Daly and Beerbohm Tree with the Text of Shakespeare.

CHEVALIER SCOVEL'S SINGING

Helen Bertram Making Her London Debut in "La Perichole"—Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Drew Score a Hit.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The question as to who may be accused of taking the greater liberties with Shakespeare is a mooted one between Augustin Daly and Beerbohm Tree, and has arisen as a result of the unpleasantness between the two distinguished managers over Mr. Tree's invitation to Ada Rehan to appear in his theatre.

Mr. Tree expressed considerable surprise when informed that Mr. Daly had accused him of unmanagerial conduct because he invited Miss Rehan to assume the part of Katherine in the condensed one-act version of "The Taming of the Shrew" given by Mr. Tree's company, and has applied the epithet "emasculated" to that version. He explained that the invitation for Miss Rehan to participate in the performance had been intended as a compliment rather than an affront, in which latter sense Mr. Daly appears to have received it. His manager, Henry Dana, had, upon the suggestion of Mrs. Tree, called upon Mr. Daly and extended the invitation for Miss Rehan to play with Mr. Tree's company. Mr. Daly had replied that the acceptance of the offer would be impossible, because the company was to sail for the United States immediately after the close of its provincial engagements. Similar invitation had been given Mme. Sarah Bernhardt to play in Her Majesty's Theatre this Summer, and the French star had accepted it.

"The version of 'The Taming of the Shrew' which I have adapted," Mr. Tree explained, "was the one used by Garrick, and not an adaptation of my own. So far as the emasculation of Shakespeare is concerned, I believe Mr. Daly is something of an adept at revising Shakespeare himself. He interpolates songs into 'Twelfth Night' and arranges stage versions which differ considerably from the originals."

Tree Preparing "Julius Cæsar."

Mr. Tree is preparing an elaborate production of "Julius Cæsar," which will be staged early in January. In this work he has the assistance of Alma Tadema. He tried to enlist Forbes Robertson as a member of the cast, but unsuccessfully, as the run of Mr. Robertson's "Hamlet" at Sir Henry Irving's Theatre has been extended, and after its conclusion the new "Hamlet" may be taken elsewhere. Lewis Waller will have the part of Brutus, while Mr. Tree plays Marc Antony.

In the meantime Mr. Tree will revive his old success, "A Man's Shadow," which had a run of 200 nights on its first London appearance some years ago.

It is probable that the Chevalier Scovel, the American tenor, will be heard in the United States next year in the Wagner rôles of "Tristan," the "Meistersinger," and "Tannhäuser," which he has studied diligently this year under the celebrated master Alois Janetschek, and has never sung across the water.

The Chevalier, who is one of the best-known figures among the Americans who have settled in Europe, has not sung in the United States since 1890, when he was tenor with the Boston Ideals. His last appearance in England was with the Carl Rosa Company, when he created the title rôle in "Lohengrin," of which he gave a masterly interpretation. In the intervals of his operatic engagements, the Chevalier lives with his family in one of the finest of the old-style villas of Florence.

Another American artist who is making her London début this season is Helen Bertram, with the Bostonians, who replaced Florence St. John in "La Perichole." She has also been engaged for the chief singing part in Oscar Barrett's Christmas opera "Cinderella," which is billed for the Garrick. In this opera Cissy Loftus will play as Cinderella and Fred Kaye and John F Sheridan as the Ugly Sisters.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Drew Succeed.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Drew, who have been giving their sketch "When Two Hearts Are Won" at the Tivoli for several months, have secured so firm a hold on the London public that they will appear Monday night at the Alhambra, the principal music hall in this city. The conclusion of their engagement there will have given them a season of eight months in England. Then they contemplate a début at La Scala in a French version of the same skit, which they are now studying. They were among the artists selected for the Drury Lane benefit last week, which enlisted the best attractions from all the London theatres. The American couple are so well satisfied with their reception in England that they expect to remain here perhaps for some years, and are talking of attempting a revival of "The Rivals."

"It is very hard to get a foothold in London," said Mr. Drew, talking of his experiences, "but when the public once accepts an artist it is very loyal to him. There is not the prejudice against the appearance of a man and his wife over here which prevails among American managers, who think it detracts from the interest of the audience. That prejudice was one of the reasons which brought us to England. When we proposed to play the sketch we are now giving here we would say that it would fall flat because it was full of American slang, which the people would not understand. I said that they must understand it because it was expressive.

"Is it not more significant to say 'I have trouble enough already' than 'I have suffered sufficiently,' as an Englishman would put it? Well, it appeared that they do 'catch on' to American slang, for our sketch, which is full of it, has succeeded. So we will remain over here indefinitely. Since my mother's death there is no particular reason why I should desire to return to the United States."

Mr. and Mrs. Drew are considering the project of playing "The Rivals" in London. They believe that the accepted American "business" of this classic contains many features which would be improvements upon the English traditions, and have faith that the English public would indorse that judgment.

"There seems to be no prejudice against Americans in England," Mr. Drew remarked. "On the contrary, there appears to be a distinct presumption in their favor. The London stage is fast filling with recruits from the United States, and all whose work is at all attractive are heartily welcomed."

Barber and Kilpatrick, the American trick bicyclists, have also won much success in the music halls.

Another American about to appear on the variety stage here is William E. Bates, the cornetist.

Marie Breme has been engaged for the next season of opera at Covent Garden.

RICHARD HOFFMAN'S JUBILEE.

Concert in Honor of the 50th Anniversary of His Debut in New York.

The fiftieth anniversary of Richard Hoffman's first public appearance in New York will be made the occasion of a testimonial concert next Wednesday afternoon, at Chickering Hall. The concert will be given under the auspices of a large number of ladies and gentlemen, including Mrs. E. D. Adams, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. C. F. Chickering, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. John Jay Knox, Mrs. Gustav Schwab, Mrs. Charles Dickinson Smith, Mrs. Louis C. Tiffany, Mrs. Fred W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. T. S. Van Volkenburgh, Dr. R. Ogden Doremus, Dr. William H. Draper, E. Francis Hyde, Henry E. Howland, Dr. Thomas M. Markoe, Dr. William Watson, Dr. Gerrit Smith, and Anton Seidl.

Among the selections will be a concerto in C major by Bach, quartet in G minor by Mozart, and a septet by Hummel. The famous pianist will have the assistance of the Dannreuther Quartet and of others who have not yet been chosen.

Mr. Gary Coming to New York.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Postmaster General Gary will leave here either to-morrow night or Monday for New York. His visit will be largely on personal business, but he will take advantage of an invitation of Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn to look over that office, and he may talk over the postal plans for Greater New York. He probably will return Wednesday night.

AMUSEMENTS

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway, Cor. 38th St.
SECOND CROWDED MONTH.
SEATS READY for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
MR. N. C. GOODWIN, ASSISTED BY MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT,
IN HIS GREATEST COMEDY SUCCESS,
AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.
Evenings at 8:20. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.
NEXT FRIDAY, December 3, at 1:30 SHARP, ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT. JOHN DREW and MAUDE ADAMS, together, in "Mrs. Hilary Regrets," NAT GOODWIN, with MAXINE ELLIOTT, his company, and ANDREW MACK, in his second act "The Rivals." Mme. VIARDA & her company, "Uncle Jim;" an act by "SIGN OF THE CROSS" COMPANY, with CHARLES DALTON; LOUIS BRADFIELD, of "In Town" Company; JULIA ARTHUR and her company, in "Mercedes," one-act drama, by T. BAILEY ALDRICH.
Management of DANIEL FROHMAN.
Seats and Boxes at Knickerbocker Theatre.

LYCEUM. 4th Av. & 23d St. Begins at 8.10. Daniel Frohman ..... Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2.
THE PRINCESS AND THE BUTTERFLY.
PRINCESS AND THE BUTTERFLY
"Will afford the keenest treat to lovers of the drama."—World.
"A fine play; positive vitality and charm."—Times.
"The night was a festival; presage a long career."—Tribune.
"A clever society comedy."—Herald.
"No play at the Lyceum had ever been better acted."—Sun.
...INSTANT SUCCESS...
of Mr. Pinero's brilliant 5-act comedy-drama of modern society.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
DANIEL FROHMAN ..... Manager
Under the auspices of the New York College of Music.
(ALEXANDER LAMBERT, Director.)
LECTURE by
MR. WM. J. HENDERSON.
Orchestra and its Instruments Explained, Illustrated by the
AMERICAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, Sam Franko, Conductor.
Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 7th, at 3 o'clock
Tickets, $1 and $1.50 at Box Office.

WALLACK'S. Telephone 2096-38. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Evs. at 8:15; Mats. at 2.
Positively Last Two Weeks.
JULIA ARTHUR in Frances Hodgson Burnett's & Stephen Townesend's play A LADY OF QUALITY. Supported by Mr. Edwin Arden.
The management is compelled to announce the closing performances of the
GREATEST SUCCESS
of the present dramatic season, having been unable to make satisfactory arrangements with out of town managers who hold contracts for MISS ARTHUR'S appearance at their theatres. Saturday Eve., Dec. 11, MISS ARTHUR'S farewell and fiftieth performance of her great dramatic creation.
Dec. 13—"A WARD OF FRANCE."

SEIDL SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS.
THE ASTORIA, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST.
Third Concert, Tuesday, Nov. 30, at 9 P. M.
SOLOIST,
MR. RAFAEL JOSEFFY.
PROGRAMME:
OVERTURE, "Sakuntala" ..... Goldmark
PIANO CONCERTO, E minor ..... Chopin-Taussig
MR. RAFAEL JOSEFFY.
TANNHAEUSER, (a) Overture ..... Wagner
(b) Bacchanale, (Parisian Version)
Ticket Office at 2 West 33d St.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CARL LOWENSTEIN, CONCERT DIRECTION.

EDEN MUSEE.
WORLD IN WAX.
GRAND HUNGARIAN BAND CONCERTS.
THE BENNETT MEDAL. NANSEN meeting JACKSON. New Groups To-Day. ANDREE and his Balloon. PEARY and his DOGS.
CINEMATOGRAPH
Exhibits New Views at 3:30 and 9 P. M.
Admission 25c. Sundays

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evgs., 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
"ANOTHER EMPIRE SUCCESS. BOTH MR. DREW AND PLAY A DECIDED SUCCESS."—HERALD.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MR. JOHN DREW
in Sydney Grundy's adaptation from the French,
A MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
Charles Frohman and David Belasco Present 3 BIG ATTRACTIONS.
LOTTIE COLLINS in "The Little Widow" and other songs.
THE FIRST BORN. Return of the Big Cast.
INDIAN SUMMER. New play by the authors of Frou Frou.

HUBER'S 14th St. MUSEUM. 10c. to all.
ANOTHER GREAT BIG BILL. ALL NEW.
COL. SCHULTS' GREAT DANES.
$25,000 TROUPE OF TRICK DOGS.
Curio Hall. Great Show. 20 Freaks.
Theatre, Big Combination Show. 2 Grand Co's.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION AT SUNDAY CONCERTS.

HARLEM. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
George Edwardes' London Co.
OPERA HOUSE. Gaiety Theatre Co., IN TOWN. Dec. 6, "Cumberland '61." Original Company.
Herald Sqr. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
RICE'S "THE FRENCH MAID."

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way. Evgs, 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
HOYT & McKEE ..... Proprietors
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
HOYT'S A STRANGER IN NEW YORK.
100th Performance Dec. 15th (Souvenirs.)

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
THE SILVER KING.

LECTURE ON "THE ORCHESTRA."
To be Given by W. J. Henderson at the Lyceum Dec. 7.
Daniel Frohman has arranged with Alexander Lambert as director of the New York College of Music, W. J. Henderson and the American Symphony Orchestra, and with Sam Franko as conductor, to present a lecture by Mr. Henderson on "The Orchestra," and its instruments at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 7, at 3 o'clock. The object of this lecture is to enlighten the general public on the uses of the individual instruments which compose the orchestra, with the smallest possible use of technical terms, so that the lecture can be easily understood.
Each instrument, from the violin to the snare-drum, will be shown and played upon, and its characteristics and relations to the other instruments and its possibilities in connection with them will be explained. The demontrations will be selected from well known classical and modern works.
The programme of illustrations will be given as follows:
Overture—"Nozze di Figaro," Mozart; brilliancy of violins in mass.
Mendelssohn's A major symphony, first movement; Harmonies, Berlioz's "Romeo et Juliette" symphony, trio of scherzo.
Muted Strings—Grieg, "Peer Gynt" suite, "Death of Asa."
Pizzicato—Delibes, "Sylvia."
Violin Solo—Saint-Saens, "Suite Algerinne," "Reverie du Soir."
'Celli in Unison—Wagner's "Evening Star," from "Tannhauser."
Double Basses, Pizzicato—Bach, air.
String Quintet—Boccherini, minuet.
Flute Solo—Beethoven, "Eroica," symphony.
Flutes, (two)—Saint-Saens, suite, Opus 49, trio of gavotte.
Piccolo—Delibes, "Coppelia" ballet, "Dance of the Automatons."
Oboe Solo—Liszt, "Faust" symphony, "Gretchen," (accompaniment, one viola.)
Oboe Solo—Schubert, C major symphony, andante.
English Horn—Rossini, "William Tell" overture, andante.
Bassoon Solo, (plaintive)—Beethoven, violin concerto, rondo.
Bassoons, (two,) (humorous)—Mendelssohn. "Midsummer Night's Dream" intermezzo, entrance of Bottom the Weaver, and others.
Clarinet—Herold, "Zampa" overture, piu lento.
Bass Clarinet—Wagner, "Tristan und Isolde," Act II., King Mark's speech.
Wood-wind—Wagner, "Lohengrin," Elsa entering the Cathedral, Act. II.
Horn Solo—Flotow, "Martha" overture, larghetto.
Horn Quartet—Weber "Freischeutz" overture.
Trumpet—Auber, "Fra Diavolo" overture.
Trombone—Wagner, "Lohengrin" entr'acte. (III.)
Tuba—Meyerbeer, "Fackeltanz."
Tympani—Beethoven, first symphony, andante, first part.
Tympani—Beethoven, ninth symphony, scherzo.
Overture, "Carnaval de Venise," Thomas.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH Ave. THEATRE, B'WAY & 28TH ST. EDWIN KNOWLES, Mgr.
Beginning To-morrow (Monday) Night, November 29.
DEBUT IN AMERICA of the European Dramatic Celebrity,
ALEXANDRA
Viarda
in RICHARD VOSS' play in 4 acts,
—ALEXANDRA—
Supported by
MAX APPLE, A. H. STUART, JOHN MACKLIN, FRANK EVANS, HARRY GWYNETTE, C. W. MACDONALD, KRAFT WALTON, JENNIE REIFFARTH, FRANCES DENNISON.
Evenings at 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25, 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
REAPPEARANCE OF
"The Ruler of New York,"
J. W. RANSONE.
MARVELOUS BIOGRAPH
Lydia Titus, Ed. Lalell, Nichols Sisters, and Many Others.

PROCTOR'S. High Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M.
JOHN T. SULLI

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Transactions of the Week Point to an Improvement in the Character of Realty Dealings.

THE EXCHANGE SITUATION

Latest Sales by Brokers—Auction Room Notes—A Long Schedule for the Coming Week—Mortgages Filed.

In view of the interruption occasioned by Thanksgiving, the realty market has certainly made a creditable showing during the last week. The number of sales and the amounts involved compare favorably with those of recent weeks, while the general character of the dealing shows, if anything, an improvement. Effort is made to detract from the importance of the Bleecker Street and Harlem transaction by pointing out that it was nothing more than a trade. Any trade, however, which will have as its result the rapid improvement of a valuable plot in one of the busiest sections of the city is certainly of prospective, if not immediate, importance. The Bleecker Street property will doubtless be held by its recent purchaser as a permanent investment, and the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street corner is where it belongs—at the disposal of an enterprising builder, who, it is safe to say, will not long allow it to lie idle.

The sale of the Robert Marshall homestead, on Columbus Avenue, is of importance for the same reason, while the purchases of Max Freund in the business district, the last of which included 127, 129, and 131 Mercer Street, is gratifying evidence that the improvement business is not entirely confined to the upper part of the city.

One is "between the devil and the deep sea" in attempting to account for the small business in first-class investment properties. "The buyers cannot pay such prices. Such figures are prohibitive," say some. "Oh, no," reply the sellers, "the trouble is that you want too much. You are not satisfied with a 5 per cent. income. People will pay for 5 per cent. railroad bonds such a premium that they are only about a 3½ per cent. investment, and yet they protest if they cannot step in and get New York City real estate of the gilt-edged variety at such figures that they can realize 4 or 8 per cent. net."

The addition of Mr. Richard V. Harnett to the membership of the Real Estate Auctioneers' Association, which was referred to in THE TIMES a few days ago, is a matter of interest to the ordinary buyer, to men in the business, and the general public as well. Mr. Harnett has been actively engaged in this branch for about a quarter of a century, and has probably offered and sold more parcels than any one now living. It was his loyalty to the Real Estate Exchange, of which he has been a Director for years, that kept open the auction room in Liberty Street, which is now to be closed. He has, as he says, simply accepted the inevitable.

One reason for having the auctioneers unite with other real estate men, which was successfully urged when the Exchange was founded, was that by such a union it would be possible to raise the general tone of the auction business and prevent abuses such as are not uncommon among other auctioneers. The faction fight, which soon appeared, prevented any concert of action even among the auctioneers. Now, however, that all the auctioneers are again united, there is a good chance that they will work together in keeping up a high standard of dealing, such a course being to the interest of all, and being especially necessary in order to retain the confidence of the general public.

There is a distinct advantage, which should soon be manifest, in having one auction room instead of two. It has happened quite frequently in the past that desirable property appealing to the same class of buyers has been offered simultaneously in the two rooms. In such instances one or the other, or both, have suffered. With all sales in the same room, mutual arrangements may be made between the auctioneers, so as to prevent clashing and to obtain better prices for the offerings.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Herman Wronkow has sold to Orson D. Munn, for about $150,000, the five-story apartment house Park View, 222 and 224 West Fifty-ninth Street, 50 by 100.

Louis Lesc has resold 37 and 37½ Catharine Street, purchased last week from Lowenfeld & Frager.

The Ernst-Marx syndicate has sold to Henry Schmidt the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension, 84 Convent Avenue, 20 by 94. This is the last of a row of four erected by James B. Gillie at the corner of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and purchased from him by the syndicate.

Case & Farley have sold to John Hickey, for $6,500, the two-story dwelling 1,018 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 20 by 130.

Henry Rothschild has sold to Julius Fleischmann three five-story flats on the west side of First Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

Weil & Mayer have purchased the old building 102 Sullivan Street, 25 by 100; also, the old buildings 51 and 53 Henry Street, 50 by 100.

Leicester Stanhope has sold for James McQuade, for about $11,000, 57 Macdougal Street, 19 by 86.

George F. Johnson & Sons have sold to Mary J. Clary and Margaret Bowe, for $7,750 each, the two brick and stone dwellings 1,107 and 1,100 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, each 25 by 100.

Max Goldstein has sold, for a Mrs. Siebold, for about $17,500, the four-story double flat 165 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; also, for $17,500, 1,873 Park Avenue, a similar property.

Michael Englert has sold, to Maurice Levy, the three-story building southwest corner of Delancey and Forsyth Streets, 40 by 75.

W. W. & T. M. Hall have sold, to Charles F. Dietrich, the three-story stable 73 East Seventy-seventh Street.

Jennie E. Moore has sold, to Marks Crouse, the five-story flat 407 West Fifty-third Street, 25 by 134 by 25.11 by 127.

Weil & Mayer have purchased the old buildings 118 and 120 Cannon Street, and will improve the plot by the erection of two six-story tenements.

Henry W. Sherrill reports the following sales in Brooklyn for the estate of John Lefferts:

To Charles J. Day, the three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling 38 Rutland Road; also, to Dr. Henry A. Alderton, the three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling 53 Rutland Road; also, to William H. Douglass, 200 feet frontage on Ocean Avenue, northeast corner of Regents Place; also, to Alice J. Radcliffe, plot 50 by 200, north side of Lenox Road, near Rogers Avenue; also, to A. W. Traphagen, plot 40 by 100, on the south side of Avenue H, near East Thirty-fourth Street; also, to Dr. Charles Zellhoefer, plot, north side of Linden Boulevard, near Bedford Avenue, 75 by 285.

The Auction Rooms.

With a schedule of ordinary character the week's dealings in the salesroom produced little that is worthy of comment, unless an exception be made of the sale of the Livingston estate property on Tuesday by Auctioneer Ingraham. As had been expected, these Seventh Avenue tenements, together with a small parcel on Twenty-fourth Street, near Sixth Avenue, brought forth some lively competition, in which both operators and investors took a hand. It seemed to be the general opinion that the amount realized from the sale would compare favorably with what the properties would have brought at private sale. That the prices were not low is shown by the fact that the rentals of the various properties yield only about 7 per cent. gross on the auction room values.

The only other noteworthy sale of the week was that of the factory property 516 to 528 West Thirty-fifth Street, which was purchased by John Van Dolsen for $99,900.

Although the schedule for the coming week is long, it contains but few parcels that give promise of active bidding, and the five-story brick flat with the plaintiff as bidder will probably figure largely in the transactions of the week. There are, however, a number of voluntary and executors' sales which may develop some interesting features.

On Thursday Philip A. Smyth will offer the three tenements at the northeast corner of Avenue B and Fourteenth Street, the dwelling 30 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and some plots and lots in the Twenty-third Ward on Webster, Decatur, and Mott Avenues.

One of the most valuable residence parcels that has appeared in the salesroom will be put up on Tuesday, when William Kennelly will offer at executor's sale 38 West Fifty-sixth Street.

To-morrow Bryan L. Kennelly will sell, at executor's sale, two tenements on Forty-eighth Street, near Ninth Avenue, and twenty-three lots at Elm Park, Staten Island.

There were recorded last week 292 mortgages, for $3,275,378, of which 181, for $1,713,517, were at 6 per cent.; 112, for $589,-281, were at more, and 49, for $972,575, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 196 mortgages, of which 83, for $970,301, were at 5 per cent.; 92, for $408,546, were at more, and 21, for $611,250, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, NOV. 29.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 426 and 428 West Forty-eighth Street, south side, 875 feet west of Ninth Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story brick double flats; 511 West Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 161.1 by 25.7 by 166.6, two-story brick stable; 23½ lots at Elm Park, Staten Island, located on the east side of Morning Star Road, between Sherman and Innis Streets; two-story and attic frame dwelling, near Hammel's Station, Rockaway Beach.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 329 West Forty-eighth Street, north side, 314 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 18 by 100.5, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

TUESDAY, NOV. 30.—By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, William J. Lardner, referee, 2,176 Third Avenue, west side, 25.2½ feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 25.2½ by 103.9 by 25.2½ by 178.7, three-story brick building, with two stores.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 959 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, (as widened,) north side, 155 feet east of Robbins Avenue, 25 by 125, two-story frame dwelling, with extension, and one-story frame store.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 324 Mott Avenue, east side, 357.6 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 221.7 by 25.6 by 216.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $10,080.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James C. De La Mare, referee, 517 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, north side, 214.11 feet west of Third Avenue, 15 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,362.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, W. Travers Gray, referee, 477 Brook Avenue, west side, 74.11 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 24.10 by 90, two-story frame building.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, William G. Davies, referee, 311 West Forty-sixth Street, north side, 165 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,344.

By William Kennelly, executors' sale, 38 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 525 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 69 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 162.6 feet west of Park Avenue, 22.6 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $35,601.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. O'Brien, referee, 425 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with stores, and one-story brick building at rear. Due on judgment, $11,223.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Gustave S. Drachman, referee, 219 West Fortieth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brownstone-front apartment house. Due on judgment, $25,001.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David McClure, referee, 900 to 904 Boulevard, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 104.5 by 93.2, by 100.11, by 120, three five-story stone-front flats, with stores in 904. Due on judgment, $23,608; subject to other mortgages for $135,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Adam Wiener, referee, 255 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, north side, 217 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 17 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,190.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Adam Wiener, referee, 108 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 145 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 20 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,291.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob E. Salomon, referee, Second Street, (24th Ward,) west side, 92 feet south of Twentieth Avenue, 23 by 102.6, vacant. Due on judgment, $369.

By S. De Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Porter V. Ransom, referee, 427 Cherry Street, south side, 100.4 feet west of Jackson Street 25.1 by 90.7 by 25 by 92.6, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $17,677.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1.—By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Edward G. Whitaker, referee, plot of 9.4 acres at Riverdale, 24th Ward, lying between Bettner's Lane and the Hudson River, together with 3.323 acres of land under water, subject to right, title, and interest of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad; also, plot of 9.35 acres at Riverdale, lying between Bettner's Lane and the Hudson River, with rights to land under water. Due on judgment, $7,039.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 207 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 146 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 27 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $4,572.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 2,821 Third Avenue, northwest side, 21.6 feet northeast of Mott Street, runs northwest 77 by southwest 21.6 to Mott Street, by northwest 23 by northeast 69 by southeast 100 to Third Avenue, by southwest 47.6, one and two story frame stores; 378 Washington Street and 72 Beach Street, being at the southwest corner of the streets named, 25 by 75, four-story brick tenements, with store; 330 to 348 Bleecker Street, 97 to 103 Christopher Street, and 218 to 222 West Tenth Street, begins West Tenth Street, south side, 93 feet west of Bleecker Street, runs east 93 by south 200 by west 123.5 by north 95 by east 30.5 by north 95.5, ten three and four story brick and frame tenements, with stores, on Bleecker Street, four three and four story brick tenements, with stores, on Christopher Street, and two four-story brick tenements on West Tenth Street; 100 to 110 Christopher Street, south side, 123 feet west of Bleecker Street, 125 by 93.6 by 123 by 69.7, six two and three story brick and frame dwellings; 71 Bank Street, north side, 145 feet east of Bleecker Street, 25 by 116.10 by 25 by 115.3; three-story brick dwelling, with three-story brick dwelling at rear. Due on judgment, $36,890.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, George C. Holt, referee, 1,460 Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $15,792.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, 406 to 412 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 113 feet east of First Avenue, 100 by 100.11, one and four story brick factory. Due on judgment, $18,060.

By John M. Thompson, executor's sale, 155 Second Avenue, west side, 26.7 feet south of Tenth Street, 22.3 by 100, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

THURSDAY, Dec. 2.—By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 527 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 393.6 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, four-story brick and stone front flat.

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, 233 Avenue B, northeast corner of Fourteenth Street, 28.3 by 60.11, five-story brick tenement, with store and one-story brick office at rear; 235 Avenue B, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 61.11½, five-story brick tenement, with store; 237 Avenue B, adjoining the foregoing, 20.6 by 61.11½, five-story brick tenement, with store; 601 East Fourteenth Street, north side, 60.11 feet east of Avenue B, 26.9½ by 68.8½, two-story brick stable.

By Philip A. Smyth, executors' sale, eleven lots on the east side of Mott Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-fourth and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Streets, and three lots on the west side of Mott Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Francis D. Dowley, referee, Webster Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, 100 by 100, two-and-a-half-story brick and frame dwelling, with frame stable at rear; Webster Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 50 by 100, vacant; southeast corner of Decatur Avenue and One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, 40 by 100, vacant; Decatur Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 40.6 by 100, vacant.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 885 and 887 Brook Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street; runs south 47.5 by west 97, by north 56.2, by east 54.11 by east 49.3, two four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $14,895.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Norman T. M Melliss, referee, 2,061 and 2,065 Seventh Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 60 by 105, two seven-story brick and stone flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $138,-024.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 164 West Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 192 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,274.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry A. Macdona, referee, 410 and 412 East Eighteenth Street, south side, 169 feet east of First Avenue, each 25 by 92 two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment on each, $8,289.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 430 Third Avenue, southwest corner of Thirtieth Street, 25 by 95, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $53,781.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Henry C. Henderson, referee, 1,760 Third Avenue, west side, 100.11 feet south of Ninety-eighth Street, 25.3 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $18,446.

At 50 Liberty Street.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 65 East Nintieth Street, north side, 141 feet west of Park Avenue, 18.6 by 100, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; 127 East Forty-seventh Street, north side, 84 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 16 by 80, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; 415 West Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 153.9 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 21.2 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

FRIDAY, DEC. 3.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, One Hundred and Fortieth Street, north side, 325 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 200 by 98.9, several one, two, and three story brick and frame buildings. Due on judgment, $18,115.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel V. Speyer, referee, 8 Bradhurst Avenue, east side, 77.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 23 by 53.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,068.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Obed H. Sanderson, referee, 420 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 350.6 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 18.9 by 100.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,409.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, Perry Avenue, east side, 259 feet south of Gun Hill Road, 33 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,189.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, the following vacant plots, to be sold as one parcel: Faile Street, southeast corner of Gilbert Place, 100 by 150 and irregular; Faile Street, east side, 200 feet north of Lafayette Avenue, 214.7 by 203.8 by 253 by 200; Lafayette Avenue, northeast corner of Bryant Street, 200 by 503 by 203.8 by 464.7; Lafayette Avenue, northeast corner of Longfellow Street, runs east 50 by north 100 by east 150 to Whittier Street by north 307.10 by West 50.6 by northwest 132.5 by west 70.6 to Longfellow Street by south 514; Lafayette Avenue, southwest corner of Whittier Street, 200 by 95.1; Lafayette Avenue, southwest corner of Longfellow Street, 200 by 101.2; Lafayette Avenue, southwest corner of Bryant Street, runs south 105.7 by west 51.10 by northwest 154 by east 161.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 448 West Thirty-ninth Street, for a five-story brick warehouse, 25 by 95.3; Owen Ward's Sons of 180 West Eighty-first Street, owners; Robert Maynicke of 725 Broadway, architect; cost, $18,000.

Broome Street, south side, 25 feet east of Willet Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 25 by 64, Henry J. Wirth of 145 Delancey Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl of Seventh Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $18,000.

No. 96 Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Twenty-seventh Street, for a five-story brick tenement, with store, 19.6 by 46 by 51, John B. Franklin of 121 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owner; Charles F. Murphy of 222 West Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

Logan Street, southeast corner of White Plains Avenue, for a three-story frame dwellings, 25.6 by 77.3; Antonia Barbette of 103 White Plains Avenue, owner; Joseph E. Dobbs of 120 Sixth Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, northwest corner of Willow Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 28 by 28; Robert Hall of Mount Vernon, owner; Frederick Fenz of 1,033 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 53 feet west of Stebbins Avenue, for three three-story frame tenements, 17 by 55 and 19 by 60; Alfred Ericson of 1,487 Minford Place, owner and architect; cost, $18,000.

Melrose Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, for a four-story brick flat, 20.8 by 95; Schmuck & Montag of 833 Southern Boulevard, owners; Edward Weng, architect; cost, $22,000.

Kossuth Avenue, north side, 100 feet west of Bryant Street, for four two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 40; Henry M. Meyerhoff, owner; W. T. Mapes, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

No. 169 East Eighty-first Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, with store; Louis Alexander of 127 East Eighty-first Street, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Sixty-seventh Street, southeast corner of the Boulevard, to a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 68.9; C. C. Havens estate, owner; Frederick Jacobson of 1,539 Broadway, architect; cost, $600.

One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, to a one-story steel and frame shed; W. C. Henry & Co. of 56 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, owner; Berlin Iron Bridge Company of 95 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 128 Lexington Avenue, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, with store; Maria Staats, premises, owner; Franz Wolfgang of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Southern Boulevard, southwest corner of Grote Avenue, to a three-story frame hotel; J. McQuade, premises, owner; William Graul of 887 King's Bridge Road, architect; cost, $650.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Nov. 27.

BRIGGS AV, n s, Lot 25, map of Briggs estate, 50x208x50x206.4; Ambrose Lee, Jr., to Kate Beane $1

CANAL ST, 61, 29x75; Max Rosenthal and wife to Max Rosenthal..... 1

INTERVALE AV, s e corner of 167th St, 30x irregular; Charles Schuh and wife to Charlotte Blumenthal 3,450

LOTS 395 and 396, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Emmy S. Liljedahl to Charles A. Liljedahl 1

MANHATTAN AV, 890, e s, 75.10 ft s of 117th St, 25x70; Thomas J. Jenkins to Joseph E. Senior 1

3D AV, n w corner of St. Paul's Place, 488.9 ft s of 171st St, 106.8x144.2x100.4x124.9; the rector, &c., of St. Paul's Church of Morrisania to Mary Nathan. 24,000

20TH ST, n e s, Lot 86, map of C. C. Moore, 25x91.11; Albert A. Docter to J. A. Gibbins 1

3RD ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th av, 25x98.9; Marion G. Davison and another to Charles E. Mahony 1

62D ST, s s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 100x100.5; Edward Schenck, referee, to German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company 25,000

91ST ST, n s, 127.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 17.5x100.8; Morris A. Magner and wife to B. N. Lee 1

101ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 20.4x100.11; George Dally and others to David E. Oppenheimer and another..... 20,000

112TH ST, s s, 137.6 ft w of 5th Av, 16x100.11; Henry Buckley to Annie Buckley. 1

165TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x65x25.3x69.11; Mathew Kane to Alexander Finelite and another..... 1

Recorded Leases.

KNOWLTON, Edward, to Patrick S. Farrell; 282 Hudson St, corner Dominick St, 5 years $1,000

TRUSTEES OF SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR to Charles H. Helmerdinger; 9th St, s s, 352.6 ft e of University Place, 25x98.11, 21 years 1,100

Recorded Mortgages.

BOHEMIAN BENEVOLENT AND LITERARY Association to American Brewing Company of New York; n s of 73d St, 250.1 ft w of 1st Av, 6 months..... 30,000

BLUMENTHAL, Sidney, to the Equitable Building Company of New York; n s of 101st St, 400 ft w of 1st Av, demand... 750

CHAPIN, Sydney H., to Ellen S. Chapin; s s of 85th St, 200 ft e of 5th Av, one-sixth part, and other property, 1 year... 2,125

FINELITE, Alexander, and Henry Frohwitter to Mathew Kane; s s of 165th St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 600

GILL, Frank N., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 9 to 13 Maiden Lane, 5 months..... 330,000

HABERSTROH, Louis, to John C. Boettner; s e corner of 11th St, 188th St, also s e of 11th Av, 125 ft n of 187th St, 5 years..... 4,000

JOHNSTON, Martha, to John W. Stout, Jr., executor, &c., of Richard Stout; n s of 122d St, 195.1 ft w of Lenox Av, 2 years 2,000

KEMPNER, Irving I., to William R. Walker and others, trustees of Thomas Lewis; 281 7th Av, 3 years..... 14,000

KEMPNER, Irving I., to William R. Walker and others, trustees of Thomas Lewis; 279 7th Av, 3 years..... 8,000

LABATUH, George and William, to Charles J. McDermott; 108 West Washington Place, 3 years..... 250

NATHAN, Marcus, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3d Av, n w corner of St. Paul's Place, 1½ years..... 13,000

PROWLER, Simon D., and wife to Clara Stelermann; lot 19, sales map of Ward estate, 3 years 1,000

REILLY, Elisa, to Maurice D. Barry; s s of 153d St, 225 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year 325

SMYTH, Frances P., and husband to The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 78th St, 241.8 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 1,500

STEIBER, Julius E. and Rosa, to Charles N. Williams; s s of Zulette Av, 175 ft e of Mapes Av, ½ year..... 500

STEIBER, Julius E. and Rosa, to Caroline McHench; s s of Zulette Av, 375 ft e of Mapes Av, (demand)..... 500

TURNER, Joseph P., and wife to Isabella Turner; n s of 162d St, 365 ft e of 11th Av, ½ year 10,000

WELLS, James N., and others to Thomas Wood; 8th Av, w s, 80 ft s of 22d St, 3 years 4,000

Assignment of Mortgages.

ANTHES, Catharine, administratrix, &c., to Charles Anthes, (two mortgages).... $8,182

ANTHES, Catharine, administratrix, &c., to Frederick C. Anthes..... 5,004

BLOOD, James A., to Frances C. Adams.. 15,000

JACKSON, Stephen H., to Eugene Levering and others, (three mortgages)..... 13,500

KEMPNER, Samuel, and others to Daniel Dressner ..... Nominal

MORDECAI, Allen L. and Benjamin, to J. J. Hughes ..... Nominal

McLOUGHLIN, Lamont, to Edward J. Jetter and others, trustees 3,000

STICH, Fannie, to Fannie Stich and another, trustees..... 8,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 102d St, 100x100; the Bohn Manufacturing Company against Mayer & Schnaier, owners; Milton Mayer, contractor $6,596

UNIONPORT ROAD, east corner of West Farms Road, —x—; J. P. Duffy & Co. against New York Catholic Protectory, owner; Thomas J. Mackinson, contractor. 144

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 182d St, 108x100; G. B. Raymond & Co. against Frank X. Ruckle, owner and contractor 80

9TH ST, 74 East; the William H. Paige Boiler Company against Sailors' Snug Harbor, owner; Bigiow & Main, lessees, and William H. Fiero & Co., contractors. 78

BUILDING-LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

72D ST, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x102.2; Edward and Henry Hirsh with Alonzo B. Kight, 8 payments.....$36,000

107TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Riverside Drive, 200x100.4; Edward and Henry Hirsh with Charles Buek, 8 payments.....110,000

Lis Pendens.

69TH ST, n s, 70.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.2x100.5; Mary Smith, trustee, &c., against John A. Dempsey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Duer, Strong & Jarvis.

AMERICAN FLOUR IN CHINA.

Only Improved Native Agriculture Can Check the Rapid Growth of the Importation.

"Since the introduction into China of American flour it has continued to grow in popularity," says T. R. Jernigan, United States Consul General at Shanghai, in a report. "The quality and the color both commend it in the markets, and, comparatively, it is easily superior to any flour imported from other lands. There is now being erected at Shanghai a large flour mill, and confidence in its success is evidenced by an advance of $5, within two months, on the shares of $50 each. The mill is located on the banks of the Woosung River, convenient to shipping, and between the mouth of the river and Shanghai.

"Although rice is generally regarded by the Chinese as the 'staff of life,' a large quantity of wheat has been used from the most ancient times, and in the earliest classifications wheat is mentioned as one of the five grains. In the northern provinces, where rice is not grown and can only be purchased by the well-to-do, wheat is the most common cereal, but it is of a very poor quality. Blasted heads are seen in large numbers every year and ergotism is a too frequent cause of disease among the poor.

"The wheat is ground by a very primitive process. The mill consists of two light stones, which are turned by aid of a blind-folded mule. The flour is coarse and dark, chiefly used in the form of vermicelli, and, when steamed, makes a good substitute for rice, and when mixed with a little broth, flavored with a dash of soy, it forms a very savory dish. To use the Chinese term, they are the 'suspended' and the 'dropped'; the former is the true vermicelli, the manufacture of which is a common sight in many northern villages, where strings of the paste, fastened at the ends of two light sticks, are suspended before the doors of the cottages even in the main streets. The strings are generally lengthened by pulling down 'little by little' the lower stick, a dozen or twenty strings being fastened to each pair of sticks. The chopped vermicelli is made by rolling out the dough and cutting it in thin strips with a knife fastened to the board like a straw chopper.

"Wheat flour is also used for making rolls which are lightened with leaven, and these are cooked by steaming, as are the many varieties of patties containing minced meat, molasses, or a kind of jam. The steamer consists of sieves, fitting tightly one upon another, which are covered and placed over the kettle in which the meat or other food is being cooked.

"Within a few years past the importation of American flour has rapidly increased. In this part of China, ten years ago, it was almost unknown away from the treaty ports, but now bags of American flour may be seen in large quantities stacked in the shops of inland cities. Accurate statistics cannot be had as to the quantity of American flour imported, and the customs returns are silent in the subject, except with reference to two or three of the southern ports. In the last volume of the returns it appears that Canton takes about one-third of the whole importation of American flour. The figures for Canton in 1896 were 175,684 piculs, (1 picul equals 133 1-3 pounds,) valued at $439,088 in gold. This would seem to give, for the whole of China, 527,052 piculs, valued at $1,317,264.12.

"It will doubtless occur that where so much wheat is grown it is only needed to import mill machinery to manufacture on the spot all the flour that can be demanded, but unless the quality of the wheat produced in China is materially improved, the demand for American flour is likely to go on increasing. The flour from America is shipped almost exclusively in bags holding twenty-five pounds, the packing much preferred by the Chinese.

"In my opinion there is no reason why a better quality of wheat cannot be grown in China. The system of cultivating wheat and cotton is the cause of the inferior quality of the one and the grade of the other. Both could materially improved under the skill of modern husbandry, and wholesome food and proper sanitary laws will enable the vast population of China to show far better results in agricultural skill."

GAME IN NATIONAL PARKS.

Buffaloes Gradually Becoming Extinct and Bears Increasing in Numbers and in Boldness.

With the exception of buffalo, game in the two big National parks, the Yellowstone and the Yosemite, is increasing in numbers. The number of buffalo in the Yellowstone Park is estimated in the recent report of the Secretary of the Interior at only twenty-four. An expert hunter, familiar with the park and the habits and habitats of the game therein, is engaged in making official observations, with a view to estimating closely the number of each species within the park boundaries, including the annexed forest reserve.

The Government authorities in Washington have been considering the advisability and practicability of corraling all of the buffalo in Yellowstone Park with a view to their preservation. Consultations have been had with Dr. Frank Butler, Superintendent of the National Zoological Park in Washington, on this subject. The concurrent conclusion has about been reached that such a scheme would prove impracticable. The experience of most persons engaged in the capture and domestication of wild animals is that, while the young of two classes to which the buffalo belong may be caught, and confined with usually successful results, it is otherwise with the adult animals, a large portion of which fail to adapt themselves to even slight restraint, and die in consequence. The buffalo remaining in the Yellowstone Park are now scattered in very small herds at several points remote from each other. They are mostly in rugged regions, where they could not safely be captured alive, and their ranges are separated by mountains, streams, and cañons of such impassable character that their transportation could not be accomplished without great injury and loss.

Black bear in both of the National parks named are reported as very numerous and very annoying. Recent complaints received from various stations in Yellowstone Park show that bears have broken into the storehouses and destroyed meats and other provisions in large quantities. At most of the hotels and lunch stations the bears feed daily upon the garbage from the kitchens. The official report from Yellowstone Park says that at least twelve bears might be disposed of to responsible zoological gardens, where desired, for the sum that it would cost to capture and ship them, which would be small.

A great deal of game in the National parks has lately been destroyed by coyotes. These ravenous animals are numerous and bold, and the Superintendent of the Yellowstone Park has asked for authority to reduce the number, so that they will not hunt in packs. He does not concur in the old-time belief that if the coyote is exterminated the gopher will in time eradicate the grass from the Winter valley ranges. In the Yosemite National Park the deer and other animals show less fear of human beings than formerly, this being the result, it is believed, of the rigid enforcement of the rules against carrying firearms within the park limits.

Long Island City's New Chief.

At a meeting of the Long Island City Board of Police Commissioners last night Sergt. Thomas F. Darcey was promoted to be Captain. Immediately after another resolution was announced and adopted making him Chief of the department.

LIKELY TO GET A RED HAT

Some of Those Mentioned in Rome for the New Cardinals to be Chosen.

THERE ARE A DOZEN VACANCIES

Two American and Four Italian Prelates Are Named, and Germany and France Seek Recognition.

Correspondence of The Baltimore Sun.

ROME, Nov. 7.—Attention is periodically drawn to the Vatican by rumors of a new "creation" of Cardinals. The Consistory which was spoken of as likely to occur in this month of November is regarded as postponed till Christmas.

The number of hats vacant in the Sacred College of Cardinals is reckoned at twelve, and it becomes a sort of necessity to appoint new members to the Cardinalate.

Four Italian prelates are named as likely to be promoted on this occasion; two of these, at least, are regarded as certain. These are Mgr. Francesco della Volpe and Mgr. Agostino Ciasca. The former is major-domo of his Holiness; the latter, Secretary of the Congregation of Propaganda Fide. Both may be said to have been for a considerable time in the position which generally ends in the Cardinalate.

The other Italian prelates mentioned as likely to receive the red hat at the next Consistory are the Archbishops of Turin and Naples.

The Pope's Major-domo.

The career of Mgr. della Volpe is, in its way, interesting. The City of Ravenna, where the bones of Dante lie, in the small and simple mausoleum at the end of the Via Guido da Polenta, was the city of his birth, though his family belonged to Imola, and was considered one of the first families of that city. The late Pontiff, Pius IX., was at the time of his election to the Papacy Cardinal Bishop of Imola.

When Mgr. della Volpe, in the late days of the reign of Pius IX., came to Rome, he was placed in a position of honor and dignity among those who formed the assistants of Pius IX. in the Vatican. Being a man of great capacity in the position he filled, the new Pope, Leo XIII., was desirous that he should remain in the Vatican.

The character of Mgr. della Volpe is so strong and trustworthy that those who know him best have the most absolute confidence in him. Sincere, straightforward, and precise in all his acts and dealings with men, it is impossible not to respect him.

In the position of Master of the Chamber he had great difficulties to encounter. His predecessor, now Cardinal Macchi, was suave and most polite, but that did not console the people who had asked the privilege of being presented to the Pope and who were unsuccessful. Mgr. della Volpe held out no flattering hopes, but if he intimated that those who sought to be received by the Pope would probably be received on such and such a day it was almost certain that this would happen.

His promotion to the office of major-domo offered him a wider field of action. It was under his immediate direction and superintendence that the renewal of the Borgia Appartam

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

President M. H. Smith of the L. and N. Opposes the Pending Legislation Before Congress.

A PUBLIC FALLACY ALLEGED

Inter-State Commerce Commission Has Lost No Power Belonging to It—The Courts Simply Checked an Obnoxious Tendency—People Deceived, It Is Said.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 27.—Milton H. Smith, President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, to-day gave out an interview, in which he vehemently opposes the pending railroad legislation before Congress. Before leaving the city he was seen and asked to give to the public a statement of his position in regard to the proposed measures.

"As to scalping," said Mr. Smith, "that is largely a moral question and an immoral practice, which the law, as it stands, should suppress and the railroads must suppress.

"As to the pooling privileges proposed, they are not of sufficient importance to require much attention from railroad managers. Pooling will not be obligatory, and pooling rates have to be approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The whole thing is delusive. I should not like to say the proposition is intended to deceive the public and the railroads as to the revolutionary character of proposed legislation

"Much information has been circulated concerning the effect of recent judicial decisions concerning the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The public has been informed officially and through the press that these decisions have 'emasculated the commission'; that they have destroyed its usefulness; that it has been deprived of power conferred on it by Congress to fix rates, and that the power thus taken away must be conferred by Congress in language not subject to misinterpretation.

"There is evidently an organized movement directed by shrewd and interested men to confuse the whole matter.

"Every assumption is false. The commission has been deprived of no power ever given it by Congress; all the usefulness it ever possessed it possesses to-day. All that the courts have done has been to check a tendency of all organized political agencies to extend their power in new fields.

"The public should no longer be deceived. The purpose of proposed legislation is not to restore to the commission something it has lost, but to give it something it has never possessed; something it could not use safely and something that never should be given it.

"I wish to state the facts with all the emphasis of which I am capable. The proposed changes are radical and revolutionary; affect not simply the railroads, but the whole character of Government.

"It is not possible for one commission to fix rates; to settle the innumerable controversies arising between lines, between shippers, between cities.

"Such power should not exist anywhere to-day. To give it to a simple commission or to endow it with an influence over the lives, the prosperity, and the futures of private citizens, such as no Government here and few Governments abroad, have ever tried to assume in times of peace, would be wrong.

"Yet this feature of the proposed bill is ignored in all public discussions. We hear much of pooling and scalping; we hear nothing of this other scheme, stalking into Congress behind the pooling and anti-scalping measures, claiming the approval of the public upon palpably false pretenses. These false pretenses should at once be exposed, and the people should not be kept in ignorance of the effect of such a revolutionary measure upon the whole character of the Government."

MORE CUT RATES IN THE WEST.

Tariff Comes Down Between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—The rates between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis were cut again to-day, the tariff coming down from $8 to $7, effective in both directions. The Milwaukee and St. Paul was the road to announce this latest cut, and in giving notice of the reduction it said that it had found that the brokers in St. Paul were supplied with the tickets of one of its competitors which they were selling for $7. All the competitors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul will meet the rate which is announced to become effective Dec. 1 and is offered for basing purposes. Threats have been made by some of the lines that they may go under the rate made by the Milwaukee and St. Paul by the time the rate is put into effect.

The proposed meeting of freight officials of Western roads for the purpose of considering the rates between Chicago and Colorado points has been abandoned for the time being. It is generally conceded that the meeting can result in no permanent good as long as the roads are compelled to meet such low rates as are now being made through the Gulf of Mexico ports.

Missouri Pacific Salaries Raised.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—Vice President Warner of the Missouri Pacific said in regard to a report that there was to be a general advance of wages and salaries, that would affect all employes of the Missouri Pacific system:

"There were only a very few men who were cut in 1893. Engineers, conductors, trainmen, telegraph operators, agents, and machinists were not cut then. It has been decided to restore the 10 per cent. to such office clerks and a few officers who still hold the positions they held in 1893 when reductions were made."

EAST SIDE WINTER PROSPECTS.

Conditions Better Than Last Year, but Much Suffering Is Probable.

Justice Goldfogle of the Fifth Judicial District Court, at 154 Clinton Street, in speaking recently about the eviction cases on the east side, remarked that they still came up in the court in large numbers, yet he did not think that there was just now as much suffering among the great army of workers as there was a year ago. A good many were working, but a large number were still out of work, and the wages that the workers received were small and barely enough to support them and their families. With the approach of the cold months the sufferings of the poor, to judge from the present outlook, would undoubtedly increase. They had been getting along without either warm clothes or fuel, except what was absolutely needed for cooking their food, and had been stinting themselves all luxuries so as to save as much as possible to pay their rent. But when the hard frosts set in, and the people have to buy more fuel, evictions would increase in number, unless there were a great revival in business.

The overcrowded condition of the east side tends to make landlords impatient with their tenants when the rents are not promptly paid, as they feel confident that their property will not remain untenanted for any length of time, and so whenever a tenant does not pay promptly when his time is up his eviction is asked for.

When Justice Goldfogle was asked whether the building of the proposed rapid transit road would relieve the congestion and consequently the suffering on the east side, he said that he did not think it would make any appreciable difference. There were the elevated railroads and the trolleys, and yet the congestion on the east side was not any the less. In fact, it seemed to be greater. The east siders were very poor, and economized by huddling together. Ten cents a day which they would have to pay for car fares was a good deal of money to them, and unless they could get more room up town for lower rents than they have to pay for a small room down town, they would not find it worth their while to move. And then, when they were out of work down town they could easily walk from shop to shop, as all the contractors' shops were in that neighborhood, but they could not walk many miles each day in search of work. Then they loved to live near one another. Nearly all had relatives in their neighborhood, and they would not live far apart.

LOVE FOUND A WAY.

Fadilla, Shut Out of Her Home, Hoisted to the Flat in a Dumbwaiter by Her Sweetheart.

This is the strange adventure of Fadilla Mohamed, a very coy and very sweet little body, equally pretty whether attired in commonplace, everyday raiment or in pink silk tights. She lives with her mother at 2,081 Eighth Avenue, in a small but quiet and comfortable flat, where also lives Grandma Mohamed. There are no others in the family.

Fadilla's mother is a native of Paris, and not many years ago she was a bareback rider with Barnum's Circus. To this day she would be appearing in the ring were it not for the fact that Fadilla, whose word is law in the little household, has ordained otherwise. She prefers to appear before the New York public herself, and is confident of her ability to win stage laurels and earn enough money to keep the family in comfort. She is only sixteen, but grandmamma keeps a jealous eye on her and is sure that her feebly mumbled prayers will guard the girl from the dangers that too often hover around the stage entrance. Besides, Fadilla has a sweetheart who also watches over her. He is Harry Murphy, a brawny, broad-shouldered lad, who in eighteen months will get his papers and be at last a journeyman in his trade. Fadilla loves him with all her little heart.

Last Friday night the young couple left the theatre hand in hand and very happy; for they had permission to stay out for one hour after the performance and take supper together. Due justice was done to the dainties, and the hour flitted by as if it were but a second of time, and another passed with equal rapidity.

Meanwhile grandmamma and mamma had had trouble over this unseemly conduct, and it ended by mamma locking the outer door of the house, so that there could be no way to get at the bell of the Mohamed flat. Fadilla sat on the step and cried. Harry pulled at and pounded the door, but to no purpose. The basement door was open, but the doors leading to the first floor were locked. The empty dumb waiter, however, was gaping at him in the light of a match held above his head, and the youth was struck by a bright idea.

"We can do it, Fadilla," he cried, "only two flights up, and I will catch you if you fall."

The girl squeezed into the improvised elevator, Harry pulled slowly, and at the second floor Fadilla stopped the car by pressing against the side of the shaft.

"Mon Dieu!" she cried back down. "The door is locked."

"Hammer on it hard," cried back Harry, encouragingly.

"Ouvrez la porte, pour l'amour de Dieu!" cried Fadilla in terror. Grandmamma rushed into the room, located the cries, and flung open the door to the dumb waiter.

"Hurrah!" cried Harry from below, and with tears streaming down her face Fadilla jumped into the room, to be gladly forgiven.

TWO UNIONS IN DIFFICULTIES.

The Central Body Would Not Have Them, and They Can Go Nowhere Else.

The stamped steel ceiling and side wall hangers, whose union the Central Labor Union would not recognize last Sunday, are in a quandary. They were told that there were too many unions, and were advised to join the tin and sheet iron workers, as their work was a branch of that trade. The men said yesterday that they decided to follow the advice, and on Monday they applied for admission to that union. There they were told that if they were not wanted, and the initiation fee of that union, which was $25, was suddenly raised to $50.

Another union, the Modelers' League, which was also told that it was superfluous and ought to unite with the Woodcarvers' Union, made the startling discovery that if it did so its members would have to work for less wages than they are getting. They receive 50 cents per hour, while the woodcarvers get only 32 cents per hour.

KLUMBECK'S LOVE OF DUTY.

Dispute Over an Elevated Railroad Ticket Ends in Two Arrests.

Henry Klumbeck of 646 Second Avenue, twenty-two years old, is employed by the Manhattan Railway to "chop" tickets at the City Hall elevated station. His zealous desire to do his whole duty got him into unforeseen difficulties last night. In the tremendous rush of passengers, incoming and outgoing, which is a matter of daily occurrence at the station around 6 P. M., Klumbeck saw a man pass through toward the trains who, he suspected, had not dropped the customary ticket in the box. The ticket chopper called back the passenger, and intimated that paying his way at that point was a convention which he would better not ignore.

The man refused to admit any liability to the railroad company, and the two men plunged at once into a heated argument, which so distracted the minds of outgoing passengers that they omitted the usual formula of dropping in their own tickets as they turned forward to their trains, thereby costing the company considerably more than the sum over which the dispute arose. Klumbeck, who had started the quarrel, felt it incumbent on him to bring it to a close, and accordingly planted a blow in the other man's eye that knocked him "off his pins." Before the latter had time to realize the injustice of fate he and his assailant were being taken to the Oak Street Police Station in charge of Patrolman Schultze.

There he said he was Hugo Flauckner of 307 Alexander Avenue, and declared that he had dropped in his ticket and had been struck in spite of it. Henry Hirschfield, a jeweler of 176 Broadway, and other witnesses, corroborated his story, but that did not prevent his being locked up on a charge of intoxication, made by the policeman. Klumbeck was held for assault.

MINISTER'S FINANCIAL STRAITS.

Dr. Patterson Continues His Testimony in Supplementary Proceedings.

The Rev. Dr. James G. Patterson of the East Harlem Presbyterian Church told more discouraging stories of his financial condition and prospects during the continuation of his examination in supplementary proceedings in City Court Chambers yesterday morning. Dr. Patterson lives in a handsome apartment house at 1,770 Madison Avenue, and the plaintiff is Henry G. Meyers, a grocer, who says the clergyman owes him $462 for groceries bought during the three years from 1892 to 1895.

The examination was conducted by Charles Hoffman. Dr. Patterson said that his nominal salary from his church was $1,500 a year, and that he received in addition, $500 a year from the Presbytery. The collections taken in his church were for the purpose of paying his salary, but they did not average more than $10 a week. The last installment of his salary he received was $6.

As to weddings in Harlem, his report was equally gloomy. He said that he had officiated at five of those functions in the last three months. For his services in two of them he had received the thanks of the happy couples. In each of the other three cases he received $1. His jewelry he described as consisting of a silver watch, which he had carried thirty years, and estimated to be worth $2. He was willing to hand this over to a receiver for the benefit of his creditors.

The piano in his rooms, he told Mr. Hoffman, was not yet paid for. He owed several installments on it. It was to cost $225, and his interest in it had been transferred to his daughter. His son had an installment bicycle, one which was rather swift, but it had been overtaken by arrears. The household furniture belonged to Mrs. Patterson. The only other asset the witness could recall was a life insurance policy for $5,000. "I am so badly in debt," he added, "that I am afraid I can't keep up the premiums on that. If friends had not helped me, it would be gone already."

The examination was adjourned until next Saturday. Dr. Patterson was left in possession of his watch.

To Renominate Quincy in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—Democratic caucuses were held last night in all wards to choose delegates to the Mayoralty and Aldermanic Conventions. In many of the wards there were sharp Aldermanic contests, but the Mayoralty delegations chosen are practically solid for the renomination of Mayor Josiah Quincy.

Two Girls Drowned While Skating.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 27.—Miss Louise Masalle and Miss Jennie Sheress, each about seventeen years of age, were drowned in the St. Louis River last night while skating. A large party has been organized to search for the bodies.

OLD COINS OF GREAT VALUE.

American Issues That Are Now Rare and Highly Prized—Some Points from a Skilled Numismatist.

In the estimation of coin collectors the most valuable of all the American coins today is the perfect silver dollar of 1804. That particular coin is worth whatever an enthusiastic collector is willing to pay for it. The highest auction price is $1,000, and there is a record of $1,200 having been paid for one at private sale. Only thirteen of them are known to exist and each has a record of ownership.

Mr. Lyman H. Low, the skilled numismatist, in discussing the subject of coin collections in his office in the United Charities Building, said:

"There are many rarities in the different series of United States coins, and some of them command pretty high prices. That which has the highest record with us is the 1804 dollar, and there are probably several hundred mistaken claims made each year by persons who think that they have one of these dollars. This mistake arises from a confusion of other coins bearing the same date with the United States silver dollar. The Spanish American eight-reals piece, or dollar, is dated 1804, and the Bank of England has an 1804 issue which is stamped "five shillings or dollar." Occasionally some ungilingly altered coins turn up as alleged 1804 dollars.

"Next to these rare silver dollars the coin collector prizes the half eagles, or five-dollar gold pieces, of 1815 and 1822. These are worth from $300 upward. Of the other rarities in the gold series the most notable are the one-dollar piece of 1875 and the three-dollar pieces bearing date of 1875 and 1876. In the series of silver half dollars the most valuable are the coins of 1796 and 1797. The lesser lights among those sought by collectors are the halves of 1794, 1801, 1802, 1815, and 1852. High prices are realized by silver quarters of dates prior to 1815 when they ate in the mint state or not very much worn. The quarters most in demand and consequently most valuable are those of 1823 and 1827. An 1802 half dime is very valuable. A choice specimen will bring $100 or over at any time. The 1804 dime is probably the rarest, and it is fair to say that any early American dime in a high state of preservation is valuable. This statement applies also to almost any of the copper cents bearing dates prior to 1840, especially when they are in the mint state or near thereto. The rare sets of copper cents may be noted in the following order: 1799, 1804, 1793, 1802, and 1811. In the issues of other dates the question of preservation is most important. The old two-cent pieces which were coined from 1864 to 1873 have no special value, except those of the date of 1873. The 1873 coins were never struck for general circulation, but were put in proof sets of that date.

"Then there is the little three-cent silver piece, the coining of which began in 1851 and ended in 1873. All the issues of the last eleven years are in demand. Perfect specimens are rare. Of the small copper, nickel, and bronze cents the coin that bears the date of 1856 is the only one that is prized."

In the course of a year great quantities of old coins are submitted to Mr. Low for inspection and appraisal. He is a recognized authority in the science of numismatics, and is one of the very few men in this country who devote exclusive attention to the handling of rare coins. His catalogue of "American Colonial and United States Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins Worth More Than Their Face" is an interesting little book. When asked what proportion of the coins submitted to him for examination were really valuable, Mr. Low replied: "Well, to speak figuratively, I find to one of unusual character or value."

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CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—Lady wishes to obtain situation for girl as chambermaid and assist as waitress. 54 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—English; would assist with washing or mending; good reference. F. B., 137 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 331 West 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young woman as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 148 West 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with other work; would go to the country; best of references. Ward, 1,105 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—City reference; apartment preferred. Call, two days, 609 3d Av., jewelry store.

Companions.

COMPANION and HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined, intelligent widowed lady of ability as companion and housekeeper to aged couple; thoroughly competent to take full charge of house, oversee servants, &c.; capable of acting as private secretary; kind, patient, cheerful disposition; would thoroughly appreciate good home; highest references. B. F., 1,323 Broadway.

COMPANION—GOVERNESS.—A lady desires to secure a position for her French dame de compagnie or visiting governess; perfect accent; agreeable personality; complete knowledge of her duties; personal references cheerfully given. A. C. O., 820 Park Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook in all branches; where a kitchenmaid is kept; French, English, and American cooking; can take entire charge and get up company dinner and luncheon; has first-class personal refernce; no objection to country. 237 West 35th St.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable Protestant girl as good cook and laundress; reliable person; city or country; good baker; best city reference. Call, Monday, 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—As first-class cook; competent to get up company dinners; charge of kitchen and meeting; six years' city reference. Nelson, 201 East 31st St.

COOK.—By a cook in a private family; understands her business; is an excellent bread and pastry baker; good reference. Can be seen at 161 East 39th St.

COOK, &c.—By an American girl as cook and to do plain washing; or would do housework in a small private family. M. E. Morris, 881 Grand St.

COOK.—As first-class cook in private family; can furnish first-class city and country references; last employer can be seen; wages $30. Call, two days, 609 3d Av., jewelry store.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook; capable of taking chef's place; personal city references. C. K., care of Mrs. Dalton, 657 6th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish woman as plain cook and laundress; daughter, 15, to assist in light housework. Care Miss Owen, 687 Amsterdam Av.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as good cook; understands cooking in all its branches; present employers; no cards. 23 West 38th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; English; city or country; good references. 229 West 16th St., Mullen's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family; thoroughly competent in all branches; good city reference. Charlotte, 162 West 32d St.

COOK.—By good French cook; in private family; would go as kitchenmaid. 219 West 28th St., call in grocery store.

COOK.—By colored woman as first-class cook in boarding-house; references, L. Gatere, 130 West 30th St.

COOK.—By excellent cook in private family; best city reference; no washing. Call Monday, 40 West 10th St.

COOK.—By a German woman as good plain cook in a small private family; references. 317 East 82d St. Devine.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—As cook and laundress in private family; good baker; good reference. 308 West 16th St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent woman cook; private family; good baker; city or country; best city reference. 203 West 41st St.

COOK.—By very excellent and competent cook; best city reference; private family; would assist with washing. 23 East 48th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as good cook and laundress; small family; city reference. M. R., 310 E. 31st St.

COOK.—By thoroughly experienced cook; private family; city or country; first-class reference. 155 East 27th St.; no cards.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a woman as first-class cook and laundress; city or country; with reference. R. A. M., Box 155 Times.

COOK.—By a first-class cook. 244 8th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Madame Amelie, late with Redfern, London, Worth and Ducet, Paris, wishes customers at home, by day; walking costumes, from $8 up; bicycle suits, from $5 up; evening waists, from $3.50 up; gowns altered and repaired; capes made into blouses; furs altered and restyled; charges moderate; trial solicited. 265 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent designer of ladies' gowns; customers at home or out, by day; gowns made in all the latest styles; samples can be seen; reference. Frances, 152 West 1ng or attendant on lady in private family;

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; an experienced woman; late with an importing house; would take a few customers; stylish; perfect fitter; would go out of town. 27 West 21st St.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent dressmaker and seamstress by the day; terms, $1.50; reference. 136 East 28th St., Wolf's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; tailor-made and ball dresses; with best references; goes out to ladies' residences. care Mme. Grobert, 909 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a quick, stylish dressmaker; good work; $1.75 per day; first-class houses. Dressmaker, 1,486 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Latest styles waists, skirts, cloaks; remodels; $2 a day. Miss Mulcahy, 72 West 49th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic costumes, latest styles; home or out; evening waists; beautiful designs; terms reasonable. 59 East 125th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; work home or by the day. Z. Ludlinger, 652 3d Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an American as nursery governess for children not under three years; teaches English to beginners; excellent in illness; good traveler; thoroughly competent to take entire charge if desired; high references. M. P., 105 West 56th St.

GOVERNESS.—French visiting governess, diplomée, very successful, wishes afternoons' engagements; would take children out if necessary; first-class city references. Mme. M. Gellet, 244 West 22d St.

GOVERNESS.—Lady wishes to secure a position for her German governess, who is a very good musician and who is used to the care of children and willing to assist with sewing. Apply Monday, between 10 and 3, at 21 West 36th St.

GOVERNESS.—As resident or visiting governess; highest city references; English branches; French, music; pleasant methods for backward pupils; patient and gentle. Madame, 231 West 50th St.

GOVERNESS.—A French visiting governess wishes engagement one or two hours daily with lady for reading, conversation; first-class references. Governess, 1,563 2d Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—As Nursery governess or maid to growing children; North German; takes entire charge; teaches German and English; good needlewoman; city references. 244 East 62d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a German; diploma; teaches kindergarten; all school branches; elementary music, drawing, painting, and artistic embroidery; highest testimonials. A. B., Box 200, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an educated North German; also teaching French; kindergarten; good sewer; good references. Fraulein, Box 265, 1,242 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a Parisienne; first-class; purest accent; best method; highest references; has few hours disengaged; history, grammar, literature, &c.; will go out with children; can be seen only evenings by appointment. Mademoiselle W. Y. Barrje, care Mrs. Forger, 704 8th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As managing housekeeper; experienced in charge of servants, marketing, catering, shopping; in first-class family; responsible position; or would take charge of convalescent elderly or young invalid going abroad for health; A1 references. Mrs. E., 136 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn; by letter.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young, active, American woman who is practical housekeeper; in first-class establishment only; can guarantee satisfaction and expects fair remuneration; reference from present employer. Business, 257 West 42d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined woman will care for gentleman's apartments, wardrobe, mending; excellent reference. 351 East 30th St. Top floor.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable girls, one to do housework, other as chambermaid and waitress; good references. 224 East 47th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID—Understanding her duties thoroughly in every particular; good packer and traveler; highest reference. L. F., 35 West 38th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent lady's maid; speaks German, French, English; good hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, traveler; personal references. E., 137 East 27th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined North German as useful lady's maid; good sewer, mender, embroiderer; references; sleep home. Useful, 31 East 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German Protestant; first-class dressmaker; good city reference. M. K., care of Mrs. Grobet, 896 8th Av.

MAID.—By North German maid; understands her business thoroughly; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; assist in housekeeping; Christian family only. D., Box 291, 530 6th Av.

MAID.—By French middle-aged person; first-class seamstress, dressmaker; competent in all her duties; best reference. Alice, Box 22, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as maid and seamstress or do chamberwork and assist with other duties; good references. 100 West 53d St. Byrnes's bell.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By North German, speaking French fluently, as capable maid and seamstress; good personal city references; only Christian family. J., Box 340, 530 6th Av.

MAID.—By a French competent lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and seamstress; willing, obliging; first-class city references. Louise, 230 East 40th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as excellent laundress; private family; city or country; would assist with other work; personal city reference. 426 3d Av., near 30th St.

LAUNDRESS or COOK.—By woman as first-class laundress by the day or plain cook; with undoubted personal references. 535 3d Av., Costello's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to place a thoroughly first-class laundress; been in her employ five years; can be seen. Margaret, Box 42, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman, first-class laundress, in private family; best city reference. Downing, 165 East 49th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to go out by day to do fine washing and froning, or take home. 217 East 84th St., first flight up.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent steady woman; reliable and obliging; good city reference; 1st flight, front. 258 West 36th.

LAUNDRESS—First class; in private family; personal city references; three years in last place. Z., 990 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Call, Monday, 804 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—First day of week out as laundress. Lewis, 119 East 84th St., basement.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a first-class laundress; willing to assist

Stern Brothers

are displaying in their greatly enlarged

Bric-a-Brac Dep't

Third floor

Bronzes, Marbles, Clock Sets, Lamps, Curio Cabinets, Desks, Tables

Cut Glass, Plain & Mounted with Sterling Silver,

Suitable for Holiday Gifts

Will offer to-morrow

250 Pces Real Holland Delft

Made by Joost, Thooft & Labouchere

At Decided Reductions

West Twenty-Third Street

CAPT. PRICE HAS HIS TURN

Applegate, Who Accused Him Before the Lexow Committee, Held for Grand Larceny.

POLICEMAN NOT VINDICTIVE

He Had Refused to Press a Charge of Perjury Against the Man Who Had Injured Him.

William C. Applegate, who during the Lexow investigation testified that he had paid Police Captain James K. Price for protection for "green-goods" men, was arraigned yesterday in the West Side Police Court and held in default of $3,000 bail to answer a charge of grand larceny. The complainant was Mrs. Charlice Walker, who accused him of entering her flat, 124 East Eighty-third Street, and stealing jewelry valued at $150. Nobody saw him take the things, but Ella Williams, a servant in the house met a man on the stairs carrying a bundle and later identified Applegate as the man.

Mrs. Walker's home is in the West Sixty-eighth Street Precinct, where Capt. Price is in command, and the Captain was in court when Applegate was arraigned. After Mrs. Walker had told of her loss, and the detectives and Ella Williams had testified to the arrest, Capt. Price said to Magistrate Kudlich that he had given the prisoner every opportunity to clear himself of the charge.

"I do not wish it to appear," he said, "that I have any animosity against him, although he is an ex-convict, and has wantonly done me a great wrong. If you had not held him on the larceny charge a charge of perjury is hanging over him."

Applegate, when under examination before the Lexow committee, swore that, acting for James McNally, he had handed $100 to Capt. Price for the protection of the green-goods people. It was at a time of popular excitement, and every charge against members of the Police Department was accepted as true and believed. Capt. Price indignantly denied the charge and demanded to be heard in his own defense. The privilege was refused him. He was suspended from duty and indicted by the Grand Jury on March 21, 1895. After six months' idleness and suspense, the special District Attorney decided that there was no evidence against him, and that Applegate, who was then serving a sentence in Sing Sing for burglary, was not a trustworthy witness, and recommended that the indictment be dismissed.

Three months later the Police Board reinstated Price in the department, but the accusation had left a black mark against his name, and he was assigned to duty in a comparatively unimportant up-town precinct. In the meantime Applegate had confessed to the prison chaplain that he had lied on the witness stand, and in the presence of the chaplain, on Dec. 30, 1895, before D. J. Hickey, a notary public of Westchester County, he made this affidavit:

William C. Applegate, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is now an inmate of Sing Sing State Prison, and is willing to make a statement in regard to the testimony he gave before the Senate Investigating Committee of the State of New York in the month of September, 1894; that he makes this statement without any promise of reward or compensation whatever, and that he does it voluntarily.

On the examination before the said committee, I testified that I gave Capt. Price $100 for James McNally for the protection of the green goods people. That statement and evidence was false in every particular. I never saw Capt. Price in the Station House at the Twentieth Precinct except the time that I was arrested. I never had any conversation with Capt. Price, except at the Station House the morning after I was arrested. He then said to me, "What did you hit the pipe?" I said "Never." He said "You don't look like a man who does." This is the only conversation that I have ever had with Capt. Price.

Capt. Price was advised to have Applegate arrested and indicted for perjury as soon as his term in prison was served, but he said then as he said last night:

"What's the use? What good will it do? I suppose my duty as a policeman is to push the matter and have him punished, but I do not wish to appear vindictive. His wanton lies ruined me financially and wrecked my wife's health. Prosecuting him will not repair either."

Capt. Price said his reason for referring to the matter in Magistrate Kudlich's court was that the Magistrate might not be deceived by the prisoner's boyish and innocent appearance.

Stern Bros.

will offer to-morrow in their

Ladies' Underwear Departments

Silk Waists

of Black and Colored Taffetas, at $3.45

of Roman Stripe Taffetas, at $3.65

of Plaid Taffetas, at $4.75 and $6.25

Silk Skirts

of Black & Changeable Taffetas

Roman Striped and Fancy Figured Silks, at $4.95, $5.75, $6.95, $7.50

West 23d St.

THE CITIZENS' TELEPHONE CO.

May Begin Operations Early in the Year, and to Furnish Service at 40 Per Cent. of Present Rates.

The new telephone company about to begin operations in this city is the Citizens' Telephone Company of New York and New Jersey. D. A. Reynolds, its Secretary, said yesterday that this was undoubtedly the concern to which William L. Holmes, President of the Detroit Telephone Company, referred indefinitely in a dispatch printed yesterday.

The new company has been in close communication with the Detroit people for some time past, with a view to getting the use of an Ahearn switchboard, the only device of its kind which does not infringe upon the Bell patents, and which is the invention of Thomas Ahearn, Superintendent of the Detroit company.

The Citizens' Company has executive offices in the New York Life Insurance Building, but does not expect to apply for a franchise before the 1st of January, after which time the work of extending its apparatus and extending its system will be actively pushed. Competition with the Bell Companies will be carried on generally throughout the district within fifty miles of New York, the territory which the new company expects to cover. Franchises in sixty-three towns have been granted or are now pending.

According to Mr. Reynolds, there will be a heavy cut in rates, and the charges of the new company will be, on an average, not more than 40 per cent. of those now in vogue. It will be possible, he said, to enjoy a telephone service for as little as 50 cents a month.

The officers of the Citizens' Telephone Company are: President—E. K. Sumerville; Vice President—Charles L. Wright; Treasurer—Richard P. Messiter; Secretary—D. A. Reynolds. The chief electrician will be Edward P. Trayer, who was in the employ of the Bell Company for fourteen years.

WOMAN WATCHES A BURGLAR.

Stood Guard Over a Closet Until a Policeman Arrived.

Miss Annie Crossman's presence of mind was the means of saving a number of her fellow-boarders the bulk of their possessions. The young woman lives in the boarding house of Mrs. Sanders, at 125 West Twenty-second Street. While going into the house Friday evening she saw a dark figure moving about in the parlor and suddenly disappear. She entered and found a lot of clothing belonging to the boarders bundled up ready for removal. At the same time she heard a click of the closet door.

Suspecting that a burglar was concealed in the closet, she quietly sat down and called the hallboy. She whispered to him to call a Mr. Wallace, one of the boarders, and then go out for a policeman. Mr. Wallace came up, and together they watched until the policeman appeared. The latter opened the closet door and there found Richard Martin, a negro, who had formerly been a waiter in the house.

Yesterday the would-be burglar was held in $500 bail in the Jefferson Market Court.

THE McCOMBRE CASE IN BOSTON.

Defendants Fined $50 Each for Conspiracy and Intimidation.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—Patrick Cummings of Boston and John A. Ainsworth of Chelsea, charged with conspiracy and intimidation to prevent W. P. McCombre from continuing in the employ of the Robinson Brewing Company of Roxbury, were found guilty on the second charge in the Municipal Court of Roxbury to-day, and fined $50 each. They appealed, and were held for the Superior Criminal Court in the sum of $200 each.

The defendants, as a committee of a trade union, demanded the discharge of McCombre, an apprentice, who was being taught a trade without the union's consent. When the foreman refused to discharge McCombre, the union men struck. Then McCombre was dismissed, and he brought suit.

Guard the lives of your little ones by protecting them against colds; but if the colds *will* come, cure them with Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

AN AGED COUPLE'S ROMANCE.

Hoboken Pair, Just Married, Were Lovers in England in Youth.

Benjamin Milen, sixty-six years old, and Mrs. Margaret Terrell Flynn, sixty-five years old, of Hoboken, were married in Jersey City on Thanksgiving night by Justice Julius Jarecki. Both were born in England and were lovers when they were, respectively, sixteen and fifteen years old. They quarreled, however, and Milen selected another wife. Then Miss Margaret Terrell, which was her name at the time, was married to James Flynn and came to this country.

Flynn enlisted in the Sixty-ninth Regiment and was wounded and disabled at the battle of Fredericksburg. He was discharged, pensioned, and went to Hoboken with his wife. A year ago Flynn died.

Milen and his wife also came to this country and settled in Hoboken. The homes of the two couples were only half a mile apart, yet the former lovers never met until about six months ago. Mrs. Milen was then dead, and, after talking over old times, Mr. Milen and Mrs. Flynn concluded, as neither had any children to consult, that they might as well get married.

Mrs. Flynn loses the pension that was transferred to her at her first husband's death, but Milen has prospered since he settled in Hoboken, and they think they can stand the loss.

LAPLANDERS GOING HOME.

They Were Sent to Alaska to Teach the Natives How to Use Reindeer.

Among the passengers who sailed in the Thingvalla steamship Norge for Tromsoe yesterday was a party of Laplanders, who are on the way to their homes in the far north. They belonged to a party of forty which was taken to Alaska in 1893 by the United States Government to instruct the natives of that region in the care and use of the reindeer. The others are still in Alaska, and will remain there another year. The homeward-bound party consisted of Samuel J. Kerni, twenty-nine years old, his wife, and three children; Aslak Somly, twenty-seven years old, his wife, and two children; Mathis A. Gira, thirty-two years old, his wife, and two children, and Perl A. Rist, fifty years old. One of Kerni's children, an infant, was born in Alaska. Rist, who was the spokesman for the party, said they were all glad that they were going home again. They expected to reach Lapland before Christmas.

Stern Bros.

Monday

Useful Holiday Gifts For Men

Smoking Jackets

Tricot cloth, quilted satin trimming, $4.75 — Value $6.90

Velveteen, satin binding and farmer satin lining, $7.98 — Value $10.75

Imported Silk Matelasse, $11.75 — Value $16.75

Tuxedo House Coats

English Cloth, reverse side plaid, $7.98 — Value $11.75

English House Coats, $4.75 / $6.90 — Value $6.75 and $8.90

Men's Blanket Robes

$3.85, $5.98 and $6.50 — Value $5.50 to $9.75

West 23d St.

Stern Bros.

To-morrow in their

Upholstery Dep'ts

Special Sale of Irish Point **Lace Curtains**

500 pairs, at $3.75

500 " " $4.75

300 " " $5.75

Much below regular prices

Renaissance Lace Curtains

$11.00 a pr. formerly $14.50

$12.75 " " $16.75

Irish Point Bed Sets

$4.85 a set, formerly $7.00

$6.15 " " $8.75

West 23d St.

BEEFSTEAK AND VAUDEVILLE.

Isaac Fromme, Register-Elect, Gives a Continuous Supper, with Remarkable Features.

Register-elect Isaac Fromme gave a continuous performance beefsteak supper to his friends, political, legal, theatrical, and general, at the Grand Central Palace last night. He called it a continuous performance because the first dish of thick, rare broiled steak was served at 6 o'clock and a tired waiter brought in the last at midnight. Between those hours a crowd of people that averaged 200 ate, not only beefsteak, but also quail and great thick Southdown mutton chops, so tender and juicy that they almost made a virtue of overeating.

The supper was entirely informal, and was served at small tables scattered throughout the large hall. At one time early in the evening there were sitting at the tables James P. Keating, ex-Police Commissioner James J. Martin, ex-Police Justice W. H. Burke, Congressman Thomas F. Bradley, Charles S. Sinsheimer, James W. Boyle, Joseph J. Harrington, George H. Fahrbach, Philip J. Brett, W. E. Shilling, John J. Delaney, Deputy County Clerk P. J. Scully, Henry Steiner, Henry Gunther, ex-Commissioner of Public Works Michael F. Daly, and Henry L. Scheuerman.

The foregoing were in one end of the hall, and at the other end were other tables. At these, at some time during the evening, were Anna Held, Marie Lloyd, Auguste Van Biene Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., Charles Ward, Raymon Moore, George Levan, Ben Harney, C. Edgar Dobson, "Dave" Bimberg, Walter Hyde, and Ernest Wilson. A Hungarian orchestra played while they ate.

It was nearly 8 o'clock when an announcement was made which for the time being cast a shade of disappointment over everybody. Mr. Fromme said that he would not try to beat his own champion beefsteak record. It is intimated that certain rotund gentlemen declared positively they wouldn't even try to eat if Mr. Fromme was in the race. Four men were busily engaged in figuring up the record at an early hour this morning. They positively refused all definite information because it was charged that one of the contestants substituted quail for steak.

About 8:30 o'clock Moses H. Grossman of the Amusement Committee whispered it about that Miss Held would sing. The curtain on the stage was raised, but this met with unanimous disapproval, so the singer became the centre of a group of men as she sang: "O I have such a way with me." From that time on there was also continuous vaudeville, and the ranks of the entertainers were reinforced when the theatres were out. The orchestra from Koster & Bial's came up and so did Miss Lloyd, and they played while she sang "Not the very best man."

Interest in the Frensdorf Girls.

The Frensdorf sisters, Ella and Agnes, whose uncle, S. B. de Yongh of 75 Greene Street, refused to become responsible for them to the immigration officers, have become the objects of much attention. Four lawyers appeared at the Barge Office yesterday, representing clients, in some cases relatives, in some cases charitably disposed persons, willing to give bonds for the care of the young women. The Treasury Department having ordered a stay of the order requiring their deportation, all of these offers will be examined and a report made to the Treasury Department for final action.

A Stalwart Son of Eli.

From The New Haven Palladium.

If there ever was a son of Old Eli that was a bigger man than Old Eli himself in the eyes of Yale, that man is De Saulles, fleet of foot and tenacious of grip. He can have anything he wants.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

HOLIDAY NEWS.

Holiday buying will begin in earnest to-morrow. And we are grandly ready for it. The best of distinctively holiday things and other than holiday lines of merchandise bid for your favor both from the standpoint of large choice, and surpassing values.

BOOKS are made the feature of this announcement for the reason, that we intend to lead all—both in values and volume of selling.

In the other Holiday lines—such as Lamps, Clocks, Table Silverware, Watches, Jewelry, Shell Goods, Pocket Books, Traveling Bags, Dress Suit Cases, Sterling Silver Toilet Articles, Sterling Stationery Articles, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear Novelties, Gloves, Umbrellas, &c.—the varieties and prices will be found wonderfully attractive.

Great Opening Sale of

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

Intended and destined to prove the most valuable and notable offering of High Class Books of every description ever made in this country.

In preparing for this sale and to constitute it an event that will assuredly eclipse all previous offerings, we have completed a succession of the most remarkable closing-out purchases that have ever been accomplished in Fine Books. Line after line—series upon series—scores of the leading and popular publications of the day—Fine Art Publications—superb Holiday editions of the favorite works of the great authors—Library Sets in finest bindings—Religious Publications and Picture and Story Books for children without end—will be placed on sale on Monday morning at prices

So Far Below Their Usual Cost

as to certainly create surprise and delight to the many thousands of book buyers who are sure to respond. Entire centre aisle on ground floor devoted to the display.

Copyright Books.

Quo Vadis. The great literary success of the year. 1,000 copies to be sold at 39c

Choir Invisible. 500 copies to be sold at 78c

Lady of Quality and its sequel. His Grace of Osmond, by Mrs. Burnett. 1,000 copies to be sold at . . . 78c

The Christian. Hall Caine's masterpiece. 500 copies to be sold at 78c

The above are $1.50 books.

Stories of Famous Operas (Illustrated) 87c

Works of May Agnes Fleming, Marion Harland and Julia Smith, ... 49c

Sentimental Tommy, by Barrie, . . . 87c

Margaret Ogilvy, by Barrie, ... 78c

Hugh Wynne, by Mitchell (2 vols.) , . 1.24

Dariel, by Blackmore, ... 1.15

In Kedar's Tents, by Merriman, . . . 78c

The Fine Art Books of the year.

No books, whatever their cost, can excel these as gifts.

THE QUEEN'S REIGN, and ITS COMMEMORATION (1837-1897). By Sir Walter Besant. A Literary and Pictorial Review of the Period. The Story of the Victorian Era. Superbly illustrated, including principal views of the Jubilee Celebrations (11x14 inches)..... 1.89

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London as Seen by C. D. Gibson (12 x18 inches) 3.50

People of Dickens, drawn by C. D. Gibson (18x24 inches) 3.50

Vanity Fair, by A. B. Wenzell (12x18 inches) 3.50

Life of Michael Angelo, by Herman Grimm, with Photogravure reproductions of Angelo's masterpieces (2 vols.) 4.00

Library Sets.

When or where have Fine Sets been sold at such prices as these?

They are bound in extra fine cloth, and in every way suited for any Library.

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500 sets Dickens, 15 vols., excellent paper, print and binding, usual price $4.25, offered at $2.00.

Macaulay's History of England (5 vols.), Leatherstocking Tales (5 vols.), Works of Corelli (6 vols.), Works of Conan Doyle (6 vols.), Monte Cristo (5 vols.), Les Miserables (5 vols.), &c., all at

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Our stock of bronzes includes a great many very beautiful specimens of Japanese workmanship. Among those particularly suitable for Xmas gifts are:

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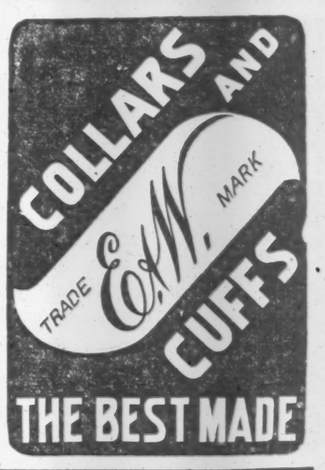
A NEW BIBLICAL MUSEUM.

It Will Be Exhibited at St. Michael's Parish House This Week.

A Biblical museum, which has been collected during the last few years by a member of St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, will be put on exhibition from 3 to 10 P. M. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week at the new parish house, 225 West Ninety-ninth Street.

The little museum now includes a raised map of the Holy Land, about ten feet long, made by George Armstrong, secretary of the Palestine Exploration Fund in London; a model of Jerusalem, showing the city in the times of Melchizedek, David, and Herod; a large model of the modern city, models of the temples of Solomon and Herod, also of an Eastern tomb, a mill, and various other articles, maps, and pictures illustrating life in the Holy Land.

This is only the beginning of what those interested in it hope to develop into a permanent and adequate museum of Biblical antiquities that will be a storehouse of objects illustrative of the Scriptures and of life in Palestine. The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, the explorer of Nippur, is deeply interested in the undertaking.



Hurt by a Runaway Team.

A team of horses attached to a heavy truck, belonging to Austin, Nichols & Co., being left yesterday afternoon at the pier at the foot of Franklin Street, ran away, and at the corner of West and North Moore Streets, knocked down Martin Clary, a longeshoreman, forty years old, of 222 West Street. Clary's left leg and scalp were badly lacerated, and he was taken to Hudson Street Hospital in an ambulance. Frank J. Upton, driver of the team, who was in the office on the pier at the time, was arrested and locked up in the Leonard Street Police Station.

A Child Fatally Burned.

Three-year-old Lizzie Bromo was so badly burned yesterday morning at a street fire in front of her home that she died last night in Bellevue Hospital. The child was one of six. Her father, Antonio, is an Italian laborer in very poor circumstances, and lives at 741 East Eleventh Street. He did not know last evening that his child was dead until informed by a reporter. The news was such a shock that he fell in a faint. He said he knew the little one was burned and that she had been taken to the hospital, but he had no idea she was dangerously hurt. He expected his child to be brought home, cured, almost any moment. He declared she had been shoved into the fire by some boys, but was unable to say who they were.

Sunday
Nov. 28-1897

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

A FEW HOURS IN BRUSSELS

After a Few Other Hours on a Railway Train "On the American Plan."

LIGHT, HEAT, AND BATH EXTRA

Novel Use to Which the New Yorker Put His Unused Candles — Sandstone That Permits of Almost Limitless Ornamentation of Belgian Buildings.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 5.—There are a score of ways of quitting Germany for the Western end of the Continent, but the traveler who has had some experience at making short cuts by the little local roads, in native fashion, is likely to look about for the fast trains, as I did, rather than content himself with trains that run a small number of miles in a large number of hours. One of the best trains on the Continent is the one that goes by the name of the Continental Express, running through from St. Petersburg to London in fifty-one hours, by way of Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, and Dover, stopping only in the large cities; and I made a last journey down the Rhine to Cologne expressly to catch it.

This train is to Europe very much what our through trains to the West are to America, and to make it appear doubly grand they advertise that it is "on the American system"; and so it is, with some variations. In the handsome Cologne station only passengers with tickets are admitted to the platforms, in theory; but the hotel porter, with his long experience, knew where to find a penny-in-the-slot machine into which he dropped the equivalent of 2 cents, and out came a ticket which passed him through the gates. However odd such a contrivance might seem in America, it looks natural enough in a part of the world where you pay to go into the churches, the ruins, even the City Halls; and the great station in Cologne is better worth seeing than some of the other shows.

There certainly was a little dash about the through train when it rolled into the station—a dash that is wholly wanting in most European trains. It was drawn by a powerful engine, and when the guards stepped out they had a businesslike air that was almost New Yorkish. There were three sleeping cars, "wagons lits," or wagons lits, as they sometimes put it, the absence of the w from the French alphabet making it a little awkward to spell either wagon or wash. Those "wagons" were long like our American cars, though not as long or nearly as heavy as the Pullmans. It was something of a temptation to try the sleepers, as fate has not yet given me a chance to investigate that part of the Continental trains. But it was after midnight when the train left Cologne, and it was due in Brussels at 5 in the morning, and turning out of bed at that hour, after a brief rest, is generally worse than not going to bed at all. Besides the sleeping cars there were several first and second class coaches, and in one of the first-class compartments we found all that could be desired for a comfortable night. There were no arms to separate the seats, so each of the long cushions, remarkably soft and springy, made a comfortable couch. There is nothing better for repose in travel than such a compartment when it contains not more than two passengers; and we were fortunate enough to have it to ourselves throughout the journey, except for a white-faced nun, who rode with us from Chenée to Liege.

Easily Satisfied Customs Officers.

The route lay through Herbesthal, Verviers, Liege, Tirlemont, and Louvain; and I have a sleepy recollection of some one in Custom House uniform opening the carriage door at Herbesthal, the frontier station, and making some rapid remarks in French, presumably about the luggage. But, finding two sleepy passengers who persisted in speaking English only, he was soon either satisfied or disgusted and shut the door, and that was the only trouble the Belgium customs gave us.

The system of examining tickets at the point of departure and collecting them at the destination, without asking for them in the train, is a convenience in night travel. It is not an invariable rule, as tickets are sometimes examined in the cars, though not often. There is a young Swiss now traveling somewhere in Germany who thinks the system all that could be desired, as he has the vein of humor that belongs to most of his countrymen, and it has given him a great deal of amusement in "Allemagne." We ran across each other several times in going up and down the Rhine, and at length became acquainted; and the acquaintance ripened when he became a fellow-guest at the Zum Weilsenen Ross. It was in making a little excursion with him up to St Goar that I first heard of what he calls his "strongest card." We blundered somehow into a compartment reserved for women, and at some little station the guard came along and spluttered at us like a warmed-up volcano. As I did not understand a word of it, it had no effect upon me; and the young Swiss, who was only awaiting his opportunity, remained equally passive. When the guard paused for breath the Swiss took a little brown ticket from his pocket, handed it over, and asked, with a face as childishly innocent as Col. Ingersoll's:

"Ist das Bingen?"

"Bingen! Dunderhimmel! Johannisberg! You're three stations past Bingen. And this ticket reads the other way, from Cologne to Bingen. Mein Gottschenhausen, you're in the wrong train!"

Guards That Are Excitable.

The guard threw his arms and legs about till the air was full of them, and his excitement was not appeased by the rapid flow of French that the Swiss jabbered at him. I think it is hardly possible to convey to an American who has not been here any adequate idea of the excitability of these Continental railway guards. They boil over at the most trivial things; if the train comes to a stop between stations they rush wildly up and down beside it, falling over themselves and each other. Not that they are abusive to the passengers, as far as I can make out; I have always found them polite. They are in deadly anger upon the earth, the air, himmel, mon Dieu, and other things that will not retaliate; and their blustering is doubly amusing when you do not know what they say.

At the last moment, when the guard seemed in danger of going into an epileptic fit, the Swiss took another ticket from his pocket, the right one this time, and handed it to him, saying in excellent German:

"Oh, I must have given you the wrong ticket!"

After we had changed to another compartment he explained that the ticket for Bingen had been a source of endless amusement. On his first arrival there the ticket taker was not at his post, so he passed through the gate without giving it up, and after that whenever there was trouble about anything in a train he changed the conversation by handing it out and asking innocently:

"Ist dass Bingen?"

"I wouldn't take 50 francs for it!" he exclaimed. "I always hand it out first to the guard, and after he has worked himself into a fever over it I discover my mistake and give him the right one. And I always hand it in at the gate. I thought I had lost it the other day at Mayence, for the man took it without looking; but I was glad enough when he came running up the street after me."

A Morning Glimpse of Brussels.

The Continental express landed us in Brussels just as the sun was beginning to gild the highly ornamented spire of the City Hall; and the comfort of the car left us at first with the impression that there was indeed something "American" about it. But a later examination into the facts dispelled that illusion. It had carried us about 125 miles in five hours, at a fare very nearly equal to the fare from New York to Cincinnati. The European rates of fare are about the same as the American if you go third class; but the first-class fares are more than double. From Paris to Lyons, for instance, about 300 miles, the third-class fare is $5.05; first class it is $11.47; but in the through trains, which are supposed to give more comforts and advantages, fares are much higher.

The long rows of shining cabs give a first insight into the life of Brussels. Not only about the station, but in various places through the city they stand ten, fifteen, twenty in a line, waiting for customers. It is far too early for the daily business; evidently they are lying in wait for the revelers who emerge from clubhouse doors to be surprised and disgusted at finding the sun shining. Cabby is obliging, and points out the objects of interest on the way to the hotel. He scents a stranger at once, of course, and will not lose an opportunity to convince the new-comer that Brussels is a second Paris. It is almost as large as Paris, he says, though it has less than half a million inhabitants; it covers 14,000 acres, and Paris covers only 16,000. "Ah, monsieur, here we live in houses, not in flats up in the air. Most families have their own houses. And it is healthy; ah, vaire healthy!"

He lands us in due course at the Hotel Métropole, which I am almost tempted to call one of the finest hotels in Europe; but then there are so many finest hotels in Europe. This is one of the places, however, where you associate with bronze and marble statues and tire your neck looking at frescoes on the ceilings; far grander than any hotel in London, but a little cold, with its marble walls, at 6 o'clock in the morning. The polyglot clerk in the office need not wait to hear you speak; your appearance tells him what language to use upon you. Whether you came from Russia or Germany, from India or Japan, he is ready, I am told, to converse in your own language.

Candles Used for Tips.

There are some things about this hotel of the Belgian capital that would excite comment in America, but which one soon grows used to in this part of the world. The notice tacked to the back of the door explains them all. The price of one of the statues would have put gas or electric lights in all the sleeping rooms, but there is neither when you get to the upper floors. In these lower rooms, however, there are electric lights, but not in such places that they can be utilized for reading or writing. If you are inclined for such unreasonable pursuits, you can have other lights, as the notice informs you:

"Lamp, 2 francs per night.
Candle, 0.50 centimes."

Maybe this is the hotel that I heard about from one of our Consuls, where a New Yorker was shown to a room in which twenty candles were stuck in a chandelier in the centre. As it was dark, the attendant lighted them all; but the guest had been in European hotels before, and made him put them out immediately. It was of no avail, however. In his bill next day he found them charged, "Twenty candles, 10 francs." So he went back to the room and took them all out, wrapped them in a bit of paper and slipped them into his overcoat pocket. When he was about to leave he found the servants drawn up in two lines in the hall, in the European style—ten menservants on one side, ten maid-servants on the other, all smiling and ready for the expected tip. Then he drew out his package and distributed the candles, one to each. "Allow me, Monsieur," said he, with a bow; "permit me, Madame. They are very superior candles, I assure you; I paid ten cents apiece for them"; and he left them all staring at their candles like so many after boys.

But light alone is not enough; sometimes a little heat is required, and you can have it on these terms:

"Heating by steam, per day, 1 franc.
For the evening, 0.50 centimes.
Heating by gas, per day, 2 francs.
For the evening, 1 franc."

If a bath should be required, it could be had in various forms:

"Large bath, hot or cold, towels included, 2 francs.
With bran, starch, or soda, extra, 1 franc.
Hip bath or tub, 0.75 centimes.
Footbath, 0.50 centimes."

The list is incomplete, it will be observed, in several respects. It does not give the price of a bath without towels, nor mention the fact that you must carry your own soap. And while it includes bran, starch, and soda, it omits charcoal, ground phosphate, and other equally suitable bathing materials. But while these little things are food for merriment, the fact remains that you pay five francs a day here for a room that would cost three dollars a day in New York, in an equally good hotel, or six francs for a five dollar room.

City of the Kiekenfretters.

The Government evidently has done everything possible for the improvement of its capital. The town was built on the edge of a swamp and took its original name, Broeksel, from that fact. And a little river, the Senne, ran through it. But the swamp has been filled in, and the river has been covered over. In driving through the inner boulevards you go over the top of the river without knowing it. So good a drainage system has been invented that various European cities have copied it; and the water is said to be very pure, for Continental water, though few people drink it. There are street cars running in all directions, by which any part of the city can be reached quickly and cheaply; and living is said to be better and cheaper here than in most places. Belgians call the natives of Brussels "Kiekenfretters," on account of their great fondness for chickens and other good things to eat.

The city, like many another, is divided into the old and new towns, the old town being low and containing, of course, all of the quaint old buildings, and the new town occupying an adjoining plateau on which are the modern palaces and public offices and most of the fine residences.

"I don't know what France would do without this soft sandstone," a Brussels man said to me, pointing out some of the handsome buildings. This place is built of it, and Paris and Lyons and Marseilles and most of the large cities. To be sure, this is out of France politically, but geographically and geologically there is very little difference. We have the same rocks and the same clays, and the sandstone seems to have been made specially for the climate. Look at any one of these old buildings; see the immense amount of carving in stone. To do that in your country would cost you more millions than even America could afford, because you have to use much harder material. This cream-colored sandstone is very soft and almost as easy to carve as chalk. One of these buildings would hardly stand through a Winter in your climate, as the stone is very porous and the alternate freezing and thawing would knock it to pieces. Just imagine such carvings as these in the Town Hall or in one of your New York buildings. The snow would gather in the hollows and melt into water, the water would freeze, and in a few days the carving would be a wreck. Here it answers well because we have no extreme cold, and it is cheap and easily cut."

Stone Cutting with Saws.

We stopped in a stoneyard where some masons were preparing the blocks for a new building. Some were standing by the side of great cubes, sawing them to pieces with big saws more easily, apparently, than they could have sawed hard wood. Others were chiseling patterns in stones that had been planed down smooth with little hand planes. The material looked precisely like the coral limestone used for buildings in Bermuda and Nassau. When I took up a fragment I found that I could cut it easily with my pocketknife. This was sufficient explanation of the presence of so much ornamentation on both old and new buildings. With the artist's model before him, a good workman could produce two or three full-grown angels or a dozen cherubs in a single day. If they had to cut those things out of our granite, they would be less prodigal with their saints and apostles. The roofs of all these buildings, however, show that even in the absence of the sandstone there would be an abundance of building material. The same red clay that makes the handsome tiles of which the roofs are constructed would make excellent bricks.

A Statue with a Wardrobe.

One of the most curious things in Brussels, a thing that must be characteristic to some extent of the temper of the people, is the little Mannikin statue and fountain. That is only half of the thing's name; and it does not seem at all strange in Brussels that the other half of the name should be a little too bald for use in an American newspaper. It is a statue of a naked boy, said to have been erected by a nobleman whose lost son was found on this spot. But there is not the least excuse for the boy's nakedness, for he is well supplied with clothing of many sorts, and is rich enough to buy more suits occasionally. Louis XV. decorated the statue with the Order of the Holy Ghost, possibly at a moment when another sort of spirit had possession of him; and it is the owner of nine handsome costumes belonging to different periods. On fête days the boy is gorgeously clad; sometimes in old French costumes, sometimes in the uniform of the Garde Civique. All this is funny enough, but not as curious as the rest. It is the fashion for wealthy maiden ladies of Brussels to fall in love with the statue, and remember it handsomely in their wills. Through one such bequest this petted boy is provided with a valet at a salary of 200 francs; and a short time ago another unwedded admirer left 1,000 francs for the completion and maintenance of his wardrobe.

The Town Hall I think is a victim of the engraver. It is the building of Brussels that most strangers are impatient to see, and that they feel acquainted with before they see it, because they have known it on paper all their lives. Undeniably it is a handsome building, but hardly equal to the impression created by the familiar pictures. All over Europe pictures of this celebrated building hang in public and private places, making one believe it so vast that it would be useless to try to see more than one corner at a time. But the average eye can take in the whole structure without a strain. The soiled condition of the lower story might be forgiven if they had put the tower in the centre; but the tower is considerably off to one side, giving something of the impression of a steamship with her funnel sprouting out close to the rail. This curious fact, however, adds somewhat to the pleasure of the sight, for it is not every day that one can see a fine, large building with its tower in the wrong place. They tell the story here that when the architect discovered his error too late to remedy it he hanged himself in despair, but modern architects say, and this is much more likely, that the tower was originally at the end of the building, and that the part beyond it was added at a later period.

Town Hall and Its Neighbors.

If the Town Hall itself is a little disappointing, there is no disappointment in its surroundings. It forms one side of a large open square, on other sides of which are the King's House and the House of the Dukes of Brabant. Like many other European squares, this square is a triangle. And among and between these large buildings are the houses of the ancient guilds, some nearly as they were centuries ago, others carefully restored. The Town Hall, built early in the fifteenth century, is the oldest of these buildings, but in apparent age there is not much difference, for the whole square was thrown into a state of innocuous desuetude when Brussels was bombarded in 1695. The House of the Dukes of Brabant is given over to trade and clubrooms and private occupancy; and it is well suited for division, being composed of seven houses bearing such odd names as the Hermitage, the Crayfish, the Windmill, the Tin Pot, and so on. The houses of the old guilds seem to me of greater interest than the larger buildings. The house of the Brewers, the Swan, the Comet; the house of the Wolf, the house of the Fox, the Bag, the Phenix, the Balance, the Rose, the Mole, are some of the names borne by these ancient structures.

"The most beautiful square in the world," Victor Hugo called this triangle; but it is just possible that there were one or two other squares that he had not seen. My one day's stay here hardly entitles me to express an opinion on that point, nor yet to criticise the favorite saying of the inhabitants that Brussels is "a little Paris." It is a handsome city built of cream-white stone, with much life and much comfort, and many costly palaces, and a small river that runs unseen through a tunnel, and a population given to eating and drinking at little tables on the sidewalks.

There must be many things worth seeing and describing in these rare old buildings and in the churches which I have carefully abstained from mentioning. But so are there many places in Europe to be seen. Time presses, because out of this town there runs a railway, winding for many miles in the path of the setting sun through the fertile farms and busy vineyards of La Belle France; and at the other end of that railway is Paris. WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

THE REJECTION OF LINDBLOM.

Secretary Ely of the Stock Exchange Denies a Chicago Story.

Secretary George W. Ely of the Stock Exchange yesterday characterized as absolutely false a story published in a Chicago newspaper which gave as a reason for the rejection of Robert L. Lindblom as a member of the Exchange his "silver heresies." Mr. Ely said that Mr. Lindblom failed to secure membership because he was not wanted, and that he had received from him a telegram repudiating the Chicago story as a "fake," so far as an interview with him (Lindblom) was concerned.

Mr. Lindblom is of the commission house of R. L. Lindblom & Co., 7 Board of Trade, Chicago, and he is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, the New York Produce Exchange, the Pittsburg Stock Exchange, the Minneapolis Board of Trade, and the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce. The firm has a branch office at 19 New Street, New York, with E. C. Hibbard in charge.

THE CITY HALL CHANGES.

The Mayor Says No More Money Is Paid than Is Necessary.

Referring to the protest of Jefferson M. Levy against what he pronounced wasteful expenditures for the remodeling of the City Hall, Mayor Strong said yesterday that no more money was being spent than was necessary to have the work done in proper style.

"I confess," said the Mayor, "that when the matter was first broached I told the gentlemen who prepared the estimates that they couldn't spend over $100,000 on this building. But when I investigated I found that the work could not be done cheaply if it was to be done right. I looked into the matter carefully, sounding disinterested builders, contractors, plumbers, decorators, and architects on my own account, and the answer every one of them gave me was that the estimates we finally accepted were none too high for the right sort of work.

"It is to be remembered," continued the Mayor, "that the work being done here is to serve for generations to come, and everything must be of the best. We can't afford to have either shoddy material or poor workmanship on a building like this, and if we get the best we have to pay for it. I am satisfied that the price agreed on—$181,000—is as low as the work can be done for in the right way."

JERSEY MOTORMEN WIN.

Judge McCarter Hands Down a Decision Against the Consolidated.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 27.—Judge McCarter, in the First District Court, to-day handed down his decision in the case of the Police Board against the Consolidated Traction Company. He found the company guilty and imposed a fine of $25, as prescribed by law. The action was brought to test the constitutionality of the law requiring car companies to provide vestibules for motormen. The traction people will carry the case to the higher courts.

HAYMARKET VICTIM DEAD.

He Was Patrick Hartford, a Policeman Wounded in the Chicago Riot.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Patrick Hartford, one of the policemen wounded in the Haymarket riot, and a pensioner of the Police Department, died at the County Hospital Friday night. It is believed that his wounds had something to do with his taking off.

Hartford was shot in the right leg, the left thigh, and had three toes of the left foot blown off by the explosion of a bomb. On the night of the riot Hartford was in the Third Company, fifth man in the front rank. The company was commanded by Lieut. Bowler.

Soon after the riot he was retired by the Police Pension Board. Sixteen surviving members of the company which stood with him on the memorable night will act as honorary pall bearers.

Western Men Oppose Mr. Gompers.

A stiff fight against Samuel Gompers as President of the American Federation of Labor is expected at the coming annual convention of the organization that will be held in Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 17. The strongest movement against Mr. Gompers, it is said, is being made by the Trades Assembly of Denver, Col. The Westerners want a Western man for the next President of the Federation, and also want the headquarters to be moved to some city west of Chicago during his term of office. Another thing that several trades unions in the West are agitating is for the Federation to go into independent political action. Many union men in the West, it is said, are Populists and zealous silverites. Mr. Gompers always has been opposed to mixing up politics with trades unionism, and in this he has had the support of conservative labor leaders.

Rev. Mr. Grimnell to Leave Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 27.—The Rev. Clayton Grimnell of Peddle Memorial Church has accepted a call from the First Baptist Church of William's Bridge, N. Y. He will preach his farewell sermon to-morrow, and will leave for his new field next week.

ANOTHER SUBMARINE CRAFT

Built by a Young Machinist of Oshkosh and Tried Successfully in Fox River.

DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION

Problems of Rising, Diving, Steering, Air Supply, and Maintaining Course When Submerged Claimed to Have Been Solved—Motive Power Electricity from Storage Batteries.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 27.—Richard Raddatz of this place, a young machinist and mechanical draughtsman, seems to have made a success in his attempts to solve the problem of submarine navigation. After five years of experiment he has built a craft which seems to demonstrate that it can be successfully propelled under water for hours at a time.

A test of his craft, which is as yet unnamed, was made on Monday, Nov. 15, when the inventor descended into the waters of Lake Winnebago with W. H. Englebright, proprietor of the Tremont House of this place, as a companion. They navigated the waters of the lake for three hours, coming to the surface but once, when the boat ran into some piling, the inventor having lost his bearings, so that he brought the boat to the surface for a look about him. Nothing in its interior workings made the ascent necessary. According to both passengers, their air supply was not exhausted, and they might have remained below for hours longer without discomfort. The only inconvenience felt during the three hours' submersion was the coldness of their feet. As the boat is not supplied with means for heating, and as ice began to form in the lake the same week, this is not to be wondered at.

According to reports, this boat will carry two men under water for three hours without so much as the wetting of a hair. The vessel rushes forward with a momentum sufficient to drive its steel beak through the walls of a man of war, it rises and disappears in the water with the ease of a duck, it creeps along with the stealth of the Indian's canoe, and is capable of sinking to depths hitherto unknown to explorers of the deep, and all at hardly more than the expense of running a steam launch.

A Visit to the Craft.

With the exception of Mr. Englebright, few have examined the mysterious boat. It was therefore a privilege for a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES to be invited into the boat and have its operation explained by the inventor. For an hour he answered nearly every question put to him, the exceptions being in regard to secrets he is not yet prepared to make public. The boat has been kept in as great seclusion as possible in a boathouse in the Fox River. Two round turrets and a deck like the back of a whale rise out of the dark water when the craft is discovered there. Any suggestion of the fabled Nautilus of Capt. Nemo will be dispelled at the first glimpse of the interior. Instead of carved paneling and upholstered divans there are only riveted plates of steel and the dim outlines of machinery. Almost under the front turret the steersman sits on a rough board seat before him is the steering wheel. Within easy reach of the left hand is a round knob that starts the machinery and sets the propeller revolving. In front of this knob is a glass case containing two safety fuses connected with the electric motor. On the other side of the curving wall is a pair of meters to register voltage and amperage. Within reach of his hands the inventor has all the apparatus of starting and stopping by electric power, of steering, of rising, and sinking.

The boat is now 65 feet 10 inches in length. It was first built sixteen feet shorter, with one turret, but experiment showed that its length was not great enough for accurate steering. Accordingly during the past Summer Mr. Raddatz inserted a section of sixteen feet and built in the after turret. Its walls are of armor steel, five-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, braced with angle irons. The diameter of the shell is four feet. Sixteen feet from each end it begins to taper to a point, where at the prow is fixed and braced a steel beak six feet long. With its load of ballast the boat weighs thirty-one tons. Without ballast it weighs 26,000 pounds. Along the axis of the craft runs the propeller shaft, on the outer end of which is the propeller, two-bladed and twenty-eight inches in diameter. Geared to the friction clutch connected with the motor, it is capable of running at a speed of 1,400 revolutions a minute, although the average speed is 800 revolutions.

The Motive Power.

Back toward the after turret is a motor. The one in place is for temporary use. It is of twelve horse power, but the boat will be equipped with a forty-five horse power motor when put in commission. Connected with the motor is a storage battery of thirty cells. With these cells charged the inventor has calculated that his boat can be run submerged at ten miles an hour for ten hours.

Under the after turret is, in addition to the motor, a hot-air engine, fed by kerosene, which heats the air used in running the engine. This engine is to be used in recharging the storage battery. Both motor and hot-air engine are connected with the propeller shaft by friction clutches operated from the pilot's seat. The shaft may be run by either separately, or by both together. For surface sailing the air engine can be used. When once the storage batteries are charged the change to electric power may be made by starting a clutch.

Speed of the Craft.

The battery will propel the boat at the rate of ten miles an hour for ten hours. The same time is required to recharge the cells by converting the motor into a dynamo and driving it by the air engine. The change from motor to dynamo may be made in a moment from the operator's seat by pulling out a button. In Mr. Raddatz's experiments he has attained and kept up a speed of fourteen miles an hour on the surface without difficulty, and of ten miles when submerged. Ten miles with the deck awash and six miles below the surface are the average rates of speed at which the best results have been obtained. The tank connected with the hot-air engine has a capacity of two barrels of kerosene, which is expected to keep the hot-air engine supplied for sixty hours. About two days and a half are probably the limit of the voyage that might be made without a stop for fuel.

Steering Apparatus a Secret.

The steering of the boat is managed with a wheel under the front dome. Wires running aft along the inside of the shell connect with the rudder on the bottom, a short distance forward of the propeller. In regard to the problem of guiding his ship upward and downward the inventor will say little, except to deny that it is accomplished either by lateral rudders or by forcing water in and out of a chamber. On this point—upon which most of the submarine experimenters have stumbled—he claims perfect success, but is unwilling to even hint at the principle involved. The operation of the boat in this respect is said by those who have been its passengers to be perfect. The rate of descent is two feet for the first second, increasing to three feet per second; the rise is made at the rate of three feet a second. In sinking on one trip a rock in the bottom of Lake Winnebago was struck so hard that the occupants were considerably shaken up. The inventor therefore has no doubt of his ability to sink out of sight in short order. Not only is he able to raise or sink his vessel at will, but he can keep it submerged in a given position for any length of time, declaring that the spirit level will show it to be level when running at speed.

The boat is lighted by a loop attached to the motor, on which are three incandescent lamps. Thus far the boat has carried no exterior light, but when fitted for use it will be equipped with a searchlight.

Air Supply Also a Secret.

The problem of air supply was one of the most serious confronting the inventor. The manner in which this difficulty was overcome is one of the points on which the inventor is also reticent, but there appears to be no doubt of his success. On the trip in which his companion was Landlord Engle—they were submerged three hours, coming to the surface only once, and then not long enough to change the air in the shell. At the close of their trip both said they could have remained below for three hours more without inconvenience. The only difference they noticed between their air supply and the outer atmosphere was the more rapid burning of their candles, due to a greater amount of oxygen in the air. The only information given by Mr. Raddatz regarding the manner in which he has solved the problem of air supply is that the oxygen is renewed by chemical action and the carbonic acid gas in the interior absorbed by caustic potash, caustic soda, and lime. Other experiments in producing air artificially have seemed to show that the product lacked the vital principle, but Mr. Raddatz has apparently surmounted this difficulty in some way, declaring that, so far as air is concerned, three persons can remain under water twenty-four hours without coming to the surface. The cost of producing air is given at 25 cents an hour for each person, by far the heaviest expense in maintaining the boat. Two cents a mile on the surface and 4 cents a mile when submerged is the cost of operation as claimed by Mr. Raddatz.

To be Used in Wrecking Work.

All of the work of planning and building the boat has been done by Mr. Raddatz, with the assistance of his assistant and engineer, Frank Wetzel. The hull was built by boiler makers under his own inspection; the plans and working drawings were made by his own hands. Some of the castings were made in a foundry, but most of the machine work, the turning, drilling, and planing, as well as the assembling, was done by Raddatz and Wetzel. It is said that the money for carrying on the work was furnished by local capitalists. Mr. Raddatz admits that he has sold the boat, or at least the right to use it, to a syndicate of capitalists, part of whom are said to be Wisconsin men and part from the East. E. P. Allis, of the machine works in Milwaukee where Mr. Raddatz is employed as a mechanical draughtsman, is believed to be one of them. Whoever the purchasers are, they have kept their purpose, as well as their identity, closely guarded; but wrecking in the waters of the great lakes is the probable object. Indeed, it is suggested that Mr. Raddatz's mysterious craft may be intended to search for the lost steamer Chicora, which went down with all on board in Lake Michigan in the Winter of 1894-95. Mr. Raddatz's conversation of divers and wrecks indicates wrecking as the future work of his boat. A fact pointing toward wrecking as the purpose is the fact that the boat is fitted with a hydraulic lock in the bottom, through which a diver may be let out while the boat is submerged without admitting water. The boat was constructed to withstand the pressure of the water at a depth of 300 feet, but Raddatz believes that he can descend into 500 feet of water without danger.

The tests to which the boat has been subjected are most exacting. The waters of Fox River, Lake Winnebago, and Lake Butte des Morts, in which it has been sailed, are not over thirty feet deep in any place. Flowing over muddy bottoms, they are dark and rolly. The inventor found some difficulty in seeing to any distance ahead through the bull's eyes in the forward turret. No trouble in navigating the clear waters of Lake Michigan is expected, as the distance to which a diver can see in lake water is given at forty feet.

The second turret, or dome, was added, with the new section, last Summer. Each is built at the base of the cones forming the bow and stern of the boat. The forward turret forms the means of entrance and exit, and the after turret gives standing room for the assistant, who manages the hot-air engine. The few passengers who have made a trip under water say that no motion can be felt when they have sunk below the surface.

A Valuable Naval Accessory.

If the success of the experiments so far is to be taken as a guide, the inventor has an engine of warfare which may play an important part in future naval warfare. Raddatz claims that he has been able to pass close to the steamboats in the Fox River without making noise enough to attract the attention of their crews. If the boat can be reversed within twice its own length, as is claimed, it would add much to its value for submarine attack. The boat is to be shipped to Milwaukee by rail for a trial in the waters of Lake Michigan.

A. S. CHAPMAN.

PING SUEY TEAS REJECTED.

U. S. Appraiser Wakeman's Men Stopped 1,000 Packages Yesterday.

One thousand packages of Ping Suey teas were rejected at the United States Appraiser's Stores, in this city, yesterday, by order of Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman, on the ground of adulteration. Each package weighed about thirty-five pounds. Since the rigorous tea law which went into effect here last March has been in operation about 15,000 packages of inferior teas have been rejected by the Appraiser.

Every importation of teas is scrutinized with great care, and under the law the importers have six months in which to send back goods which are rejected by the United States customs officers. If the rejected teas are not sent out of the country within the time specified, it becomes the duty of the Collector of the Port to destroy the said merchandise. The official method of destruction usually resorted to is by burning.

Appraiser Wakeman said yesterday that the rejected Ping Suey teas were all green teas, and known as second pickings. This particular kind of tea usually arrives here about this time of year. Its market value ranges from 14 to 25 cents a pound. Considerable quantities of Ping Suey teas have been rejected by the customs officers of San Francisco, Tacoma, Portland, Oregon, and Chicago.

G. H. PELL PLEADS POVERTY.

In Supplementary Proceedings He Tells of Former Prosperity.

George H. Pell, a broker and at one time the owner of two railroads, was examined in supplementary proceedings yesterday before Judge Fitzsimons in the City Court as to his ability to pay a judgment held against him by Aaron Raymond.

Pell testified that he was at present living at Bayside, L. I., with his wife and children. His wife, he said, owned the house and paid all the running expenses. He made little money as a broker and promoter, and owed three months' rent for an office which he occupies at 52 Broadway. His wife, he admitted, was wealthy and had only recently inherited $30,000 from an aunt. They lived in fine style, but all their effects, including horses and carriages, belonged to his wife.

He then testified that he was formerly a partner in the firm of Grovesteen & Pell, and made a great deal of money, but invested it all in railroads, and when values went down he could not realize on the bonds. In reply to a question whether there were any more judgments against him he said that banks and brokers had judgments against him amounting to over $300,000.

Judge Fitzsimons appointed a receiver for any property that might be found belonging to Pell.

NEW YORK PICTORIALLY SHOWN.

An Exhibition to be Given in Carnegie Hall by the Merchants' Association.

In order to assist the public-spirited people of New York in becoming acquainted with the attractions and advantages of their own city, the Merchants' Association is perfecting plans for a novel exhibition in Carnegie Hall. It is proposed to show, by means of stereopticon views, the improvements in the wharf and dock facilities. The exhibition will be given about the middle of December. The best views obtainable of these improvements along the water front will be given. Tickets will be distributed gratuitously by the officers of the association.

Mayor Strong has accepted an invitation to preside, and arrangements are being made for an address by a representative New Yorker on the subject of the "Trade and Commerce of the Western Hemisphere." In his letter to President William F. King, agreeing to preside, Mayor Strong says: "I heartily concur with the movement. * * * I also note your remarks with regard to issuing a book on New York, showing its commercial, social, artistic, musical, and its bright sides, also its attractiveness as a Summer resort, and I have taken great pleasure in reading the compend. At an early date I will call in person at the office and inspect the work. I heartily agree with you that New York has been presented to the country largely only on the dark and sensational side. I take great pleasure in inclosing my check for $250 toward the publication of the book, as suggested, and I firmly believe that it will be to the interest, not only of New York City, but the entire country, to know that we have such a beautiful city."

"Buy China and Glass Right."

HIGGINS & SEITER
FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

A Half Price Sale.

Commencing Monday, Nov. 29th, and lasting one week only, we will inaugurate a half-price sale. The following goods among others are affected:

Haviland China, Chocolate and 5 o'Clock Tea Sets.

The sets mentioned herewith are from the celebrated and far-famed factory of Theo. Haviland at Limoges. The decorations, colorings, gold, etc., are all correct in every way. Out of many we only mention a few.

5 o'Clock Tea Sets, Sevres blue border with heavy acid etched gold border, with beautifully painted centre on tray; 16 pieces complete, now marked $49.50, sale price $24.75

Chocolate sets, yellow back ground, beautifully decorated in gold, painted centre, 15 pieces; now marked $39.65, sale price $19.83

Similar sets in green, also beautifully decorated in gold, 13 pieces; now marked $39.65, sale price $19.83

5 o'Clock Tea Sets, rich green border with gold lace and raised gold decoration; now marked $48.30; sale price $24.15

5 o'Clock Tea Set, light green, with beautifully painted centre on tray; now marked $38,90, sale price $19.45

Doulton Tea Pots, Sugars & Creamers.

We will arrange in one lot a magnificent assortment of English Doulton Tea Pots, Sugar & Creamers. These range in price from $7.50 to $15.00. You can pick out decoration and shape that please you best at, for a set $5.00

Lamps.

A beautiful assortment of Dresden Lamps in characteristic Dresden decorations, and also in the Dresden blue with raised flowers, complete with good burner and shade, sale price, your choice $5.00

Wedgewood Plates.

Border exquisitely decorated in panels with flowers in delicate pink and blue with fancy burnished gold edge; with flower and gold centre and artistic combination of coloring in a truly beautiful design, 7 1-2 inches across, sale price $1.25 EACH.

Cups and Saucers.

A large quantity of imported fine china Cups and Saucers in assorted flower decorations, gold edges, artistic shapes, have been reduced exactly one-half, as follows:

Coffee Cups and Saucers, 50c.
Tea " " " 35c.
5 o'Clock Teas . . . 30c.
A. D. Cups and Saucers, 25c.

Our entire stock is now bristling with new goods suitable for Christmas remembrances. Selections made now will be held and shipped any date desired.

50-54 West 22d St., N.Y.

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

"Our American Homes and How to Furnish Them."

HORNER'S FURNITURE.

Reasons why you should buy it in preference to any other.

(1). Because this firm have long enjoyed the reputation of keeping only the best Furniture that can be produced, both in medium and finest grades; (2). Because their assortments are unequaled; (3). Because their prices are the lowest at which goods of standard quality can be sold.

Novelties for the Holidays.

These comprise thousands of articles, from the inexpensive Rocker, Easy Chair or Writing Desk, to the most exquisite Dressing Table or Cabinet. Those desirous of selecting useful, handsome and ever-welcome Holiday Gifts, will find ample choice in our vast stock, and at all prices, plainly marked.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

Daniell & Sons.

Millinery Dept

On Monday, Nov. 29, we will offer our entire stock of Richly Trimmed Bonnets, Hats, Toques, etc., French models and those of our own manufacture at about ONE-HALF REGULAR PRICES.

Toques . . . $3.25 up
Shortback Sailors', $5.50 up
Hats trimmed with Ostrich Plumes, $8.75 up

BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

RED VEINS ARE CURED

by J. H. Woodbury, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y. All facial blemishes removed. Consultation free. Use Facial Soap. It is pure. Send 10c. for Beauty Book and sample of either Woodbury's Facial Soap or Facial Cream.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

Fur Style Book mailed on application.

FURS

F. BOOSS & BRO.,
449 Broadway, near Grand St.,
Cable cars pass the door. NEW YORK.

GUNS FOR THE SEACOAST.

The Chief Ordnance Officer Says that the Rate of Production of Guns Is to be Increased.

Brig. Gen. D. W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army, says that the number of seacoast guns manufactured last year was about 50 per cent. more than in any preceding year. One of the most important events of the year was the successful completion of the first, or type 12-inch, disappearing gun carriage. This carriage is of the same general design as the service disappearing carriages for 8 and 10 inch guns already installed in the fortifications. It has been thoroughly tested and pronounced satisfactory in every respect by the ordnance experts.

Gen. Flagler says: "The construction of such a carriage has heretofore been deemed impracticable. Its success effects a saving of many millions of dollars in the cost of the numerous emplacements for 12-inch guns, and makes the service of these guns more efficient."

Thirty-four carriages for seacoast guns were made during the year at the Government carriage factory in the Watertown Arsenal, under contract, and it is proposed to increase the rate of production considerably during the coming year. Of other manufactures completed, mention is made of the following: Thirty-two thousand caliber .30 magazine rifles and carbines, model 1896. This product was interfered with by delays in procuring suitable steel for barrels. About 15,400,000 ball and blank cartridges of all kinds were manufactured at the

SOCIETY

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Thanksgiving was not a particularly lively day, either in town or in the country, for the members of the gay world. The reaction which usually follows the excitement and interest of Horse Show week was even more marked this year than usual, and with the exception of two weddings on Wednesday in town, the holiday golf and hunting at the country clubs on Thursday, and the first of the coming-out receptions on Friday and again yesterday afternoon in town, there was little of incident on the social programme. The week which opens to-day will be almost as barren of events, and the opening of the Winter season proper, for which it was truly said last week the Horse Show was only a curtain-raiser, will not come until next week.

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Golf at Knollwood, Lakewood, Morristown, Baltusrol, Ardsley, and Westchester engrossed the attention and interest of the larger part of the New York society world on Thanksgiving. The tournaments at Lakewood and Baltusrol, St. Andrew's, and Ardsley were the best of the minor golfing events of the autumn. Whigham, the amateur champion, won a brilliant victory at Lakewood in the first and second rounds for the Lakewood Cup. J. M. Thomas won the Vice President's Cup over eighteen competitors on the St. Andrew's links; the President's Cup played for in the semi-annual championship tournament at Ardsley went to Dr. W. Gil Wylie, and Mr. H. K. Toler as usual captured the first prize in the men's handicap at Baltusrol. Despite the lateness of the season, the large number of players in these Thanksgiving Day tournaments, the crowds of spectators that followed the playing throughout, and the keen interest evinced by both players and spectators were renewed evidence—if such were wanted—of the continued and remarkable popularity of the imported Scotch game.

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There were a few society men and women, however, who did not play golf on Thanksgiving Day, and these assembled at Meadow Brook and on Staten Island to enjoy hunt meets and runs. The Meadow Brook Club was crowded all day long with members and guests. The run with the hounds, which had been set for the morning, was postponed until the afternoon on account of the slippery condition of the turf, and the crowd devoted itself to golf while waiting for luncheon. After luncheon a jumping contest, in which were fifteen entries, took place. The jumps were all over four and five rail fences, and the prizes were won by R. L. Stevens's Insult, Sidney D. Ripley's Frank Lee, and Ralph N. Ellis's Larry. At 4 o'clock a cross country run was started from the clubhouse. The hounds were put on the trail at Hempstead Farms and followed it through Unlondale to Hempstead and thence to the residence of Mr. Smith Hadden, where the "kill" occurred. Messrs. H. Herbert L. N. Ellis, William C. Hayes, and Maxwell Stevenson were first in at the death, and among those who followed the hounds on horseback or in traps were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley Maguon, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Bird, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. D. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Stow, Miss May Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney D. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Smith Hadden, and Messrs. E. W. Roby, Ralph N. Ellis, Robert P. Huntington, Dudley Winthrop, Charles R. Hone, F. Gray Griswold, and Rawlins L. Cottenet. The Richmond County Country Club had a meet at its clubhouse on Todt Hill, Staten Island, following a breakfast at noon, and then enjoyed a run over the flat lands at the base of Todt Hill. There was a large field of riders and the run was a spirited and enjoyable one. The Meadow Brook Club had another meet and run yesterday at 11 A. M., which was followed by a breakfast at the residence of Mr. W. L. Stow at Great Neck.

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Miss Janet Henderson was the first of the debutantes of the season to make her bow to society, and this she did at a reception given by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, at their residence in East Thirty-first Street, on Friday afternoon. Miss Mildred Phelps-Stokes was introduced at a large reception given by her mother, Mrs. Alson Phelps-Stokes, at her handsome residence in Madison Avenue yesterday afternoon. Miss Christine Biddle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Biddle, will be introduced to-morrow afternoon, and then will follow coming-out receptions for Miss Grinnell, daughter of Mrs. Robert Minturn Grinnell, on Dec. 9; for Miss Maizie Delafield, daughter of Mrs. Maturin Delafield, on Dec. 11, and for Miss Josephine Drexel, daughter of Mrs. Joseph R. Drexel, on Dec. 16. A little later on there will be coming-out receptions given for Miss Margaret Soutter, daughter of Mrs. William Soutter; Miss Dix, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix; Miss Butler, daughter of Mr. Prescott Hall Butler; Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, daughter of Mr. Stephen Van Rensselaer; Miss Nathalie Moss, daughter of Mr. Courtlandt D. Moss, and Miss De Coppet, daughter of Mr. Henry De Coppet. All these young ladies, with their many sister buds, will attend the first of the junior cotillions, which is to be danced at Sherry's on Monday evening, Dec. 6, and which has been organized for the débutantes of each successive season. The second of these dances will be held on Jen 10 and the third on Feb. 7. The patronesses are for the most part the mothers of the débutantes.

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As has already been announced, the first Assembly ball will take place at the Astoria on the evening of Dec. 16. As the Patriarch balls have been abandoned the Assemblies only remain of the large and distinctive balls at which it is considered necessary for a débutante to appear. As may be supposed, therefore, there is an unusual demand for invitations to the first Assembly this year on the part of the parents and relatives of the season's débutantes. There have been some changes among the Assembly managers, due to the absence and mourning of some of the old patronesses, whose places have been filled by other ladies who will take a more active interest and part in the gayeties of the comisg season. The Assembly will also be the first large ball held in the new and beautiful ballroom of the Astoria Hotel, and there is a general desire to attend it also for this reason. There are no private dances thus far announced for the first few weeks of the Winter season, but it is safe to predict that the beautiful ballrooms connected with several of the palaces recently erected on Fifth Avenue by members of the leading fashionable set will be utilized for dances or balls during the coming Winter.

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The first of the December series of musical mornings, the only series which Mr. Bagley will give this year, will be held in the new ballroom of the Astoria Hotel on Monday morning, Dec. 6. The programme, which is an unusually important one, will include Mr. Seidl and his orchestra in several selections and the one act play of "Adelaide," to be given for the first time in English, and in which will appear Mr. David Bispham, Mrs. Whiffen, Miss Nita Carrite, Mrs. Wallcot, Mr. MacKenzie Gordon, and Miss Julie Opp. The play, which is a little romance of Beethoven's life, has been adapted from the German of Hugo Muller by Mr. David Bispham. During the play Mr. MacKenzie Gordon will sing Beethoven's song, "Adelaide," and Miss Nita Carrite will give "Freudvoll und Leidvoll," from the Egmont music. On the evening of the same day the Society of Musical Arts will give its first performance, also in the Astoria ball room. Adam's little opera of "Le Chalet" will be sung in French for the first time in America, and this will be followed by the production of Chamnade's ballet of "Callirhoe." This opening of the Society of Musical Arts's season is attracting much anticipatory attention and the society's limit of membership is about reached.

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The sudden death of Mr. William F. Burden of Newport at the Astoria Hotel, on Sunday evening last, was a terrible shock to his wife, who was almost crazed by the suddenness of the occurrence, as Mr. Burden died within five or six minutes of the time when he was first stricken, and had not been ill before, and also to the relatives and many friends of himself and wife. The scene at his funeral, which was held at the Church of the Incarnation on Wednesday morning, and was largely attended, was a distressing one. Mrs. Burden, who was in no condition to undergo the ordeal, was in a fainting and hysterical state, and had to be carried out of the church. Mr. and Mrs. Burden had contemplated a trip to Japan and China for the Winter, on which they were to have started this week.

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The latest bulletins from the many well-known men and women who are now ill with typhoid fever are to the effect that Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, and her son are convalescent, Mrs. Oscar F. Livingston is slightly improved, but still very ill, and that Mr. Alfred Byrd is very low, and grave fears are entertained that his illness may prove fatal.

Society Notes.

Miss M. E. Ford, whose literary conferences last Spring elicited so much favorable comment, will soon begin a course at Sherry's on "Modern Life."

The engagement is announced of Miss Grace Dunham, daughter of Mr. James H. Dunham, and Mr. Theodore W. Luling, and also of Prof. William Humphreys of Princeton University and Miss Mary Prince, daughter of Mrs. Alfred Loomis of this city.

The engagement of Dr. Alfred Bell, son of Police Commissioner James D. Bell of Brooklyn, and Miss Emily Theresa Smith, daughter of Mrs. Reuben Smith of Union Avenue, Peekskill, is announced, and the wedding will probably take place the coming Winter.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Edith Barney Tilghman and Mr. John Eastman Belding. Mr. Belding is a resident of Springfield, Mass., and a Yale graduate of the class of '95. Miss Tilghman is the daughter of Frederick B. Tilghman of 929 Madison Avenue.

Mr. Eugene Higgins steamed away yesterday on his steam yacht Varuna, on a winter's cruise. He was accompanied by ten friends, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith; Mr. Hartman Evans and Mr. H. Chatfield Taylor of Chicago. The Varuna will proceed first to Bermuda, and will from there steam to the Mediterranean.

The Board of Governors of the Wednesday Cotillion gave a reception in honor of the patronesses of the assemblies yesterday in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The room was decorated with palms and flowers. The patronesses received at the main entrance, and were assisted by a large committee of men. About forty young women received at the several tea tables scattered throughout the room. The patronesses receiving were Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mrs. William L. Strobolm, Mrs. Benjamin B. Church, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. Robert Nicol, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, and Mrs. John Burling Lawrence.

Students, society women, and prominent artists are doing everything possible to make a pronounced success of the benefit performance at the Knickerbocker Theatre, Dec. 10, in aid of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. The Lyceum Company will present a charming little comedy, "When a Man's Married," Miss Julia Arthur and her company will give a one-act play entitled "One Touch of Nature"; Mme. Viarda, the Polish actress, promises one act of "Alexandra," and Mlle. Remenyi will be heard in songs of Chaminade. Other interesting features are contemplated. The entire house is selling at \$5 per seat. Among the patronesses who have bought seats and boxes are Mrs. Robert Hoe, Mrs. Louis C. Tiffany, Mrs. George Plimpton, Miss Mary Garrett, Mrs. Daniel Stimson, Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. Charles De Rham, Jr., Mrs. E. L. Godkin, Miss Callender, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Miss De Forest, Mrs. Robert Olyphant, Miss Julia R. De Forest, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Pierre Mali, Mrs. Merritt Trimble, Mrs. Walter Cutting, Mrs. R. B. Minturn, Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. William Alexander Stewart, and Mrs. Walter P. James.

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

The annual election of the New York Press Club to-morrow, which it had been thought would be unusually quiet, owing to recent developments, will now probably be the liveliest and most exciting in the history of the organization. The present incumbent of the office of President, Mr. Joseph Howard, Jr., was asked on Nov. 3 by a large and representative number of members to accept a renomination. This invitation was a written one, and was signed, among others, by Col. William L. Brown, and the invitation also stated that the signers of the same pledged themselves to vote for Mr. Howard in the event of his assent. On Nov. 17 Mr. Howard sent a written reply to the invitation accepting the nomination tendered him, and it was supposed that there would be no opposition to his election.

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Under date of Nov. 24, however, a circular was issued, signed by twenty-one members of the club, calling attention to some weaknesses, evident or claimed, in the club's condition, and stating that in the opinion of the signers the best way to overcome these would be the election of Col. William L. Brown to the Presidency of the club. This circular, as may well be imagined, created a decided sensation, especially in view of the fact that Col. Brown was one of the signers of the invitation to Mr. Howard, sent on Nov. 3, and had consequently pledged himself to vote for him, with the implied understanding that he would also support him for the Presidency.

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Among the signers of the circular opposing Mr. Howard appear the names of seven gentlemen, who, on the occasion of Col. Brown's well-remembered attack upon the memory of Col. John A. Cockerill at the memorial meeting held at the clubhouse soon after the latter's death, in May, 1896, were most vehement in their denunciation of his remarks and surprising action on that occasion. "Time heals all wounds" is an aphorism, but the wounds that Col. Brown inflicted on that memorable evening upon the friends of Col. Cockerill would appear to have been healed with unparalleled celerity. There is something almost amusing in this change of front in the short space of seventeen months on the part of the members in question.

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As the matter now stands, to-morrow's contest promises to be the most critical in the history of the club. Both parties claim to be confident of success, but the probabilities are in favor of Mr. Howard's re-election. It is not improbable that Col. Brown's election, should it be accomplished, will be followed by the resignation of several members of the club. These members argue that a club member who so far forgets himself as to make the remarks that Col. Brown did at a meeting in memory of a fellow-member just dead, should not be honored by election to the Presidency of the club to which both belonged. They also feel that Col. Brown's action in signing the invitation to Mr. Howard to accept a nomination and in pledging himself to vote for him makes his present attitude decidedly inconsistent. This feeling is shared by other members of the club who were not necessarily warm supporters of Mr. Howard for the Presidency, and who would have preferred to have had some one other than either Mr. Howard or Col. Brown nominated. In the absence of any candidate, their former lukewarm interest in Mr. Howard's candidacy has, through the surprising candidacy of Col. Brown, been transformed into hearty support.

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The question as to whether the club has gained or lost by moving up town, away from the neighborhood of the great dailies, underlies much of the discussion anent to-morrow's election. Certainly the clubhouse is not as well attended as it might be, and this fact, as well as the condition of the club finances, are used by the opponents of the present administration as an argument in favor of a new one. The claim is made that the rotation in office that was formerly the life of the club has been abandoned by the retention in office for three years of the present incumbent of the Presidency and in the effort to elect him for the fourth time. While rotation in office is generally of advantage to any institution, this argument in the present case does not carry much weight, for the reason that former Presidents of the Press Club have held office in one case for six terms and in several others for at least two or three terms.

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The New York Press Club has always been a hotbed of politics, and several men now prominent in political life learned the methods of political warfare as members of the club. The political excitements and contests waged in the club have not been without their advantages in the past, and some of the older members, more experienced in club life, look upon the present agitation as likely to prove beneficial to the club, whatever its outcome may be, from the fact that it revives waning interest, brings members to the clubhouse who have not been attendants there in many a day, increases the income of the club for the time being at least, and gives it new impetus for the future.

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The question is often asked in the other New York clubs as to why the Press Club is not a more prosperous and representative organization, and the fact is pointed out that the press clubs in some of the interior cities are oftentimes among the most prosperous of all in their various localities. The most satisfactory answers to this question are, first, that New York is so essentially a city of clubs that most of the members of the Press Club obtain what club facilities they need at other clubs' more accessible to their homes or offices; secondly, that the majority of the more representative newspaper men in New York are as a rule too busily employed and are too hard workers to have time for the enjoyment of club life, and, third, and chief reason of all, that most unfortunately the fierce jealousies, envies, and contentions which seem to belong peculiarly to professional newspaper life in the metropolis make it well-nigh impossible for the majority of New York newspaper men to become congenial clubmates.

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The installation of the newly elected officers of the St. Nicholas Society will take place at the new Delmonico building, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, on Thursday evening next, Dec. 2. The Committee of Installment is composed of Mr. Edward Floyd De Lancey and Dr. Timothy M. Cheesman. The names of several new candidates for election to the society will be voted upon. These candidates are Messrs. Samuel T. and Walter C. Hubbard, Albert G. Jennings, Mandeville Mower, H. O. Collins, William Madison Cole, Charles Herman Stout, Alexander Duer Irving, James Lorimer Graham, Craig P. R. Drake, Charles J. Carpender, and William Astor Chanler. The installation ceremonies of the society are greatly enjoyed by its members, and there will doubtless be a large attendance at the Thursday night meeting. The annual dinner of the society will follow on Dec. 6.

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The cheerless atmosphere of Thanksgiving Day out doors did not deter clubmen in general from rushing out of town, and the various country clubs were all filled to overflowing. The golf clubs, in particular, entertained an unusually large number of members and guests. There were well-contested tournaments both at Lakewood and Baltusrol, and informal matches everywhere else. At several of the clubs in town the usual handsome Thanksgiving Day luncheon was served. The Manhattan, Union League, and Colonial Clubs all had handsome table spreads, but the University Club did not serve the usual luncheon, for the first time in some years.

CLUBMAN.

THANKSGIVING AT LAKEWOOD.

Golf, a Dance, and Outdoor Exercises Mark the Opening Season.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 27.—Golf has held full sway in Lakewood this week. The first three days were full of preparation for the Fall tournament of the golf club, which on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday brought together the largest number of prominent golfers that have ever attended a tournament in this country. The weather was ideal. The hotels and boarding houses were filled with more guests than they have ever entertained in Thanksgiving week before, and there was amusement for all, the fine roads invited the wheelman and driver, the lake was attractive to the oarsman, a football game on Thursday was closely contested, and a very creditable parade by the local Fire Company was a source of interest to all.

The golf links have been crowded with players and spectators, and the country clubhouse was the scene Friday evening of one of the largest dances in its history, the occasion being the entertainment of the visiting golfers and their families by the local club. All this makes this Thanksgiving week a notable one.

Persons who enjoy and commend the climate of Lakewood, say that while one may perhaps find equally delightful atmospheric conditions in Florida and in the mountains of North Carolina, there can be no more healthful nor more pleasant resort than their favorite Lakewood. Here is a white sandy soil, clean and hard, which quickly swallows up every drop of moisture. Half an hour after a heavy storm the roads are fit for walking. Rubber overshoes are almost unknown, as they are unnecessary.

Many New Yorkers spend the Winter months here, some in the comfortable cottages and others in the hotels, the Lakewood Hotel being one of the principal resorts. George J. Gould and his family occupied one of the Lakewood cottages for a while, but now they have a handsome private residence here. There is always an abundance of entertainment at this place and time never hangs heavily on one's hands.

Union Thanksgiving services were held in the Presbyterian Church Thursday morning. The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. G. Wedemeyer of the Baptist Church. Services were also held in All Saints' Episcopal Church, the Rev. D. L. Schwartz officiating.

Miss Rhoda Wilkinson has organized a children's sketch class, which will hold its first meeting at the studio on Monday afternoon, Dec. 6.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Hoffman Dudley celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage at their Ocean Avenue cottage on Saturday.

The Rev. and Mrs. T. Calvin McClelland of Newport, R. I., have been the guests of Mr. Francis P. Freeman at Edgemere. Mr. Freeman had as his guests over Thanksgiving his son, Gen. Frank Morgan Freeman, and Mrs. Freeman of Belle Haven, Conn.

Dr. William Hayes Ward, editor of The Independent, of New York, spent Thanksgiving with his sisters-in-law, the Misses Dickenson.

Mr. and Mrs. Crosby S. Noyes of Washington are spending the Winter at the Laurel-in-the-Pines. Mr. Noyes is editor of The Washington Star.

The first meeting for work of the Tuesday Afternoon Sewing Club was held at the home of the President of the club, Mrs. Walter Rush Bynner, Tuesday afternoon. The members present were: Mrs. D. L. Schwartz, Mrs. H. H. Cate, Mrs. M. C. Dashiell, Mrs. W. B. Leeds, Miss Lucy Harding, the Misses Marsh, the Misses Glover, and Miss Rhoda Wilkinson. After a couple of hours of work tea was served. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Alfred H. Dashiell.

The first services in the new Baptist church will be held to-morrow morning. An elaborate service has been prepared.

A joint meeting of the Committee of Seventeen and the directors of the recently formed Village Association was held in the chapel of the Presbyterian Church Tuesday evening, the members present being Dr. W. G. Schauffler, President; Jesse Johnson, G. W. Stockly, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Claflin, Miss Farrington, Mrs. J. W. Morey, Miss Marguerite Glover, Miss Mary Snyder, W. J. Harrison, A. S. Larrabee, George Matthews, John Shearman, George E. Irons, Joseph B. Hoff, C. M. Underhill, F. T. Johnson, D. B. Plumer, C. E. Polhemus, and Luke Johnson.

A musical lecture on "The Melodies and Songs of Ireland" will be given in the music room of the Lakewood Hotel on Thursday evening, Dec. 9, by the Rev. Thomas P. McLoughlin, pastor of the Transfiguration Church, New York, for the benefit of the Church of St. Mary of the Lake, of this village.

Elmer E. Wentworth of Vassar College is forming a class in English literature.

The first concert of the season was given by the orchestra of the Lakewood Hotel Thanksgiving Day. It was enjoyed by a large audience.

On Tuesday Mrs. Cyrus Manvel celebrated her ninety-ninth birthday, at the home of her nephew, Dr. Horace G. Hinsdale, on Fifth Street.

Sheriff-elect Thomas J. Dunn of New York was a guest at the Lakewood Hotel this week.

John P. Haines, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of New York, is a guest at the Lakewood Hotel.

A Kirmess in a Synagogue.

The ladies of the Sisterhood of the West End Synagogue, in West Eighty-second Street, are making preparations for a Kirmess, which is to be held at the synagogue from Dec. 20 to 24, this being the week of Hanuka, (Feast of Dedication.) There will be many novel features in the dancing.

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A COUNTRY FAIR AT SHERRY'S.

Novel Features of an Entertainment to be Given by Young Women.

The D. Y. N. T. Society's "Country Fair," at Sherry's, on the afternoons of Dec. 2 and 3 next, promises to be a quaint departure from ordinary fairs. The young ladies of the society, which is technically known as the Doe Ye the Nexte Thinge Society for Work Among the Poor, are the projectors of the fair, and have spared no pains to carry out the idea of an old-time country festival. Sherry's ballroom will be transformed for the occasion into a veritable English village on market day a hundred years ago. A thatched cottage, with pigeons cooing on the roof, and dairymaids in quaint costumes will be among the novelties.

Each afternoon there will be a children's dance, in costume. The dancers will be dressed as flowers and vegetables, and will be led by the farmer's wife, in appropriate costume. On the evening of Thursday, Dec. 2, there will be an auction sale of books of living authors, each volume containing the author's autograph. Miss Armstrong has charge of the decorations, and the tables will be presided over by Miss Kernochan, Miss Clarkson, Miss Winthrop, Miss Satterlee, and Miss Livingston. Among the patronesses are Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. F. Le Roy Satterlee, Mrs. Louis L. Delafield, and Mrs. Newbold Morris.

CAROLINE STOKES'S DEBUT.

A Reception Given at the Anson Phelps Stokes Home.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, at 229 Madison Avenue, there was a reception yesterday afternoon, at which Miss Caroline Mildred Phelps Stokes made her social début.

The double entrance of the handsome brownstone house was approached through a covered passageway, and inside the large hall was banked on each side with a profusion of palms. All of the rooms were thrown open, and were decorated with chrysanthemums, potted plants, and trailing vines, the colors being tastefully adapted to the sombre shade of the library and the light tints of the reception room.

It was in the latter room Miss Caroline Stokes, in a gown of white silk and chiffon, was introduced by her mother, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes. With her were her sisters, Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt and Miss Helen Olivia Phelps Stokes; Miss Catherine Dodge, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Miss Eva Barbey, and Miss Annie Derby. Nearly 1,500 invitations were issued, and the guests included nearly all of the prominent society people of the city.

During the reception an orchestra discoursed music, hidden behind a group of palms, and in the dining hall an elaborate collation was served.

Miss Caroline Stokes is eighteen years of age, and a brunette. She is nearly six feet in height, as are all the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Stokes. She is a fine horsewoman, and an accomplished musician.

DANCING AND DOLL BABIES.

Little Folks Spend Their Pocket Money at Sherry's.

The annual dance and doll sale for the benefit of the Jewell Day Nursery was held yesterday afternoon and last evening at Sherry's. Not only was there a flock of boys and girl at the society show of the little ones, but there were also present many of the older folk, who seemed to enjoy the pretty affair immensely. During the afternoon Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. Henry Dimock, Mrs. George C. Clark, and Mrs. Charles E. Miller were on the dance floor and at the booths helping the children to enjoy themselves. During the evening many others equally as well known in society were present.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge presided over the uncertain destinies of the doll table. She was assisted by the Misses Ursula Leavitt, Elsie Barker, Gertrude Alexandre, Adelaide Spofford, Alice Babcock, Lula Gulliver, and Jessie Fanshawe.

Among the masses of chrysanthemums and delicate hothouse flowers of the flower table were seen the Misses Ada Godfrey, Ethel Dominick, Bessie Stokes, and Priscilla Barnes. They assisted in the management of the table.

Miss Mary Robbins, Miss Florence Eno, and Miss Marie Perkins presided over the tea table. Jack Horner pies, grab bags, wishing wells, and other allurements were well patronized, and there is no doubt of the success of the sale.

COLUMBIA LECTURE PLANS.

Messrs. Blashfield and Kemp to Treat of Art and Mineralogy.

The Columbia University lectures for December, in co-operation with the Museum of Natural History, have been announced.

At the Museum of Art, Fifth Avenue and Eighty-second Street, Edwin Howland Blashfield will discuss "The Decorative Painting of the Italian Renaissance and Its Modern Issues," arranged as follows: Dec. 4, Introductory; Dec. 11, The Early Renaissance; Dec. 18, The Renaissance at its Height.

At the American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, lectures on "The Formation and Structures of the Crystalline Rocks" will be delivered by James F. Kemp, A. B., E. M., Professor of Geology in Columbia University. The subject is divided as follows: Dec. 4, The Formation and Structures of Volcanic Rocks or Lavas; Dec. 11, The Formation and Structures of Granites, Marbles, and Similar Rocks; Dec. 18, The Rocks and Minerals of the Greater New York and Vicinity.

A ticket of admission will be required at the Natural History Museum lectures. It can be procured, without charge, of the Secretary of Columbia University.

May Punish a Columbia Class.

Reports at Columbia University indicate that the whole freshman class of the Scientific School may be disciplined on account of their "cutting" all the lectures last Wednesday in order to celebrate their victory over the sophomores in the cane "spree." On Friday a man came to the college and said that the students during their celebration on Wednesday had frightened his horse so that it ran away, smashing his wagon. He declared that if the damage was not paid for he would have the leaders arrested.

People's Choral Union Concert.

The fourth concert of the series which the Second District of the People's Choral Union is giving at Cooper Union will be held next Friday, Dec. 3. There will be choral singing by the Caledonian and Harmony choruses, two of the smaller societies connected with the union. The soloists will be Miss Minnie Blenner, soprano; Mirs Laura H. Graves, contralto, and David Mannes, violinist.

Bazaar to Aid a Sisterhood.

The bazaar in aid of the Emanu-El Sisterhood of Personal Service opens at the Astoria Wednesday evening, continuing three nights until Saturday evening. It will also be in progress Thursday and Friday afternoons.

Concert in Aid of German Hospital.

A concert for the benefit of the German Hospital and Dispensary in the City of New York will be held to-night at Carnegie Hall, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Two French scientists, MM. Roux and Balthazard, have applied the X rays to a man after the ingestion of a certain quantity of bismuth. Experiments made successively on frogs and dogs have clearly shown the form of the stomach at the time of digestion. They have seen that the stomach of man, like that of the frog and dog, presents two distinct parts. The larger serves as the reservoir for the food ingested; the smaller, which is the prepyloric portion of the stomach, is the only part that undergoes any movement. These movements are violent and peristaltic, contrary to the opinions advanced by Hofmeister and Schutz; it forces little by little into the duodenum the matter that has accumulated in the stomach.

In tearing up the siding on the Straitsville Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the other day, the section men discovered that several of the rails had been made in 1863. Subsequent investigation revealed the fact that these rails were part of a lot that were bought in England during the war at a cost of \$125 per ton in gold. The rails were still in very fair condition, and for light motive power might last ten years longer.

Petroleum wells have been struck by Prof. Helfer and Dr. Weit, as the result of search, in the Transvaal, the Free State, and on the Karras Plateau. The quality of the oil sampled is stated to be like that obtained in the United States.

The experience of Nansen's expedition has given rise to discussion on the causation of scurvy. Torup believed that it is due to ptomaines generated in badly preserved foods, and great care was taken in selecting the preserved foods on which Nansen's party lived, with complete success. A. E. Wright shows that the herbivora have no protection against acid administration in their food, and quickly die if it is given artificially. In the carnivora there is a provision for neutralizing acid by the waste ammonia of the body. In the human being this is less perfect, and if all vegetable food is cut off we should get an acid intoxication. But Nansen has shown that fresh blood and raw flesh are an antidote, and Wright says that this is easily explicable, because blood is not only alkaline, but it produces salts akin to those obtained from lemon juice. However, as the explorers were often without fresh blood and flesh much of their time, the immunity may have been after all due to the carefully preserved foods which they consumed.

What is said to be the smallest electric motor in existence was made to be worn as a scarfpin by D. Gordin, a jeweler and watchmaker of McKinney, Texas. Complete, it weighs one pennyweight and three grains. The front of the motor is of highly polished gold, and the commutator segments are also of gold. Viewed from the front the motor presents only a gold appearance. The field magnets are made of two thicknesses of No. 22 sheetiron scraped down and polished. These are held together with gold screws and wound with No. 28 silk-covered wire. The armature is of the four-pole type, and is wound with No. 36 wire. The little brushes are of hammered copper, and are, of course, very thin. There is a small gold switch on a black rubber base, made with a pin, to be worn on the lapel of the vest. A small chloride of silver battery, carried in the vest pocket, furnishes current for the operation of the little machine. The motor runs at a very high speed, and its humming can be distinctly heard by any one standing near the wearer.

The silk industry of Russia consumes raw material to the value of \$8,000,000 yearly. The mills are concentrated in the Moscow district, and are small but very numerous. Since 1855 there have been 1,500 started, having a capacity for 9,000 looms and producing goods to the value of about 7,000,000 rubles. In the manufacture of ribbons great progress has been made during the past few years.

It is said that a young man, whose name is not given, after a march of nine hours from Bordj-Bou-Arreridj, has discovered the ruins of the old Arabic capital, Kalaa, once the chief seat of the Ulmmadites. Among them were the remains of an old mosque, which had evidently been rebuilt from the ruins of an ancient Christion church, on the plan of the Basilica. Near it was a wash basin, fed by a fountain, constructed of beautiful variegated marble. It betrays its Christian origin by a double Latin cross, with an almost effaced inscription, evidently an ancient Christian monogram.

Apropos of the new spider silk, a Philadelphia manufacturer has discovered in an old book on color, dated 1814, an account of attempts to promote spider silk culture, which failed because the spiders, when brought together, fought to the death down to the last survivor.

Gaston Seguy, one of the teachers at the Paris School of Pharmacy, has invented a machine which is an adaptation of the radiograph, carried out by an instrument called a lorgnette, which enables the operator, with a little practice, to examine the whole of the interior of the body. It is in the form of a pair of opera glasses, one end of which is fitted with a screen of platino-cyanide of barium, on which the objects become visible. The cost of the apparatus ranges from £6 to £10.

The Belgian Government offers a prize of \$10,000 to any one who will discover a chemical that will take the place of white phosphorus in match making.

The glow-worm's light is said to have been shown to be due to the emission of rays similar to the Roentgen rays. A story is current to the effect that 300 glow-worms were caught near Kioto, Japan, recently and placed before photographic plates screened from the light by several thicknesses of black paper, together with plates of brass, copper, and aluminium. A piece of cardboard with a hole in it was placed between the metal and the photographic plate, and for two days the arrangement was kept in a dark chamber sheltered from all foreign lights. On developing the plate it was found to be blackened, except on the part opposite the hole in the cardboard. The rays of the glow-worm would appear, therefore, to penetrate metal and excite luminosity in cardboard. When there is nothing between the sensitive plate and the glow-worm the rays are said to behave like ordinary light, but in traversing some metals and cardboard they seem to acquire properties like that of the X-rays, or it may be that the glow-worm emits X as well as ordinary rays. This story savors considerably of the improbable.

In a recently published paper, Mr. Nishikawa, a Japanese ichthyologist, reports the discovery of a new mode by which the eye of the lower side of a flatfish travels round to the upper side during metamorphosis. Agassiz observed that in the majority of flatfishes the eye of the (eventually) blind side travels round the dorsal edge of the head until it attains its final position, and that not until this rotation is completed does the dorsal fin grow forward beyond the level of the eyes. In Plagusia, on the other hand, the dorsal fin is known to grow forward to the snout while the eyes are still symmetrical, and the right eye attains its final position on the left side of the fin by penetrating, in the course of its rotation, through the soft tissues at the base of the fin. In the fish observed by Mr. Nishikawa, the dorsal fin also grows forward before the rotation of the right eye, but this anterior extension does not unite with the head until after the rotation is completed. Its ventral margin is contiguous with the dorsal surface of the head except posteriorly, where there is a distinct hole, bounded by the head and the anterior extension of the fin, for the passage of the right eye, which thus travels round the dorsal side of the head without sinking into its tissues. It is clear, as Mr. Nishikawa points out, that the mode by which the change of position is effected in this fish is intermediate between that observed in ordinary flatfishes, which are destitute of an anterior extension of the dorsal fin at the time of transformation, and that which is exhibited by Arnoglossus and Plagusia, in which types the anterior extension of the fin coalesces with the head before rotation of the eye, and requires to be perforated for the passage of that organ. The genus of the Japanese fish could not be ascertained with certainty, but it is believed to be closely related to the genus Plagusia.

The Engineering and Mining Journal states that Mexico has now become a producer of sulphur, aside from that which is obtained from the crater of Popocatepetl for local consumption, a trial consignment having been received recently at Yuma from the mines in Lower California, which are being exploited by an American company. Arrangements for the construction of an aerial tramway to bring sulphur on a large scale from the summit of Popocatepetl to the foot of the mountain have been discussed for a long time, and surveys have been made.

Dr. Schweninger, the medical attendant of Prince Bismarck is not a believer in up-to-date medicine nor the up-to-date doctor, who, he says, is surgeon, bacteriologist, electrician, anatomist, microscopist, physicist, or physiologist, but very little of the physician. As to the new discoveries of medical science, he contends that they are either useless or old remedies long since tried and abandoned. The corset in the woman and the silk hat in the man he believes to be the two great sources of ill health. Vaccination he believes in to a certain extent, but regards compulsory vaccination as a piece of useless barbarity. Cycling he condemns and opines that the physical advantages attending this modern mode of locomotion are apt to be too dearly bought.

The problem of how to utilize the vast quantities of mesquite beans that grow on the prairies of Western Texas has, it is believed, been solved. Numerous experiments at converting the bean into a marketable commodity have been made in recent years, but have been productive of no permanent results. A. J. Conley, manager of a cotton oil mill, believes he has solved the problem. He had gathered a ton of mesquite beans and treated them in the same manner as cottonseed. From the ton of beans he secured 16¾ gallons of clear, amber-colored oil, very rich, and with a very pleasant, aromatic smell. The cake is dark brown, quite oily, and is eaten greedily by stock. It is a well-known fact that stock fatten rapidly on the beans and that the year when the crop is a heavy one is always a prosperous one for stockmen. This year the beans are very plentiful, thousands of tons of them falling from the trees and rotting. If they could be saved in the shape of oil cake, there would be almost enough to carry stock through the Winter.

For the past two years Prof. Trowbridge, Director of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory of Harvard, has been perfecting a battery for electrical discharges. It is now the most powerful apparatus of its kind in the world, and has already been used in several investigations of the X-ray. It is the only battery strong enough to send a discharge through an X-ray tube; other batteries sent the spark around the tube. It has been used repeatedly to show the skeleton of the hand. An idea of the power can be had from the fact that it has a voltage of 1,200,000, and the voltage required to run an electric car is only 500. This instrument can evolve a spark fifty inches in length, and in doing so gives a loud report. Prof. Trowbridge has lately been able to prove by this apparatus that the length of the spark is accurately proportional to the voltage. This fact, which has long been doubted by various German scientists, can be used to ascertain the voltage required to send a flash of lightning a given distance.

During the month of November the Connecticut Fish Commissioners distributed in the lakes and ponds of the State 25,000 brook trout, 30,000 lake trout, 10,000 rainbow trout, and 60,000 Atlantic salmon. The distribution has a special interest because they were all of "fingerling" size, and large enough and strong enough to look out for themselves. Hereafter, if this experiment proves as successful as is expected, only "fingerlings" will be distributed. They now have in

WOMAN

EXTRAVAGANCE A VIRTUE

And Economy as Practiced by Some Women May Be Made Almost Criminal.

LAY SERMON FOR RICH WOMEN

Some Phases of Poverty That Are Dishonorable and of Economy That Are Positive Meanness—The Right Sort of Extravagance a Cardinal Virtue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Poverty is a thing of infinite variety, and a human being's way of being poor is a very good index to his or her character.

There is the poverty that gets a new dress every season and cannot afford to pay the dressmaker's bill; the poverty that buys lace curtains and velvet carpets, and borrows its books from the circulating library; the poverty that puts $10 worth of millinery on its head, but is too poor to buy a ticket to a concert or a lecture; the poverty that wears diamonds, but cannot send a child to a kindergarten; the poverty that says to society, "Take all I have," but cannot give anything to the church; the poverty that buys a cut-glass dish, but cannot afford to take a magazine; the poverty that wears silks and satins over ragged underclothes; the poverty that rides in its carriage and pays starvation wages to the washerwoman; the poverty that gloats over its bank account and cannot afford to take a vacation; the poverty that gives a dinner party, and cuts down the family provision bill in order to pay for it.

The old saying, "Poverty is no disgrace, but it is very inconvenient," is only about half true, and most of the truth lies in the latter half of it. It is always "very inconvenient," and it may be very disgraceful. There is an honorable poverty and a dishonorable one; a well-bred poverty and an ill-bred poverty; a noble poverty and a mean poverty; a stingy poverty and a generous poverty; a Christian poverty and an un-Christian poverty; an aristocratic poverty and a vulgar poverty; a wise poverty and a stupid poverty; a poverty that commands our admiration and respect and a poverty that tempts us to scorn and derision.

We may not be able to escape wholly from the thralls of poverty, but it is entirely in our power to say what form of it we shall manifest. The metaphysicians tell us that poverty is a disease. See that yours is not that disease of the soul which clothes the body and the outward life with the appearance of wealth, while the spiritual nature is slowly starved; but choose rather mental and spiritual opulence, even though this be associated with the externals of poverty. In ceasing to be "disgraceful" poverty loses most of its "inconvenience."

Economy That Causes Poverty.

It sounds paradoxical, but it is very true that economy is the cause of a great deal of poverty. The economy of the rich is at the bottom of much of the poverty of the poor.

I do not know how economy ever got into the list of virtues. Probably Poor Richard's Almanac, with its stingy, poorhouse maxims, helped to put it there. It is a very dubious sort of virtue, indeed, and cuts a sorry figure alongside the real virtues, such as generosity, justice, and charity. It is about as much of a virtue as is resignation. Most of the resignation that parades itself before the world as Christian virtue is nothing but pure laziness, and much of our boasted economy is nothing but meanness—just plain, common meanness. Economy is a virtue only when practiced by people of limited means, or those in financial straits, and even such people must watch themselves closely lest the virtue degenerate into a vice, for from economy to avarice it is but a step, and a short one.

The extravagance of the rich are the frequent theme of the moralist and the preacher, but it is the economies of the rich that really deserve our condemnation. Preachers are forever echoing the querulous complaint of the Disciples over the "waste" of the precious ointment that the loving woman poured on His head, forgetful that Christ defended her extravagance.

Extravagances That Are Benefits.

What floods of pulpit eloquence were wasted on Mrs. Bradley Martin and her famous ball. One would have thought that this woman was a sinner above all others. Yet it is highly probable that Mrs. Bradley Martin and some of the motley crew who danced at her function will walk into the Kingdom of Heaven some distance ahead of the pious Baptist or Methodist or Presbyterian who gives liberally to the pastor's salary and the missionary cause with one hand and cuts down the wages of her sewing woman and her laundress with the other.

It is said that Miss Grace Dodge once asked in one of her Working Girls' Clubs "What message shall I carry from you to your wealthy sisters?" and the reply was, "Tell them not to deny themselves any luxuries." She spoke of one rich woman who the previous Winter had ordered a five-hundred-dollar wardrobe for a baby and the order had given employment for many weeks to a large number of girls who would otherwise have been idle. No doubt there were pious economists who held up their hands over such sinful extravagance and inquired why that money was not "given to the poor." It was given to the poor, and given in the best possible way. If the extravagant woman had sent a check for $500 to a benevolent fund she would have been lauded as a benefactress and model Christian.

We are apt to forget that there are two classes of the poor; one class asks alms, the other asks merely work and a just system of wages in payment for the work.

The woman whose extravagances furnish work for this latter class of poor may not be able to get herself into the ranks of public benefactors, but she has her place in the economy of things, and, consciously or unconsciously, she does benefit society by the extravagance which puts money into the purse of the working girl or the working man. The rich woman hears many lectures on the responsibility that wealth brings, and the duty of giving her money in charity is constantly held up before her. But spending is no less a duty than giving. The woman who considers the need of all those who serve her in an industrial capacity and who pays generous wages for her work is doing her share in the solution of the industrial problem. There is no scarcity of money in this country, every one acknowledges that. All that is needed is a general loosening of pursestrings and a thoroughly Christian extravagance on the part of those who pay wages toward those who are the wageearners.

Economy That Is Niggardly.

A wealthy woman was complaining recently of the price charged by her laundress. "It makes me furious," she said, "to think how cheap she will wash for other people and how much she charges me, just because I am able to pay it."

"Well," said a plain-spoken friend, "instead of grumbling at the price she charges, you ought to be rejoicing that you are able to pay it. You ought to consider it one of the privileges and blessings of being rich that you can pay princely wages to all who work for you. Every woman of generous impulses will tell you that one of the hardest features of poverty is that it forces one to be niggardly toward those who are poorer than one's self. Laundry work is very hard. You are not paying one cent more than the work is worth, and, instead of grumbling you ought to be congratulating yourself on your opportunities for doing the right and just thing."

But this is the last thing that the woman of wealth would think of doing. "Dear me," she will say, "I must economize. Times are so hard," and she orders her carriage driven to the jeweler's, buys her tenth diamond ring, drives to the china store and purchases a costly piece of bric-à-brac for her parlor, or a set of Limoges plates for the dining room, and then scours the town till she finds some poor, wretched seamstress who is willing to work ten hours a day for 50 cents, and who will make a boy's shirt waist for a quarter or a calico wrapper for 50 cents. Then she folds her hands complacently, watches the sparkle of the gems, whose value is up in the hundreds, and calculates how much she has saved by this means. She calls it economy. But the Angel of the Pen writes it down as meanness. There are wealthy women who would consider it an extravagance to pay 75 cents a day to a poor woman who is struggling with her needle for the support of an invalid husband and three or four children, and there are others who will sew from morning till night rather than pay even 50 cents a day to a seamstress. It has never occurred to them that they have no right, morally speaking, to do their own sewing. They do not stop to think that, while such an economy is commendable and Christianlike on the part of the woman whose husband is in debt and whose salary is barely sufficient for their needs, it is an unpardonable sin on the part of the woman in easy circumstances.

A Shameful Economy.

Another sinful and shameful economy is the practice of selling old clothes instead of giving them away. It seems almost incredible that women of good social standing and abundant means will haggle with a poor washerwoman or charwoman over an old dress or an old cloak and gloat over the money obtained. One woman was heard to boast that she had paid a dollar for a cheap muslin, had worn it two seasons, and then sold it to a negro servant for $1.25! A lady will leave the business of selling old clothes to those who make this their means of livelihood, and at each successive season she will make herself a providence to the poor within her reach by giving them every garment that is useless to her. One need not join the King's Daughters or any other benevolent society in order to do benevolent work. Question the cook, the nurse, the chambermaid, and you will find out enough of the other half of the world and how it lives to keep your sympathies alive and warm and forever prevent you from economizing in the matter of wages and old clothes.

Let us put economy in the list of the doubtful virtues, the virtues that are virtuous only in certain people and under certain circumstances, let us loosen our purse strings, open our trunks of half-worn clothing, and luxuriate in the practice of a righteous extravagance of paying and giving that will gladden the hearts of the poor and leave us richer than we were before. It is a law that "the individual whose thought is to give finds himself the constant recipient of all that he needs on every plane of his being, physical, intellectual, and spiritual. Nothing can be taken from him, because he attracts 'giving.'"

There would be a marked diminution in hard times this Winter if the preachers would reverse their methods and preach to their church members on the sin of economy and the virtue of extravagance instead of giving long range exhortations to society on the virtue of economy and the sin of extravagance.

In the meantime there is a lay sermon that may reach the consciences of some good women who only need to know the right in order to do it.

LIDA C. OBENCHAIN.

A SHINING EXAMPLE.

James Buckhan in The American Agriculturist.

"And now just a word to the children,"
The visiting clergyman said.
"I'm sure you love parents and teachers?"
"Of course!" nodded each little head.

"That's right! And you study your lessons,
And kneel every evening to pray,
And when you wake up in the morning,
You think 'I'll be good all to-day'?

"Well done! Only one question further—
Although I might ask you a host:
Of all the most shining examples,
What man do you look up to most?"

For nearly a minute the silence
Hung deep as a twilight in June.
Then rose a wee maid, and said shyly
"I dess it's the man in the moon!"

A SIGN OF POWER.

The Gavel in the Hand of the Nineteenth Century Woman—Special Gift from Maine.

It was a gavel. It was very natural that it should have been a gavel. At one time it would have been thought that a sword or ploweshare would have been as appropriate a possession for a woman as a gavel. But the times have changed. The generation to come may look back upon the present generation—the women of this generation—and picture them standing in characteristic attitudes, each with a gavel in her hand. The woman with the gavel may form the theme of song and story as the housewife with the distaff and the mother with her foot on the cradle have in the generations which have quite gone.

So when there is a woman whom some one delights to honor a gavel is given her. It is not a new idea. It was in use in the reign of magnificence and King Ahasuerus. The King gave the insignia of power to the man whom he delighted to honor. The gavel is one of the insignia of power. Every member of a parliamentarily conducted woman's club knows how her feelings have responded with delight, annoyance, or interest to the tap of the expressive little instrument in the hand of her superior officer. A gentle-toned gavel has caused the awakening of feelings as fierce as those which raged in the bosoms of the sires of the country and animated the souls of Revolutionary dames in the country's fighting days. But that is a subject aside.

This is a long story of the gavel-general and the gavel-particular has nothing to do with it, though it adorns the tale, if it does not point a moral. It illustrates it also, for the gavel-in-particular figured at a meeting last week of that body of the gentlest of women, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It was at a meeting of the "Union on the Hill," in Brooklyn, and Miss E. W. Greenwood, President of the Union, an officer of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was to be honored. The meeting in general had nothing to do with this, though it was an important one. The gavel was an individual gift from Miss Isabel Shirley, one of the stanchest members of the white ribbon army and a mistress of parliamentary law. Miss Shirley is an intimate friend of the family of the late Gen. Neal Dow and her Summers are spent in the Pine Tree State. So it was from there that the gavel came, from Bethel, Me., and its peculiar association was with Lucy Larcom.

It was made from a silver birch tree, cut for the purpose from the very hillside where the gentlest and sweetest of poets and women, in many Summers spent in Bethel, dreamed and rested, and wrote of soft breezes and mountains and rivers. Then, to make the association complete, the gavel was turned at the chair factory of the town.

So, redolent with country breezes, poetry, and rural life—the softer side—it came to be a dispenser of law in a big city. That is a gavel. It is a new weapon in the hands of a woman; it makes a good text for a sermon, for it embodies all the contradictory elements of the life of women of the present day.

WOMEN HERE AND THERE.

She was a believer in industrial education not only for boys, but for girls, and this is the story she told to illustrate her point. "He was a little Hindu boy and it was in the course of a season's travel that I came across him in what seems to most of us the extreme north—in the States of Maine. He was a little fakir, and when I saw him he was in prison, where he had been placed to protect him from two older fakirs with whom he had been traveling, and who had threatened him with bodily violence.

"He had come to this country alone and without money, and I wondered at his courage. 'How did you dare,' I asked, 'to come to this country, so far from your own land, when you had no money and did not even know the language?' By that time he had learned to speak fluent English. He looked at *me* a moment and then held up two brown hands before me. 'I had my two hands,' he said. 'I had been with the older men, I had seen their tricks, and I had tried them, and I could do them. They did not know it, but I could. I was not afraid; I had my two hands.'

"The boy was right; he had nothing to fear; he had his two hands. Now why do we not give our children 'two hands' so that they may be independent? We do this to some extent for our boys, but we neglect our girls. Let the girls as well as the boys have an industrial education. And do not make too marked a division of the work. Let the boys do some of the girls' work and the girls some of the boys' work. Teach the girls to drive a nail straight."

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The sisters of the women of the Audubon Society, the women who labor in the interests of the docked-tailed horse, will be interested to know that for general commercial purposes in the ordinary livery stable the mutilated animal is not an available commodity. This is because the undertaker is one of the chief patrons of the livery stable, and at funerals the horses, at least, must be in mourning. This mourning consists in a long and flowing tail. There is something flippant, frivolous, and cynical in a bobby little docked tail on a horse which is entirely out of keeping with the solemnity of a funeral; it approaches almost to disrespect. The undertaker knows this, and he will patronize the man who can furnish him with horses provided with the most gracefully drooping appendages.

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The New York Mycological Club, organized last year, held its first meeting this Fall on a rainy night and with a large attendance of members, still enthusiastic. It was reported that every member was alive and that a single case of mushroom sickness had not been known during the Summer. This statement was facetious. But as a matter of fact enthusiastic mycologists attack mushrooms in their raw state with something like temerity. It is possible to determine partially the nature of the fungus by the taste. One member confessed to having taken an emetic through fear after a rash bite. The greater number of the club members are so well posted about the different varieties of mushrooms that their discrimination is greater than it seems. One woman mycologist who spent the Summer in the country classified forty-three varieties. A man developed a pretty taste for water-color sketches to preserve lifelike representations of his specimens, and many members enjoyed such mushroom feasts as they had never before been able to have. The mushroom, even more than other vegetables, should be cooked and eaten immediately after gathering, when it is in the best condition.

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The Mérode fashion of wearing the hair down over the ears may have been adopted by many pretty girls, but there could have been none prettier than a little girl who belongs to the foreign colonies on Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirtieth Streets, west of Sixth Avenue. She was not such a very little girl, for she was old enough to have a best young man, and she was walking down the street with him when the Mérodishness of her appearance first became apparent to a careful observer. There was no mistaking it. The hair was combed down over the ears and bobbed up in the back in the same identical way, but with the difference that it was crinkled gently and set softly from the head on either side. That gave a touch of piquancy, lacking in the original, and it was intensified by the eyeglasses set on a pert little nose and large rings of gold hanging from the invisible ears. It was a very unusual variety of the Mérode type, and the original might not have recognized it, but it was none the less extremely attractive.

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Solomon in all his glory—to say nothing of the woman of the present—was not arrayed as the up-to-date man may be in the privacy of his own apartments. His undergarments are glorious to behold, gorgeous or delicately infantile in color, and of the finest and daintiest quality. A bath-robe exhibited in an up-town haberdasher's window is of soft wool, made in imitation of ermine, white, with dashes of black. This royal garment is faced up on the outside and lined with the finest of baby-blue silk.

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The young business woman who lives in Brooklyn has discovered that an engagement under certain conditions may be a very economical affair. "You see," said one of the discoverers, "I come down with 'him' in the morning and I go back with 'him' at night, and I only have my bridge fare to pay, and that is 5 cents."

"What a farce this is," said the girl who might be engaged, as the elevated train stopped at the bridge. "Every day regularly I get out my 5 cents and"—

"Yes," said the accompanying young man, "and I put my hand in my pocket and take out two tickets and put them in the box like this," and he suited the action to the word, and they went laughing down the stairs.

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"People have an idea," said the expert cook, "that when we speak of scientific cookery we are talking of something very difficult, but it is only the application of the simplest principles. Scientific cookery can only be obtained by careful experiment, careful observation, and careful record. When we cook as we would make chemical experiments we shall have perfect cooking—we shall be sure then that a loaf of bread will always be good. There is as much training of the mind from the practice of exact cookery as from the study of mathematics."

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"Many children at school," said a student of children, "appear to be stupid when they are only badly nourished. They may have plenty to eat without a sufficient amount of nourishment. Study will not hurt a healthy child. Good, hard thinking helps the circulation of the blood."

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The Rhode Island Woman's Club, an organization which has a strong life under a quiet exterior, pays each year the tuition of one student at the Woman's College of Brown University.

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The woman who likes the distinction of note paper with the initial made with a die and does not wish to go to the expense of an individual die buys her paper already stamped and in any initial she chooses. The letter is small and of simple design, and surrounded with a plain circle or simple scroll. Colors or gilt are used. The cost is but little more than that of plain paper.

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Many of the new souvenir postal cards have on them very pretty and artistically reproduced views of the city or its environs. "Greetings from the Greater New York" is lettered upon some of these cards. White cards of fine quality are used, not the official postal card, and a two-cent stamp must be affixed to the addressed side. Five cents is the price of the card.

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"I never fully realize what a thoroughly civilized country I live in," said the woman, "until I need earth and stones. If I need a little earth of the commonest kind the easiest and cheapest way to get it is to send to the florist and buy it, and though I have a dish and a Chinese lily bulb ready for use, I can't start my bulb because I have no pebbles. I can buy food supplies and household stuffs from all parts of the world more easily than I can get these two forms of matter of which our earth is so largely composed."

***

Babies are the most prolific patrons of the photographers. There is one New York baby, the cherished grandchild of one of New York's multi-millionaires, whose whole baby life will be preserved in pictures. They began when the baby was very tiny; they have been taken with the baby's mamma and with the baby alone; with the baby laughing and with the baby sober, and with the baby in every conceivable position, and new pictures are taken every two or three months. Baby's pictures are always in demand by baby's admiring friends, and to have three or four dozen pictures taken at a time is very common, and it is not at all unusual to have sixteen dozen printed at once. These pictures mean an enormous number of trial plates, for the artist photographer will take baby only in a natural position, and as baby will not "sit" for a picture there are often many attempts before a successful result is obtained.

BESSIE'S AT THE CHAFING DISH.

James Courtney Challiss in What to Eat.

I.

Bessie's at the chafing dish,
Stirring, mixing,
I will tell you, if you wish,
What she's fixing—
'Tis crab terrapin, my dears.
Bessie neat
Has a way delicious—here's
Her receipt:

II.

Pint of crab meat—chop half hour;
Boil a cup and half of cream.
Blend two tablespoons of flour
And of butter till they seem
Smooth; then add the yolks of four
Hard-boiled eggs. Then this you thin
With the cream, and stir some more;
With the rest then mix it in.
Then you add the crab meat fine
(Stirring all the while the pot,)
And a cup of sherry wine.
Serve in bouillon cups when hot.

III.

Bessie's at the chafing dish.
Poaching eggs?
No. Nor is she frying fish,
But frogs' legs—
Little "jumpers" from the lake
Far away.
What a dainty dish they make
Cooked this way:

IV.

Take some water, boiling hot,
Salt and lemon juice put in it.
Then the legs; but you should not
Leave them in but just a minute.
Drain them well and wipe them dry;
Then in egg well beaten dip;
Then in cracker crumbs, and fry
Till they're brown. Ah, they are "tip
Top," I tell you—they are fine—
Just the nicest dish that's made!
And when fixed by Bess divine,
Leave Spring chicken in the shade.

MRS. P. OF THE EAST SIDE.

Mrs. P. of the east side is a dear old grandmother, who delights in a cup of coffee and a chat at the table of a neighbor. She spends her leisure time, of which she has an abundance, in going about and doing good. Some there are who look askance at this estimable old woman and speak unkindly of her, but these persons evidently do not understand her. She is not a lettered woman, and it is not supposable that she ever read Shakespeare. So she could not have learned from his enunciation of it the great truth that it easeth the sore hearts to know that their own dolor, or worse, others have endured. But however she arrived at her knowledge, she became acquainted with this truth many years ago, and with an inborn missionary spirit has since shaped her conduct with special regard to it.

In fact, she has devoted herself for years assiduously to ascertaining the private affairs of everybody to whose acquaintance she can lay claim. And when she has found anything amiss her delight has been that of the discoverer of a balm, a new healing herb. For instance, what could have been finer than her zeal to make known the facts in the case of Mrs. K.?

Mrs. P. had known Mrs. K. in Germany when they were little girls, and when they met again in New York after years of separation, both of them being now grandmothers, they naturally renewed their acquaintance. Mrs. K. made her living as a nurse in confinement cases, by plain sewing, and by doing whatever simple chores came to her hand. She lived frugally and kept her affairs to herself. This latter trait did not at all suit Mrs. P., who has and ever has had the true German thirst for knowledge; she wanted to know how Mrs. K. managed to make both ends meet and all about it; and her friend avoided the subject. But is it not a fact that truth will out?

Approaching Mrs. K.'s house one Saturday night, intending to drop in for a chat, Mrs. P. saw her friend issue forth and turn her steps eastward. With glistening eyes, for she knew she was on the verge of a discovery, Mrs. P. followed. She saw Mrs. K. enter a grocery store on Avenue A and thence go to a butcher's shop on the same thoroughfare. And she saw Mrs. K. carry home two parcels. But she did not call on her old friend that night. She altered her plans, and before she slept had carried to three modest households the consoling knowledge that Mrs. K. was reduced to buying her food in the cheapest market in New York and at the hour when that market offers its lowest prices. Would not these households thank God and rejoice greatly that they were not driven to such an extremity? And were not these thanksgivings reward enough for the little trouble it had cost her to follow Mrs. K.? With a conscience void of offense Mrs. P. went to church next day, enjoyed the sermon, and, meeting Mrs. K. on the street, greeted her with more than usual friendliness as one who had aided her in her mission of doing good.

Mrs. P. is very fond of children. She could not be the good woman she is if she were not. She likes to see babies, particularly those of young and inexperienced mothers, and to make predictions about them. She takes delight in sickly infants because she can comfort their mothers with kindly fears that they cannot be raised, and by telling them the address of a tenderly, sympathetic undertaker she knows of. A child with bow legs, cross-eyes, or other physical defect she is pleased to find in her rounds, for she can tell everybody all about it and make other parents glad that their own offspring are not thus.

Mrs. P. has her trials and disappointments. One of these that came to the knowledge of the writer was severe and damped her spirits for a long time. A young woman of her acquaintance married and married so well that Mrs. P. and some others had their doubts whether that was the best thing that could have happened. The young couple took a nice flat, furnished it well, and it really did not seem that their case offered any opportunity for Mrs. P.'s benevolent activities. But at the end of a year they moved. Within a week Mrs. P. heard of this and told the others who had had their doubts that she thought there had been a great come-down. And of course she would know. The young couple left no address, but Mrs. P., by inquiry at the postal station, found where they lived. And then she called. She was almost scandalized to find the young wife a radiant mother, with a bouncing boy; to discover that the improvident couple had bought a new parlor suite, and that they paid more rent than before. And they actually had a County Mayo girl to help! This was more than even this good woman could countenance, and it has not been learned that she breathed a word to any living soul about her visit.

ROYAL

The absolutely pure baking powder.

ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful, it assures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW-YORK.

LATE FASHIONS OF PARIS

Rage for the Russian Blouse Prevails, and the Elegant Have Them Very Richly Decorated.

FURS, FLOWERS, AND FEATHERS

Old Laces Again a Fad with Such as Possess Them, and a Display of Rich Gems Is Again in Vogue—Walking Dresses and Costumes for the Girls.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The wintry season begins always for Parisian fashion with a return of the preceding Spring's latest creations, as well as the introduction of absolute nouveautes.

Thus we see now the struggle going on between the jacket cintrée, short and tight fitting, and the blouse-like Russian jacket, (worn with a jeweled belt,) which appeared last February, and was adopted immediately, and so universally that the truly elegant, seeing it becoming too common, disdain it to-day, and will not hear of it. The few who remain persistently faithful to it accept it only when covered with rich embroidery of priceless fur, which is a sure way of distinguishing it from the article sold at a remarkably low price in the large shops.

The jacket cintrée is preferred by the rich clients of the renowned couturière whose hand is certain to give this simple garment the one thing which makes its charm—a faultless cut. We cover it like the Moujik blouse, with embroidery, braid, or fur, in all ways which will add to the richness of its aspect. Here is one, more simple, in black velvet, the trimming of passementerie, made of narrow satin, interlaced like flowers and arabesques, covering the whole with the sole exception of the sleeves. These have on the shoulder a series of round plaits put close together; the revers and turned-down collar are in amethyst velvet, with an edging of sable. Near this one there is another in gray velvet, covered with black lace laid on the velvet, embroidered in silver thread, and with a large collar of chinchilla.

Jackets, whatever be their shape or cut, have not dethroned the cape, which, slightly transformed, and gaining every day in length, seems to announce the return of the so-called "visite," abandoned some years ago, but peeping out already at some shop windows.

Capes are covered with pearl embroidery, lace, fur, overcharged with trimming, and sometimes have several rows edged with fur.

The New Hats.

The same hesitation which is noticed in the shape of garments is to be found in the hats. The greater part of these remain smartly caught up on the left side, with aigrette or bow, but the latest seen are very low, trimmed with feathers, laid low on the brim, or with flowers massed in a thick cluster, wide rather than high. All round hats, especially those made in white felt, are remarkable for the sobriety of their trimmings. The drapery is always narrow in front, caught up by a gem, a pin, a brooch, or a buckle, wider at the back, unless long ostrich feathers, winding gracefully around it, lend their beautiful simplicity. The hat of crumpled velvet retains the character of a toque, but is lightened up this year by torsades of tulle, which make a happy contrast, and give a graceful note.

Vogue of the Blouse.

There is no more tenacious vogue than that which has been granted to the blouses, so neat, so practical in Summer, and in favor in all seasons. Material varies, of course; gauze, lawn, and cambric have made room for velvet, and the thousand "fantaisies" more appropriate to the present temperature, and commendable for elegance as well as for simplicity.

The blouse shape is predominant also in costume, but less wide in front and tight-fitting in the back. All efforts tend to diminish the feminine silhouette since the exit of immense sleeves. It follows that corsage trimmings are less exaggerated; they often are simple framing for a square-cut collar, opening on white, cream, or tawny guipure, discreetly embroidered in gold or steel. This delicate set-up is very becoming to the face, looks dressy, and is used in general in dresses for the theatre, intimate dinner parties, or in any circumstance which obliges one to wear semi-evening dress in the daytime. Guipure is followed by the caressing eyes of all, whose grace and charm are the magic wand of the fairies of our times, that wand under which smiles and joys are born?

Let her, then, have jewels; artists worthy of her favor make them fit for her to wear. When the day is over, let her draw from the precious casket such stones, such ornaments as best fit, not only her dress, but the mood of her soul, since the jewel, woman's flower, has its language like the flowers of the gardens.

For Walking Dresses.

For walking dresses, woolen tissues hold their own, especially at present, in vicunas, cheviots, and cloths. There is, in that kind, a dress most simple and exceedingly well thought of—dark-green skirt of vicuna, trimmed with braid of the same color, embroidered in jet, and laid flat on the front of the corsage, right up to the collar, which is very high, tight-fitting, and quite plain. The waistband is of green ribbed ribbon, fastened with a jeweled buckle. A second costume is of beige cloth, the skirt being trimmed with an edging of black in tone. Fancies in feathers are numerous this Winter and with the plumage of the vulgar poultry yard kind, some ornaments are made truly elegant, though simple.

Rich Wedding Costumes.

The greatest luxury in feminine attire is to be found at evening parties and weddings, where simplicity is no longer admitted. The utmost recherché is displayed on such occasions, even bridesmaids' dresses partaking of the same richness which used to characterize those of married ladies only.

It is true, young ladies—I almost said girls—have adopted many things which formerly were worn exclusively by their elders—satin, laces, feathers, and furs, as well as certain jewels of really great value. But such a change can be explained. Years ago a girl at fifteen "came out," wearing a frock of white muslin, having for her only ornaments some fresh flowers of the fields, which harmonized well with her juvenile appearance. But at fifteen nowadays, girls are still at school or pursue their studies at some high-class cours. Their time is fully occupied in the pursuit of the diplomas, to which their families attach much importance. Those girls come out after a course of serious studies, the influence of which can be felt in their tastes—even their manners.

Let us, however, ask our younger sisters to retain their youth, that most precious of all charms, alas, so ephemeral. In the arrangement of their hair, the details of their dress, and the modesty of their appearance, let them remain girls.

Dresses for the Girls.

Since it is more economical to replace for evening wear gauze and embroidered muslin with skirts of Pekin, satin, or taffetas, they may easily be rendered charming by the addition of here a drapery, there a tulle flounce, or a vapory ruche. Such a skirt and corsage of the same tulle, daintily gathered, will make a charming toilet.

One of the latest creations in this is of a delicious effect—corsage of pink tulle, cut low, trimmed in front with a garland of small blush roses; three bows of black velvet, slung over the left shoulder, join the waistband, which, like them, is accompanied by blush roses. Nothing can be imagined that is sweeter or more girlish.

To women, then, let us abandon laces, the rich application of which again reigns supreme. The fragile, delicate, preciously kept old specimens, left to us by our grandmothers and regarded until lately rather as relics of old times, do not suffice any more to the present taste for lace, which, however, is characteristic of the more fortunate among elegant ladies. If it is in a certain measure possible to imitate the shape of a skirt or the cut of a coat, the finest imitation in lace cannot compete with the priceless old points.

Realization of Girlish Dreams.

With these, gems have once more come to the fore, and to be worn in the daytime jewelers have created some jewels that cannot be called loud, where workmanship and artistic sobriety are the great merits. Precious stones remain exclusively for evening ornaments, and who could complain of the splendor of a woman's attire under the brilliant light of the salons? The dreams of her childhood, full of fairy tales, leave in her eyes the dazzling of precious stones, of fine gold, of scintillating diamonds, of soft white pearls, rapidly seen in her first sleep, when her mother, ready for the ball, stooped over her cradle, to give her the last evening kiss. Let her live these fairy tales in the radiant fêtes which welcome her. Is she not for some hours she who brings in her wake gayety, laughter, happiness? who is followed by the caressing eyes of all, whose grace and charm are the magic wand of the fairies of our times, that wand under which smiles and joys are born?

Let her, then, have jewels; artists worthy of her favor make them fit for her to wear. When the day is over, let her draw from the precious casket such stones, such ornaments as best fit, not only her dress, but the mood of her soul, since the jewel, woman's flower, has its language like the flowers of the gardens.

THE LOVE-BRIDGE.

From The Boston Globe.

Two little feet upon the stairs,
Two little arms were open wide.
Two little hands would bar the way
Trying to reach from side to side.
With smiling glances, two brown eyes
Look up to mine in the softened light,
The sweet child voice in answer tells
Why I must own her playful right.

"Dis is a love-bridge, papa says,
Dis is the gate, my arms so wide,
Div me a kiss as you go through,
I'll div it back on the other side."

I bend to give my kiss, and think
Of the "love-bridge" across life's sea,
Where the gate is a father's arms,
Willing to open wide for me.
When the treasures swept from my sight,
When tossed and turned by wind and tide,
Have passed the gate, and he will give
Them back to me the other side.

A MODEL WOMAN WAITER.

She Regulates Her Own Tips and Gives Her Favorite Customers Lessons in Economy.

"Perhaps she could not be called an ideal waiter," said the woman, "but of all the places where I take my luncheon she is the most satisfactory attendant I know. Perhaps it is because she takes such a great interest in my orders. That is the mark of the superlative waiter. It is the mark of a good clerk, but in no one does it seem to be such an important characteristic as in the waiter. Eating is too important a part of the functions of life for it not to appeal intimately to the most aesthetically inclined of us. For my part, I do not see why we should not enjoy the pleasures of the table, though we eat only to live.

"But my waiter. In the first place, I dislike women waiters. They are usually incompetent, either from lack of ability or from carelessness; from the latter usually, I think. Perhaps they do not have the incentive which a man, who expects a fee, has. It is true that women are but little tipped. A man waiter who is not tipped makes the fact manifest in his air of injured innocence and lofty ignorance of the customer's needs. But when there is any prospect of a tip he gives full measure of return for it in his polite and assiduous attention.

"But it is not so with a woman. I have found here and there a woman waiter who was attentive, but they are rare. When they do bestow their good will they are apt to give to full measure—a superabundance of the milk of human kindness which appears in patronizing familiarity. Incidentally, I may say that I always tip a woman waiter. I do it on principle and for poor service for which I would not tip a man, but because I know women are not usually tipped, and I will not make a distinction against my own sex.

"But—womanlike—I am digressing. I have not reached my waiter yet, worthy of consideration though she is.

"My waiter, then, is an elderly woman, neat and trim as a pin and with a motherly air. She is at a pleasant little lunchroom where I go to get home cooking, and go frequently. I always plan to have Jane wait upon me. My attention was first given to her when, having had a nice little luncheon one day, I gave her as a tip 15 cents. But she would not take it.

"'No, no,' she said in her motherly way and in a whisper, 'that is too much. Ten cents, if you like; I couldn't take more.' So she took her 10 cents and the extra 5.

"'In ordering my luncheon she gives me the benefit of her superior knowledge of quality and quantity required. If I order two little home-made cakes she will whisper, 'Now, I'll not put that down on the bill until you have finished, for perhaps you will only take one.' And very likely she is right, and I eat only one cake and am charged for that.

"'If I order my dessert at the beginning of the luncheon Jane murmurs in low tones as she brings the first part, 'I didn't order the rest, ma'am. Perhaps when you have finished this you will not care for so much.' And usually she is right. She advises me as to the quality of soups and patties, and groans over the price of codfish cakes.

"'Nothing but codfish,' she says, with an indignant note in her low tones. 'They are not worth the price, ma'am. But perhaps I had better get you some to let you try them.'

"These idiosyncrasies of my favorite waiter might not appeal to every one, but Jane is so entirely sympathetic, so serious and so honest that I enjoy my luncheon quite as much on her account as for the home-made quality of the viands provided. But she capped the climax the other day.

"I had been visiting the luncheon room more frequently than usual, and always giving Jane the 10 cents after each repast, which it was tacitly understood between us that I might give her. It was ready this day, but Jane was not.

"'No,' she whispered as I was about to leave the table, 'no, not to-day, please. It makes a lady's luncheon come too high to give it every day.'"

THE WONDER OF IT.

From The Cleveland Leader.

He squeezed her little finger tips,
He heard her loving sighs;
He kissed her on her ruby lips,
And was in Paradise!

She looked into his handsome face,
And blushes swept her cheeks:
They'd planned the wedding to take place
In half a dozen weeks.

The happy morning dawned, at last—
It was a grand affair:
The preacher tied them hard and fast,
And all the town was there!

Now, gentle reader, here's the joke—
Prepare to laugh your fill:
For a dozen years they've borne the yoke
And are happy 'neath it still!!!

Daughters of the Revolution to Dine.

The one hundred and fourteenth anniversary of the formal evacuation of New York by the British Army, as a relinquishment of territorial sovereignty, gives the occasion for the Daughters of the Revolution of the State of New York to enjoy a feast and honor their grandsires. The celebration festivities will be held at 1 o'clock on Friday next, at the Hotel Castleton, Brighton Heights, New Brighton, S. I. Guests will take the 12 o'clock boat from the Staten Island Ferry.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

The concert for the benefit of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women to be given on Monday evening at Carnegie Hall promises to be an interesting artistic and social affair. In addition to Pol Plançon the managers have secured the services of Maud Powell, the violiniste; Mary Louise Clary, the contralto; Cornelia Dyas, the pianiste, and the Seidl Orchestra. The majority of the boxes have been purchased by the most prominent New Yorkers. A few remaining unsold seats are at popular prices.

This college and hospital enjoys the reputation of being the first institution of the kind founded in the world, having been established in 1863. At present it is situated at 213 West Fifty-fourth Street, but it has now reached a point in its history when it can no longer meet the growing demands made upon it, owing to lack of room. Lots have been purchased in One Hundred and First Street, near Central Park West. Building plans have been accepted, and work will be started at once. The hospital staff consists entirely of women. The dispensary for women and children, also conducted by women physicians, is crippled, as are all the departments, for want of room. The maternity work shows a skillful and beneficent treatment unusual in medical history. Any needy mother in New York City can have skilled attendance free, either in the hospital or in her own home, by application to the institution.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Thanksgiving passed—We're already pointing towards Xmas—It's easier to shop now than it will be during the few days before the holidays—Why not commence before the rush? More comfort—and more to select from. We always have something to interest the men—but note these exceptional offers on Collars and Cuffs—Neckwear and Shoes.

Imported Linen Collars and Cuffs
The Very Highest Grade
At Exactly ½ Price.

Collars, 12½c. instead of 25c. Cuffs, 25c. instead of 50c.

Not a job lot, but a regular assortment—sixteen styles of collars—seven styles of link and plain button cuffs—High band collars—Poke—Straight standing—full dress and regular turn-down—A collar to suit the man looking for comfort or the man looking for style—They will outwear any 25c. American made collar, two to one—Do you need collars and cuffs?—the offer is exceptional—12 1-2c. and 25c., instead of 25c. and 50c. Is the difference worth saving?

Bath Robes---Smoking Jackets and House Gowns.

Here are 25 Men's Eiderdown Bath Robes—double face—teasled on both sides—generous size—well made—good quality—girdle and tassel—in fact, regular $5.00 Robes for $3.75. Examine our assortment of Smoking Jackets—and House Gowns—something particularly good for the holidays.

Shoe Comfort For Men.
What of the Price?

They are not cheap shoes—they are the regular $4 to $8 kind—it's the price that's cheap—but if it's price without quality you want, you can get shoes made that way—not from us

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Indications Favorable to a Prosperous Season of Indoor Racing During the Winter.

TAYLORE BIDING HIS TIME

French Champion's Real Abilities Not Likely to be Revealed Before He Meets Michael—What Happened to Pitman—Track Teams.

It may have been simply a Thanksgiving craving—superinduced by a full stomach and plenty of leisure—to witness athletic feats that filled Madison Square Garden with the vast throng that went into paroxysms of delight at the racing last Thursday night. But the genuine interest exhibited and, in many instances, the cries that showed how well informed upon cycle racing many of the spectators were, went far to demonstrate that the thousands had not gathered to make a holiday because they had no other place to go to, but to welcome the opening of the Winter racing season. At all events, the managers of the races took this cheerful view of it, and many others agreed with them.

Out-of-doors racing has not been conducted within easy distance of the city. It required a journey of several hours, attended by many tedious delays, to reach the tracks. Yet on several occasions great crowds went out of the city to watch the cycling battles. Now that the scene of strife is comfortably near to all, it seems evident that indoor meets will be patronized, if anything, more freely than were the open-air events. Middle distance racing, and the presence of the foreign riders, will probably contribute to maintain a steady interest in the meetings.

It is an impressive sight to see the pacing relays constantly changing, and the real contestant picking team from team, both going at express train speed on so short a track that from the high stands it resembles a wooden bowl. Interesting as is this class of event out of doors, it is even more so under a roof. As each of the meets, excepting the six days' race, includes a middle distance event, it seems probable that the interest will not lag during the cold months.

Two of the French riders who made their bow to the American people at the Garden on Thursday received a hearty greeting. Jean Gougolz, one of the French champion tandem pair, and also a short distance rider, was greeted with a long-continued salvo of applause as he appeared on the track. Although he did not win his race, he did not appear to lose in popularity. He had not ridden a wheel for four weeks, he said, and his riding under the circumstances frightened some of the circuit chasers. Taylore, the French Jimmy Michael, who will meet the real article on Christmas night, was not awarded the favor his compatriot earned, but his lazy riding was largely responsible for this. He seemed to loaf around the track, and yet he made fairly good time. His abilities are more problematical than those of Gougolz, and his real worth will probably not be revealed before Christmas.

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"Happy Days" Sees "Uncle Jerry."

"Happy Days" Pitman, as Will R. Pitman of the League of American Wheelmen New York State Racing Board likes to be called, went to Baltimore last week on a business visit to Albert Mott, Chairman of the League of American Wheelmen National Racing Board, who is more generally known to the racing fraternity as "Uncle Jerry." Just what drew "Happy Days" away from home he refused to tell, and evades cross-examination by relating an "experience" of his trip.

"Happy Days" knew, from the letterheads received from the Chairman in his official correspondence, that Mr. Mott resided on Park Heights, near Kate Avenue, but where Park Heights near Kate Avenue was, Mr. Pitman could no more have told than he could have given the latitude and longitude of Pike's Peak. Arrived at Baltimore, he inquired of street car officials, and receiving the names of about a dozen lines, chose a car at random and embarked. He found he was aboard the wrong craft, and transferred somewhere to somewhere else, finding himself still off the trail to Uncle Jerry's. After divers transfers, a trolley car conductor was found who knew all about Uncle Jerry. "We take an army of people there every day," he said.

So Mr. Pitman abode with him until somewhere in what seemed to be a total wilderness, the car stopped, and the conductor told "Happy Days" to go "up there" and turn to the left, pointing in an indefinite way. It was already dark, and Mr. Pitman's mind, after his experience on the Baltimore surface system, was not, as usual, alert. He went as directed, and found himself floundering in a meadow. Climbing several fences, he found more meadows, and now and then a strip of brush. Then he heard the angry barking of dogs. There were at least two of the uncivil canines, and Mr. Pitman was not sure there were not many more. He deposited his valise behind him as a bulwark, opened his umbrella as a shield to ward off an attack from the front, and awaited the onslaught of the enemy. The barking, although it seemed all around him, did not come nearer, and "Happy Days" picked up courage, as well as his valise and umbrella, and went forward. A light beamed on him, and at the house from which it shone he was directed to his destination.

After spending several hours discussing with Mr. Mott the object of his mysterious mission, Mr. Pitman obtained full directions and a chart of the route to the trolley line, and left. All was well until he nearly reached the road and saw a car coming. He started to run, yelling at the motorman, and stepped off the walk into a small ditch. His umbrella doubled up like a ram's horn handle bar, and he expostulated with fate so forcibly that the motorman beat his gong to drown the torrent of eloquence.

"Now, boys, if you don't believe me, you may see the umbrella," "Happy Days" says in concluding the recital of his visit to Uncle Jerry.

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Racing Teams for Tracks.

The project, said to be entertained by the members of the National Cycle Track Association, of establishing racing teams on each of the big tracks, although so radical a change that it probably will not be effected next season, has received much favorable comment. The Western Wheelman editorially refers to the project as follows:

"If every city where there is a good bicycle track could have a team of riders representing that track, or, rather, carrying the name of that city on their racing suits, and ride against teams from other cities on a regular scheduled circuit, and for a championship pennant, as is the case with baseball, it would not take very long to arouse the same enthusiasm for cycle racing as is evident upon the baseball field. If this were the case, fifty cycle races could be given in the season, in any and every city which cared to enter a league, and every one of them be made to pay. It would not take a large crowd to make cycle racing under these circumstances pay.

"The best riders would be paid by the manufacturers of the wheels they ride, just as they are now. The managers of the track could hire the men for their teams for the season. It would not be necessary to put up prizes. A man would have to win to draw his salary. If his team won, he would be all right. But the other team would not be all right if they did not win some of the time, and so the members of it would all ride as hard as they could. Then every team would make its opponents do their best to win, which is what the public wants. The spectators care nothing about the size of prizes, or whether there is a prize offered.

"The fastest racing men would naturally be placed in a league which represented the larger cities, and would turn out the largest number of spectators. They would draw a gate which would pay their salaries. The men who were not quite so fast could be placed in the teams representing smaller cities. This matter would adjust itself according to the drawing qualities of the different cities. If racing were conducted on this plan, it would purify amateur racing. There would be no prizes offered to race for, and all there would be left for amateurs to do would be to go on the track and see who could ride the fastest, simply for the purpose of settling that point, and satisfying themselves on the question of supremacy. Colleges, also, could have racing teams and contests among themselves just as they do in baseball."

Another matter the adoption of the plan might settle would be the negro question. Major Taylor on the National circuit has met with a world of trouble from the white riders, not as an individual, but because he is a negro. If, instead of having individual colored riders entered, a colored team were to appear, it would be a drawing card at any meet, and few white teams would refuse to ride against it.

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Automatic Brake.

A brake device, for which there may be considerable demand, and which will be offered as an option on one of the 1898 standard models, is an automatic brake. Similar devices will appear on many of next year's models. The brake consists of a spring expansion ring on the rear sprocket working within a frictional drum. The braking of the wheel is brought about by back-pedaling, which opens out the spring and brings it into contact with the brake. The instant back-pedaling ceases the spring contracts and the wheel is released. No power is lost in releasing the brake and the action is immediate. When wishing to check the speed of the machine, the first impulse of the rider is to back-pedal, the effectiveness of which is greatly multiplied by the action of the brake. No skill is required to operate the brake, the action being so natural that after a few days' use the rider becomes unaware of its existence and at the same time enjoys its advantages. The brake is especially valuable to women in descending steep grades or in an emergency where a sudden dismount is required.

DOINGS OF THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Bowling and Other Indoor Games Take the Place of Wheeling.

At a meeting held at the clubhouse of the Harlem Wheelmen, on Nov. 22, representatives of the different cycle clubs decided to hold a bowling tournament under the auspices of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York. This had been practically determined upon earlier in the season. At the meeting the following were present: G. Starr, Manhattan Wheelmen; G. Wheeler, Riverside Wheelmen; H. Lohman, Yorkville Wheelmen; J. Welsh, Bowling Green Wheelmen; E. Riter, Triumph Wheelmen; H. Klinker, Century Wheelmen; R. Freidderich, Harlem Wheelmen, and W. Thompson, Morris Wheelmen.

The tournament will be held on the Germania Alleys, beginning Jan. 18, and continuing every Tuesday and Thursday evening thereafter until finished. The following prizes will be awarded: First, a handsome silver cup, to the club winning the most games; second, silver cup, to the club winning the next best number of games; third, an individual prize to the member rolling the highest average score; fourth, an individual prize to the member rolling the next best highest average score; fifth, a prize to the member having the highest total for the tourney.

The next meeting will be held at the Harlem Wheelmen clubhouse on the evening of Dec. 8. From the interest manifested by the members of the Associated Clubs, an exciting contest is expected. The Yorkville Wheelmen, in particular, have a strong team in the field.

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The Century Wheelmen.

The present season schedule of club runs arranged for the Century Wheelmen will be finished by their club event to-day. The schedule is as follows: First division—City Island, starting at 9 A. M.; second division—Westchester, starting at 10:30 A. M.; third division—Washington Bridge, starting at 2 P. M.. Returning, leave City Island at 2:30 P. M.; Westchester, 3:15 P. M.; Washington Bridge, 4:15 P. M.

The Century Wheelmen will give a benefit "stag" at Union Square Hall, No. 8 Union Square, to-morrow evening, in aid of the widow of Edward Evans, who was instantly killed by falling from his bicycle, at the Boulevard and Eighty-sixth Street, a short time ago.

A great time is promised the members of the Century Wheelmen and their friends at the entertainment to be given in the clubhouse, 146 West Seventy-first Street, on the occasion of the opening of the social season.

Bicycle riders who think they are doing a wonderful feat when they finish a century run, even in the daytime, should consider the undertaking that William H. Anderson, a member of the Century Wheelmen, is now doing in his attempt at the Century Road Club record of sixty consecutive centuries is an many days, or rather nights, as Anderson's riding is all done between the hours of 5 P. M. and 2 A. M. to 5 A. M. of the following day according to the weather. When most riders are in bed, he is plodding along (generally alone) on the deserted country roads, through darkness, cold, rain, wind, mud, and snow. Considering the time of year and circumstances under which the runs are being made, it certainly is a wonderful test of endurance. Anderson does not average more than three and a half hours' sleep daily, working every day at his trade as a printer. Few riders would be willing to punish themselves as Anderson is doing when there is nothing to be gained other than the credit of breaking a record if successful. As the self-imposed task laid out by him calls for sixty-five centuries, he will not finish until Dec. 19. He has already ridden forty-one, and, barring accidents, expects to complete the task.

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The Yorkville Wheelmen.

The Yorkville Wheelmen held a ladies' reception the other evening at their clubhouse, in East Eighty-seventh Street. The programme was rendered by the following: W. J. Cooke, tenor; Ira La Shun, baritone; George Manwell, comic songs; John O'Donnell, humorist; John Stamford, tenor; Al Huelin, negro melodies; Samuel Utter, recitations, and the Aurora Quartet. The Yorkvilles presented Albert Paetscher with a valuable gold medal in recognition of his establishing a new course record between New York and Philadelphia and return, and successfully holding it for one year. According to the Century Road Club of America Paetscher still holds the record for this course, all other claims to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Considerable interest is manifested in the coming election of the Yorkville Wheelmen's officers for 1898, to this date there are two tickets in the field, and there is a rumor of a third. The election takes place next month. A "random run" is scheduled for to-day. Regular runs have been discontinued for the Winter months.

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Royal Arcanum Wheelmen.

The Royal Arcanum Wheelmen consider their new constitution and by-laws, adopted at a recent meeting, as complete in almost every respect. A nominating committee, whose duty it shall be to report nominations for the various offices of the club during the year, has been appointed by President Chickerio, as follows: E. Demmler, Chairman; Dr. A. W. Mainard, Dr. F. A. Ryan, E. F. Cook, and W. F. McConnell.

Resolutions were adopted at a recent meeting, condemning the sprinkling of asphalt and macadamized streets in New York between 8 A. M. and midnight. The club's representatives to the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York were instructed to bring the matter to the notice of the association for some action. At the meeting three applicants were admitted to membership and six applications were referred to the Membership Committee.

The forty-two contestants in the pool tournament, which is in progress on the clubhouse tables, are hard at work, striving for the prizes to be awarded, which consist of club badges of gold for the first prize, of silver for the second, and bronze for the third. For the Winter season, the Entertainment Committee is preparing for a series of "ladies' nights," "smokers," and "stags."

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Saratoga Cyclers.

At a meeting of the Saratoga Cycle and Social Club last Tuesday night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: President—T. Corbett; Vice President—W. Wolf; Recording Secretary—L. Smith; Financial Secretary—Capt. William Penney; Treasurer—C. Ensley; Sergeant at Arms—Frederick Schepper; First Lieutenant—Frank Schepper; Color Bearer—A. Smith. This club was organized last July by a number of wheelmen of the Twenty-fifth Ward, and has steadily increased in membership. Meetings are held every Monday evening and are very enjoyable affairs.

A house warming will be held next month at the club's present quarters, 150 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn.

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Williamsburg Wheelmen.

The club contest of the Williamsburg Wheelmen, which ended on Oct. 31, was won by F. Ohl, who scored a total of fifty-five runs. H. De Gruff was second, with a record of forty-one runs, and J. Wetzler third, with forty runs. Medals will be awarded to the winning three.

In the pinochle tournament, the standing of the players follows: F. Ohl, won none, lost two; A. De Venne, won one, lost one; C. Brown, won one, lost one; A. Hafele, won none, lost one; W. McPhee, won none, lost one; J. Byrnes, won none, lost one; G. Sterling, won none, lost one; A. Robertson, won one, lost one; W. Zwetzig, won none, lost one; W. Vanderhof, won two, lost none; F. McArdle, won none, lost one; H. De Gruff, won none, lost one; W. Briggs, won none, lost two; W. P. Van Kuchen, won none, lost one; J. Malaghan, won one, lost none, and F. Himmelrich, won none, lost two.

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New York County Wheelmen.

The New York County Wheelmen have given up their former clubhouse at 232 West Fiftieth Street, and a committee has been appointed to find a more suitable location down town. The following new officers have been elected: President—J. C. Ryder; Vice President—Fred Hildebrandt, Jr.; Recording Secretary—Frank Engeldart; Corresponding Secretary—J. C. Ryan; Treasurer—L. C. Schoeller; Captain—C. H. Hildebrandt; First Lieutenant—Fred Abeling; Second Lieutenant—Frank Grant; Color Bearer—Thomas Grosvenor. The temporary quarters of the club are at 1,434 Broadway.

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Kings County Wheelmen.

The Kings County Wheelmen held their opening "smoker" of the season at their clubhouse, on Thanksgiving Eve. Everything was done to insure an evening of good entertainment for the large number that attended. Chairman Paine Phillips and his fellow-committeemen worked hard to provide for the comfort of their guests, and the result was very satisfactory. The big club parlors were filled with a crowd of members and friends, who enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

Cycle Club Notes.

The Bushwick Wheelmen have arranged for a "stag" at their new club quarters on the evening of Dec. 3. The prizes won by the members in the club contests of the past season will be awarded.

The Bowling Green Wheelmen are busily engaged in preparing for their minstrel show and ball, to be held on Jan. 21 at the Lexington Avenue Opera House. A one-act comedy, entitled "The Charms of Music," will be presented, the characters being taken by wheelmen.

The Light Cycle Club of Brooklyn has appointed the following committee to take charge of the reception planned for Dec. 8: President—A. E. Woolnough; Vice President—Thomas Rowe; Secretary—William Spencer; Treasurer—Samuel E. Sperry, and Floor Manager—Charles McManus.

The Foresters of America Wheelmen of 1,389 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, are arranging for a reception to uniformed wheelmen, to be held within a short time. The theatre party conducted by this club was so successful that it is planned to give another event of the same kind soon.

The Brooklyn Bicycle Club has arranged for its opening "stag" on the evening of Dec. 15, and for a "smoker" on Christmas Eve. The entries for the pool and whist tournaments have been closed. The regular meeting of the Board of Governors will be held Dec. 7, and the regular club meeting Dec. 14.

The Willoughby Cycle Club is the name of a new wheeling organization of Brooklyn. Its headquarters are at 22 Fleet Street. Officers have been elected as follows: President—J. Edward Mann; Vice President—Miss J. L. Mann; Treasurer—Miss N. J. Crosley; Color Bearer—M. J. O'Brien. The club holds a meeting every Monday night and takes a run, when practicable, every Wednesday evening.

New Jersey Bulletin.

The following extract is from the New Jersey L. A. W. bulletin:

"One hundred and twenty-five dollars in cash is offered in prizes by the League of American Wheelmen for photographs of bad country roads. The competition remains open until June 1, 1898. It is not limited to members of the L. A. W., but is open to all alike. A first prize has been set aside of $50, a second prize of $25, a third prize of $15, a fourth of $10, and five prizes of $5 each.

"The League of American Wheelmen has published extensive literature on good roads, and the best of the pictures received under this prize competition are to be used in illustrating articles and pamphlets on that subject. It is expected that members of the L. A. W. and wheelmen generally, who are able to use the camera, will assist in this work by sending in pictures of bad roads, and incidentally taking part in the competition for these cash prizes.

"Photographs should be sent to Otto Derner, Chairman National Committee for Highway Improvement, L. A. W., P. O. Box 153, Milwaukee, Wis."

INTERSCHOLASTIC SPORTS.

A Record-Breaking Football Season—Hockey and Skating.

The interscholastic football season just terminated was in every respect the most successful yet recorded. Better teams were turned out by the various schools, the students showed increased interest in the game, and from a financial standpoint the result to nearly every school was satisfactory. The attendance at the games played in this city and Brooklyn exceeded all expectations. In previous years an attendance of 1,000 persons at an interscholastic contest was considered remarkable. The season just ended showed an average attendance at the more important games of at least 2,000. Fully 4,000 attended the Thanksgiving Day game in Brooklyn, and this figure would have been doubled but for the increase in the price of admission from 25 cents to 50 cents.

The failure to arrange a game between Berkeley and the Brooklyn High School for the intercity championship was the only setback, if such it may be termed. Berkeley School, in refusing to play, gave as its reason that the team was in no condition, which statement was clearly shown to be true. Brooklyn High School made an enviable record. Its team coped successfully with some of the best interscholastic teams in this vicinity, and succeeded in carrying off the Long Island championship. The work of the various teams was closely watched by famous college cracks, and it is very likely that several members of the Berkeley and High School teams will be seen on some university elevens next year.

Now that the various ice rinks are open the hockey and skating teams of the schools are devoting much time on the ice. The St. Nicholas Rink is the rendezvous for a majority of the boys in this city, while the Brooklyn lads use the Clermont Avenue Rink for practice. The New York Association, at its next meeting, will arrange a schedule of hockey and skating races, and arrangements will also be made for the annual indoor athletic carnival.

Seventh Regiment A. A. Games.

Sergt. R. Fisher, who has charge of the athletic arrangements for the indoor games of the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association, to be held on Saturday, Dec. 4, will furnish all possible facilities for competitors. The programme, which contains 24 events, will begin promptly at 8 o'clock in the evening. The cycle races are expected to be exciting. It is not always the fastest rider who wins races at the Seventh Regiment Armory, but generally the one who is able to remain on his machine. The armory floor is very slippery, and as no resin is allowed to be strewn on the track, there will be no way to prevent "spills." George Reith, the well-known amateur rider, is a member of the regiment, but in practice he proved that he could not develop any speed on the armory track. The chariot races will also be one of the most interesting features. Nearly every company will enter a team, and the competitors will appear in Grecian costumes.

Heavy Dumbbell Contest.

What promises to be an interesting gymnastic competition is included in the programme of the New Jersey Athletic Club at Madison Square Garden, on Dec. 17 and 18. It is a heavy dumbbell contest, and it will decide who is the individual all-round heavy dumbbell champion performer of America. The German bell tossers are slightly in the majority, but there are strong contingents from Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Sweden, Norway, England, Ireland, Scotland, Canada, and a formidable brigade of native Americans. Prizes will be on exhibition at A. G. Spalding & Brothers, on and after Dec. 1, and the entries close Dec. 11 with James E. Sullivan, 241 Broadway.

Not a New Record.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 27.—The statement published in a dispatch from Chicago that Clarence Hershberger, the full back of the University of Chicago, made a new football record by kicking goal from the 35-yard line is incorrect. Charles Reinhart, Lafayette's right guard, kicked a goal from the 35-yard line, 20 yards in from the side line, in the game with Wesleyan on Saturday, Nov. 20, 1897.

THE ROWING SITUATION

Cornell Alumni Discuss the Course Their University Should Pursue Next Year.

FAIR PLAY WANTED ALL AROUND

The Poughkeepsie Course Favored If Five Colleges Are to Enter a Regatta—Yale's Expected Challenge.

There probably will be some important questions brought up and decided before the schedule of intercollegiate boat races for 1898 is completed. Now that there is a possibility that Yale may invite Cornell to row with her again there is a discussion going on as to what Cornell will do with the challenge. It will all depend upon the terms of the challenge.

If the New Haven rowing authorities send to Ithaca an offer to row couched in such language that Cornell would have to alter her present implied understanding with the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia, there is little doubt that the offer would be refused. The Quakers were willing to row with Cornell during a number of years when she had no other aquatic company, and in view of this, and because of the amicable relations that exist between Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia, the undergraduates of Cornell would strongly resent any arrangement unfavorable to the two latter universities.

Then there is Harvard. Cornell had during the last two seasons a dual league with Harvard. The two have rowed and played baseball together. Harvard and Cornell are friendly, and it is expected that Harvard will, in turn, make overtures for a race in due season.

And just here comes the perplexing question. If Columbia and Pennsylvania ask for their usual race, and Harvard does also, will the Ithacans except these two offers, and reply to Yale that they cannot undertake the great work of preparing for three contests?

Difficulties in the Way.

At first this might not seem to be as great a task as it is. But when it is considered that along with the 'varsity agreement will go the corresponding engagements, and that some of the regattas are likely to be held at Poughkeepsie and some at New London, thereby considerably increasing the work and expense of transportation, it will be held by their friends that the Ithacans would have valid reason for rejecting Yale.

In the view of Cornell men now in this city, the logical deduction from all this is simple, and it explains the entire situation up to date, and that is that if anyone is to be left out, Yale is that one. In other words, Yale has the third chance of securing a contest with the Cornell champions. Cornell men say, however, that this must not be taken to mean that Cornell would not row Yale, provided they saw fit to enter into a rowing engagement of several years' standing with her. If a five years' agreement, for instance, were signed, Cornell would enlist a sufficient number of candidates for the crews, and train enough for all the races she might be asked to row.

There was an informal meeting of Cornell Alumni held in this city last night, the chief objects of which were to talk over the rowing situation in general and the proposed challenge of Yale in particular. No definite conclusions were arrived at. It may be said on the authority of one who keeps fully posted on Cornell aquatics that every alumnus who chooses to speak will be heard by the Athletic Council, with which rests the determination of the entire matter.

The same authority said last night: "It is not Cornell's purpose to make a bright diplomatic stroke in the negotiations. But we intend so far as we are able, to see that no crew a party to the races is placed at a disadvantage or put in a hole. Cornell has no policy as far as any other university is concerned, except that she is willing to row any or all comers under conditions fair to all."

Fair Play the Keynote.

Samuel S. Slator, a Cornell alumnus, and now in this city, said: "Sportsmanlike conduct must be the keynote of Cornell's reply. This means honest dealing toward friends and regular contestants in the past. Columbia and Pennsylvania, if not challenging before Yale's challenge is received, ought to be communicated with and an expression of their desire should be requested. If Columbia and Pennsylvania both send out crews and both request races, since Harvard will also challenge, it means Cornell must row on a three-crew course. This will end in the rejection of Yale's challenge if coupled with the condition that the race be rowed at New London. Cornell must remain firm in the contention that New London cannot supply a three-crew course."

"If Yale's challenge has no such condition, then Cornell should accept the Columbia and Pennsylvania challenge for a race, and also accept Harvard and Yale for race, and each contest should be on the same course. The dates and place are matters that it seems to me could only be decided at a general conference of the five colleges. Consideration on the matter of dates should be accorded to the college having two races to row, and this can only properly be extended at a conference rather than through mails."

On the possibility of a challenge to Cornell from Yale, Leonard D. Baldwin, a Cornell alumnus said: "It seems to me rather unsportsmanlike for Cornell to voice her opinion as to what she should do in case Yale should send her a challenge. Modesty would dictate that she should shape her course so as to carry out her engagements with Pennsylvania, Columbia, and Harvard at all hazards. She should not expect, nor should she consider a challenge from any opponent that would prevent her from according to the colleges which in the past have treated her courteously and in a sportsmanlike manner the best race Cornell men can possibly row. Cornell should row all races at one and the same place, and no better place can be chosen than Poughkeepsie."

FOREIGN YACHTING NOTES.

New Boats Building for English and French Racing.

GLASGOW, Nov. 17.—G. L. Watson of Glasgow has completed the design of a schooner yacht of about 280 tons, which is intended for a fast cruiser, or, more correctly, a racing schooner. This schooner is to be rigged with fore and aft canvas, with a fore and main mast, but with no square yards or square topsails on the foremast. The schooner is to be built by Messrs. Henderson Brothers in their Meadowside building yard, Glasgow. The owner's name, like the details of dimensions, are secrets, but the yacht is probably for the Messrs Henderson of the Anchor Line, who are identical with the Messrs. Henderson Brothers, shipbuilders.

"A foreign yachtsman," Mr. Busing, a German, who owned Fife's twenty-rater Saint, wrecked last July off the coast of Holland, being most probably the yachtsman referred to, has commissioned Fife to build a racing cutter of sixty-five rating, a twin sister to Fife's famous Isolde.

Among the Fairlie orders is one for the Clyde twenty-three-foot load water line class, for Andrew Bain, Commodore of the Royal Western Yacht Club of the Clyde.

L'Estarel is to be the name of the new French defender of the Coupé de France. M. Maurice is the designer and M. Le Marchands is the builder of this new twenty-tonner, which is progressing in his building yards at Havre, the yacht racing port of France. The English Channel challenger is Harrison Lambert, whose club, the Royal Temple Yacht Club, backs the challenge. Mr. Lambert's challenger, to be called the Gloria, is building by Summers & Payne, Southampton, from the design of Arthur Payne. The new twenty-rater Fife is building will probably be the "pacer" for the challenger which may prove that Fife and not Payne ought to have been the designer of the challenger. The first matches for the cup will have to be sailed in French waters, probably at Havre.

There are rumors that Valkyrie III. is to be overhauled and fitted out for racing in the Riviera regattas. The cutter was for sale, but has been withdrawn, and this may have given rise to the rumor. The cutter is still at her moorings in Gourock Bay, looking weather-beaten and neglected.

BOWERY FEUD'S MIXED RESULT.

Former Friends Have a Fierce Fight, and a Poor Marksman Is Arrested.

For months previous to election the friendship existing between John Costello, tall and raw-boned, of 127 Allen Street, and John Steitz, short and fat, a saloon keeper, of 110 Bowery, was the wonder and admiration of the Bowery. But the campaign and election changed all that. For as Nov. 2 drew near, Costello threw all his Sligo ardor in the cause of Tammany, while Steitz, with Teutonic decision, declared unalterably for another side.

One night in the saloon they nearly came to blows, which resulted in Costello leaving the place, with the assistance of several of Steitz's friends. Costello brooded over this, and on Friday night he determined upon revenge. He took such joy in his plans that he couldn't keep them secret; so he sent word by a messenger to Mrs. Steitz that he would be in the saloon at 10 o'clock "to do up the Dutchman." Mrs. Steitz told her husband of the declaration of war, but he was not frightened. "Let him come," he said, quietly.

There were not many customers in the place at 10 o'clock, and, true to his word, Costello appeared. He dashed open the swinging doors, jumped into the middle of the floor, and, without any formality, kicked over two tables and five chairs, thereby mixing up two penuchle decks and breaking a slate.

Steitz saw his enemy and ran as fast as he could from behind the bar, and the two men met in a clear space. Mr. Costello endeavored to swing one of his long arms to strike his shorter antagonist, but Steitz knew enough to clinch. His superior girth and weight told, slowly at first but surely. Costello began to return toward the entrance with an accelerating speed that resulted in his going through the swinging doors as unceremoniously as he had entered.

Again Mr. Costello returned, and again the sturdy German successfully repulsed his charge. But when the third assault was made, lack of training was evidenced on the side of Steitz, with the result that when Costello broke free from his grasp his well-directed blow on Steitz's solar plexus was a clean-cut "knock-out." Then Mr. Costello found his voice, and with a whoop exclaimed: "I guess I'll do up the barkeeper, too!"

Behind the bar a silent, staring, and apparently paralyzed witness to the entire affair was John Fuchs, the barkeeper. Fuchs has not been long in this country. He saw Costello coming toward him, and the sight inspired him to action. With an "Ach Gott!" he ducked behind the bar and reappeared with a sawed-off shotgun. Costello never minded that weapon, but continued to advance. Fuchs raised the gun aloft. Costello kept coming. Fuchs shut his eyes and fired.

There was a tremendous noise and the sound of breaking glass, for Fuchs had hit a chandelier. In a few minutes the saloon was filled with a crowd of people. Policeman O'Connor of the Elizabeth Street Station swept in with them and found the participants of the affair occupying different portions of the room. In a corner was Steitz on a chair, bending forward slightly with his hands pressed somewhere in the region of his heart. Behind the counter was Fuchs totally unfit for intellectual effort, while against the wall stood Costello, slightly dazed at the musketry fire.

Then the policeman asked what was the matter.

"The barkeep shot at me wid a cannon!" exclaimed Costello.

Steitz tried to explain, but his English failed him. Fuchs was appealed to, but he never even started to explain. He couldn't, so the policeman took the only tangible evidence he could find. He arrested Fuchs for felonious assault upon Costello, seized the gun as evidence, and bore his still dazed prisoner to the police station.

The young man was arraigned before Magistrate Meade in Centre Street Court yesterday morning. By that time Mr. Steitz had recovered his breath and renewed his slight speaking acquaintance with the English language. With the aid of an interpreter he explained the affair. While this was going on it was suddenly discovered that the complaining witness, Costello, was absent.

"Did you fire a gun at Costello?" demanded the Magistrate of Fuchs.

"How couldt he did it," interposed Steitz, "Costello vas nod on der ceiling."

The prisoner was discharged.

A SPECULATION THAT FAILED.

How the Janitor and Engineer of a Condemned Building Came to Grief.

"It cost us $40 to run this building this week, and all we got was $15. I'm stuck, and am ready to turn over the whole building to whoever thinks he can make a better job of it." These words were uttered yesterday by the janitor of 25 Chambers Street, one of the buildings recently purchased by the city. Some time ago the city acquired, through condemnation proceedings, possession of the property on the north side of Chambers Street, extending from the building of the American News Company to Centre Street, and running through to Reade Street. On this site the new Hall of Records will be erected.

No one interfered with the tenants, and they were allowed to remain until the speculators who bought the old buildings were ready to tear them down and cart away the materials. The city, the janitor said, collected the first month whatever rents it could from the occupants, and that was precious little.

The janitor, who remained as custodian, and the engineer—for there is an elevator in the building—thought they saw an opportunity to make at least a little more than what they had formerly received from the old proprietor as wages, for some of the tenants had not paid him the rents due him for the month before he had sold out. Others paid the city a little for the first month, and then nobody paid. Surely the gentlemen who were economizing in rents would be magnanimous with the janitor and engineer who ran the elevator, and later warmed their offices and cleaned them, too, every day.

The janitor and engineer laid in a stock of coal in the cellar, and made the occupants as comfortable as they ever had been, and then they undertook to make weekly collections for services rendered.

"When I went to the first one," the janitor went on to say, "what d'you suppose he gave me? Fifty cents, as sure as you are standing there.

"Says I to him: 'Is that all you give me with the rent you was paying $800 a year for your office, and ain't paying nothing now?'

"I thought he'd be ashamed, but he turns round and says: 'D'you want to take the coat off my back, now that business is so bad? What d'you take me for, Gould or Russell Sage?' At last he made it $1.50, and I thought I'd better take that than nothing. And it was not very different with the other tenants."

Several of the tenants have already moved, not knowing when the contractors may begin the work of tearing down the building. The janitor yesterday conceived a new idea, that of letting the vacant offices. "But," he added, "I want to see the color of the new tenant's money first. No more trust business for me."

JUDGE STOPPED THE GAME.

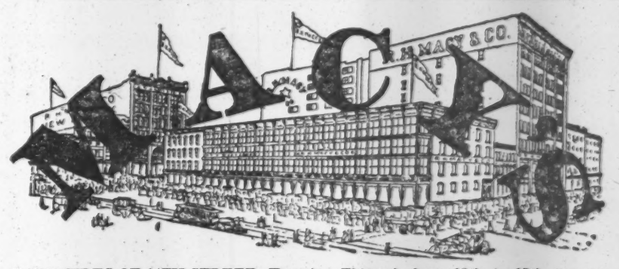
Threatened Football Players with Arrest Because Three Were Hurt.

FREEPORT, L. I., Nov. 27.—Justice Wilbur F. Tredwell has come out against football, and he says that if he has his way there will be no more games in Freeport. The Justice attended on Thanksgiving Day the game between the Monarch Club of this village and the Rockville Centre Football Club. The game, which was all exciting one, and it was owing to the injuries that three of the visiting players received that Judge Tredwell has made his declaration against football.

Within a few minutes of the close of the first half, when the local club had a big lead, Charles Vincent, John Cornell, and John Bateman, all of the Rockville Centre team, were hurt. Vincent received a bad blow over the heart, Cornell was hit on the head and for a time was unconscious, and Bateman was also injured about his head. Their injuries necessitated the game being called off, and although there were protests that substitutes were on hand to take their places, the Justice said that if the teams persisted in playing he would have them arrested.

An Hungarian Peasant Ball.

Following the custom of previous years, the Hungarian Literary Society of New York is making arrangements for a "Peasant Ball," to be held at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, on Dec. 31. The affair is for charity, and the proceeds will go toward the distribution of clothes among the deserving poor children of the city. As in former years, the distribution will take place on Christmas Eve. The interior of the Palace will be so transformed as to represent a Hungarian village, with all its oddness. Hundreds of guests will be arrayed in the costumes of Hungarian peasants, and those in the main hall will be subjected to the rules and regulations of the village.



BOTH SIDES OF 14TH STREET, (Running Through from 13th to 15th Street,) SIXTH AVENUE.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
For Everybody.

SECRETS DISCLOSED OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO HOLIDAY SHOPPERS.

1.—Nearly every dressmaker in the city will say, "Don't buy goods at Macy's."

WHY? They do not say, but we will tell you. Other houses give discounts to dressmakers. You buy the material and it is taken to be made up. Before it is touched with the scissors the dressmaker claims a commission from the store where it was bought, because you are "her" customer. This commission adds to her profit. You get no benefit from it at all.

Coachmen tell the same story. They want commissions on your money. Shopping Agents do not buy here. They cannot make an extra profit at MACY'S.

2.—Besides commissions to favored customers, other houses give premiums to salespeople for selling "hard stock" and shopworn stuff. Beware of the stores where the clerks try too hard to make you buy, and inspect very closely goods that are too strongly urged upon you.

WHY? Because they are more anxious to sell and make the premium than they are to satisfy the customer.

3.—**Fairs, Sunday Schools, &c.,** are allowed a discount in other houses. Of course the managers fondly imagine that they are saving just so much money. They are greatly mistaken.

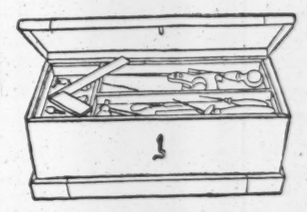
WHY? Because if they will examine and compare, they will find that the goods are marked 25 to 50 per cent. more than ours, and, even after the discount is taken off, they are paying prices much higher than ours.

Commissions, Premiums and **Credits** all add to the prices the customer and consumer must pay. We do not give them to anybody, and therefore **our prices are always the lowest.**

"You can fool some of the people all the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time."

HOLIDAY PRESENTS bought now will be delivered **Christmas Eve, Christmas Day,** or any other time the purchaser specifies.

TOYS and DOLLS.
A Wonderful Exposition



Young Carpenter's Tool Chest, (See cut) ..... .77
Also up to 6.99
Dressed DOLLS, from ..... .19 to 29.99
TEA SETS, from ..... .10 to 3.97
Rocking Horses, all skin, from .37 to 14.98
PRINTING PRESSES, Victor Cabinet, and ..... .99 to 1.99
PANOPLIES, comprising Helmet, Breastplate, Sword, Gun, &c. ..... .34
Also .59, .98, 1.49, 1.98, 2.74, 3.99

IRON TOYS.

Fire Engines ..... .64
Trains ..... .44 to 3.97
Ice Wagons ..... .84 to 1.99
Hook and Ladders ..... .81 to 1.84
BAGATELLE BOARDS, with bells ..... .07 to 8.74
Magnetic Toys ..... .10 to 1.98
UNDRESSED DOLLS, long, flowing hair, closing eyes, from ..... .21 to 14.99

HOLIDAY JEWELRY.

THIS DEPARTMENT, A COMPLETE AND BEAUTIFUL STORE IN ITSELF, IS AMONG THOSE IN WHICH VALUES ARE OFFERED THAT ENABLE YOU TO DOUBLE THE VALUE OF THE GIFTS YOU HAVE PLANNED TO MAKE.

Large assortment of DIAMOND PENDANTS, set with Pearls and single stone centre, from ..... 14.99 to 23.98
RINGS in all styles, from the solitaire to the most elaborate designs, and ranging in price from .... 6.24 to 159.48
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF SOLID GOLD LINK CUFF BUTTONS, BABY PINS, CHAINS, BREASTPINS, STICK PINS, &c.
BROOCHES.—Just received from our Paris house, about 1,000 hand-painted MINIATURES on Ivory of Louis XIV. Court beauties, which we have had mounted up as brooches ..... .79, .94 and 1.24
Also, some of the above, mounted in sterling silver 1.94

WATCHES.

LADIES' WATCHES, silver, with

Sterling News ABOUT Sterling Pianos

THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO
CHAS. A. STERLING
commenced to manufacture Sterling Pianos and Organs.

THE RESULT
To-day every city and town in the United States has a Sterling representative, and more than one hundred and ten thousand homes have been made happier by having a "Sterling" instrument.

Sterlings are an ideal home piano. They are thoroughly made and sold on their merits.

WHY TAKE CHANCES
on unknown makes when the
OLD AND RELIABLE
Sterling can be had at popular prices and on easy terms.

SELECT YOUR PIANO
now for the holidays.
There's 200 to choose from.

ALSO ABOUT 75 HUNTINGTON PIANOS
a beautiful high-grade instrument of our own make, but at a much less price than Sterlings.

Special Piano Bargains.

4 good Square Pianos, - - $35, $3 monthly.
7 fine " " - - 60, 4 "
15 extra fine tone Squares, 75, 5 "
1 nearly new Upright, - 140, 6 "
6 slightly used Uprights, 110 to 150.
1 Chickering Grand, - - - 125.

5 Strictly New Uprights, Monday only, value $300 for $200.

Several Second-hand Organs, $25 to $50.

Open Every Evening Until After Christmas.

THE STERLING PIANO CO.
MANUFACTURERS,
Wholesale and Retail Warerooms,
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OPPOSITE MONTAUK THEATRE.
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Examinations and Estimates Free.

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CHILDREN'S VOICE CULTURE

Miss Mari R. Hofer Gives a Practical and Entertaining Lecture at the Institute.

REAL POWER OF SINGING TONES

Lecturer Emphasizes the Importance of Kindergarten Teaching, Particularly in Having Sounds of Birds, Bees, &c., Imitated —Practical Lessons.

The third lecture in the course on "Children's Music and the Training of Children's Voices" under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute was held in the Art Building, 174 Montague Street, yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock. There were to have been three more lectures, but the lecturer, Miss Mari R. Hofer, is obliged to return to Chicago, and the last lecture will be on next Saturday, at the same hour and place.

The subject of yesterday's lecture was "The Singing Voice and the Cultivation of Pure Tone," and it was made particularly interesting by the illustrations used by Miss Hofer. After the lecture, the audience was transformed into a kindergarten class, and the methods that ought to be used by kindergarten teachers, so far as music is concerned, were graphically illustrated. Before the singing was finished the audience was as interested and eager as a lot of little children, and in its actions and interpretation forcibly proved that the principles set forth in the lecture were the true ones.

Miss Hofer, who for a number of years has been connected with the Armour Institute in Chicago, and has been largely interested in child study, in her lecture yesterday said: "The act of singing is a distinct act of the will and the willing powers —a manifestation of the creative effort. While there is fundamentally no difference between the speaking and singing noise, a distinct act of the will is necessary to the projecting and prolonging of a singing tone. The realm of tone once entered, the transformation of the commonplace and finite into the ideal and infinite begins. That which was plain air before becomes, by this act of the will, changed into vibration or the living fire of the voice. Through the mysterious translation of the individual into the noise, that which was the plain statement of fact becomes the personified, living, interpreted idea. The highest imagination on the one hand—the closest mathematical calculation on the other—a mingling of matter and spirit again is the miracle of creation performed.

"In the world of music we are not in a world of chance, but all is determined by unalterable laws, from obedience to which there is no escape. And yet, back of all in the unformulated, unconscious, intuitional life, is the power of human emotion—spontaneous, impulsive, seemingly unguided, but the moving power of all. The significance of the act of song, the training a child to sing, becomes stupendous when we realize its true relation to education. The turning of the emotion into will, giving force and direction to the inner power, training the child consciously to grasp and control, through this channel, of his own organism, would be indeed fulfilling his highest destiny. The mere bringing together of the parts through the machinery of technique will never produce a voice. The training of the voice is rather the training and arousing of the whole individual to feel, to will, and to do through the organism which nature has provided.

Its Psychological Aspect.

"The voice problem in small children is one that needs to be approached with great delicacy and a psychological sensing of the whole child. In the child's voice we have the whole inner self revealed. There is no lesson which the adult may study to better advantage, both from the psychological standpoint and as to physical results, than the subtle, ever-varying, ever-changing effect of the child's emotions upon his voice. Some questions recently sent out to kindergartners on the subject of songs and voice brought forth answers which may well be studied.

"In regard to voice indicating states or conditions of the child this answer was received: 'Voice always indicates the state of being unless feigned or imitated. The vulgar voice indicates vulgar conditions and environment often rather than innate vulgarity.' Indications of shyness, frankness, generosity, anger, indignation, indolence, fatigue, discouragement, restfulness, joy, courage, hope, may all be perceived.

"Children sing best what is most pleasing to them. Pure tone may be gained through intelligent interest in what he is singing. Even in very small children the harsh, mechanical singing, unmeaning because unintelligent, can be thoroughly modified by the meaning of the song."

In speaking of kindergarten methods of teaching, Miss Hofer said:

"In securing good tone, one teacher has a bird in the kindergarten. Have the children repeat sounds as often as possible. Imitate sounds in nature, such as bees, birds, frogs, trying to get the same tone. Lead up to musical sounds. Let the child make a play of it. If you hear a fly buzz, say, 'Let us do as the fly does.' Children who sing in a monotone and those who make discord generally sing very low. The child who sings on a monotone is often slow—slow in other things as well as in musical perception. It is the very common experience of kindergartners to have children who sing on a monotone, after hearing and listening for some length of time, suddenly find their voices, and, once breaking through their difficulties, continue to sing ever after."

Next to the encouraging of self-expression, Miss Hofer said, the most important element in the music education of the child at this period is the hearing of music, which shall bring to him food and stimulus along the lines of natural development.

Practical Methods Applied.

At the close of the lecture Miss Hofer left the platform and began her practical illustrations. The teacher, in the person of the lecturer, declared that she would begin at the beginning.

The first thing was to get the tone, and a few notes were hummed to a few bars of the piano. Again and again this was done, each time growing stronger, until finally the clear voice was attained. Old women and young and middle-aged joined in with a will, and in a few moments all were sitting forward in their seats as eager and earnest as the little ones in the kindergarten.

Then came a song. One "child" asked for a "wind song," but first came the story. "What does the wind do?" was asked, and in answer the cheeks of all were puffed out and there was a sound as though a whole gale was blowing through the hall. After the "wind song" came a "dancing song" and soon the "children" were acting out the thought, and the heads of all were swaying quickly to and fro in time to the music.

When the "school" was dismissed all were enthusiastic over the lecture, and congratulations were showered upon the lecturer from every side.

Christmas Donations Wanted.

The Brooklyn Christmas Tree Society is sending out its annual appeal for assistance to give the poor children of the city a merry Christmas. The use of the Bijou Theatre has been contributed for the occasion, and a performance is to be given for the children on Christmas morning by the company playing in the theatre that week. Some 1,500 children are to be entertained and provided with presents. Contributions for the latter will be received by the President of the society, Mrs. Frank Sittig, 378 Jefferson Avenue. White's Express will forward packages for this purpose free of charge. One dollar in money will provide four children each with an apple, an orange, a dressed doll or toy, and box of candy.

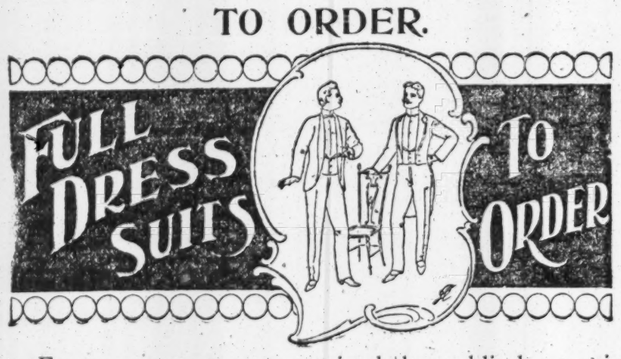
M. Ysaye's Recital.

M. Eugène Ysaye will give a violin recital under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences on Wednesday, Dec. 29, at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. He will be assisted on the piano by Signor Carlos Sobrino of Madrid, Spain.

A. D. MATTHEWS & SONS.

Toy Department on the Third Floor is Filled With Everything that is Desirable for the Children. DOLLS Dressed and Undressed, from All Markets. HOLIDAY GIFTS of Every Description on All of Our Five Floors, Carefully Selected and Marked at the Lowest Prices Possible. An Invitation is Extended to All the People to Inspect the Large and Choice Variety. Pastors, Teachers, Sunday Schools and Societies Supplied at an Advantage.

FULL DRESS SUITS TO ORDER.



Four weeks ago we surprised the public by making a first-class Overcoat to order for $12.95. It was the biggest kind of a **SUCCESS,** and every man who left an order wondered how we did it. Commencing Monday, and continuing until Saturday night, at closing time, we will offer a greater surprise than ever. **FULL DRESS SUITS,** made to your order, either Tuxedo or the regulation frock. These Suits will be first class in every respect, and made right up to date; fit, quality and workmanship the best. There is no man who goes into society or to theatre can afford to miss this great opportunity to buy a Fine Dress Suit for about half the regular price. Remember, we guarantee a perfect fit, or refund the money. Owing to the great demand there is sure to be for these Suits, we will not promise delivery under ten days or two weeks. Sizes over 42 chest will be extra.

Full Dress Suits to order $18.95
Silk Lined $23.50

SMOKING JACKETS AND BATH ROBES.

1,000 Gentlemen's Smoking Jackets and House Coats, all the latest styles of materials, plain, neat checks, plaids, corduroy and velvet, from $3.98, $4.98, $5.95, $6.50 to $10.00.

500 Blanket and Eiderdown Bath Robes, all sizes, from $2.50 to $7.50.

Fulton St., Gallatin Place and Livingston St.
BROOKLYN.

MERCHANTS TO ORGANIZE.

Williamsburg Storekeepers Will Further Local Interests.

Business men in Broadway, Williamsburg, in view of the approaching consolidation, are going to organize an association, the object of which is to secure needed improvement in that section of Brooklyn. The following circular was sent to fifty business men last week, of whom twenty-five attended a meeting on Friday afternoon:

Dear Sir: In all probability it will be far more difficult to obtain necessary improvements in any locality of this city under our new form of government after Jan. 1 than heretofore, owing to the large area of the new city. It has been suggested that an organization of merchants for the purpose of furthering the business and public interests of this section of the city be formed, and you are cordially invited to attend a conference to be held on Friday, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M., in the directors' room of the Broadway Bank, at Broadway and Graham Avenue, Williamsburg, to discuss the advisability of forming such an association.

The conference was secret. Bridge Commissioner Henry Batterman presided. He stated that an organization of business men was needed, in order that improvements in the Williamsburg section might go on. Every merchant present was heartily in favor of the movement, and it was resolved to take in every merchant in Broadway, from the ferry to East New York, about 2,000 altogether. A committee of five on organization, consisting of Thomas P. Peters, George Gomer, Jacob Meurer, Nathan Levy, and A. N. Bernstein, was appointed. This committee will meet to-morrow and outline a plan of organization. A permanent organization will probably be effected next Friday.

Democrats Lose Their Places.

Internal Revenue Collector Frank R. Moore of Brooklyn has begun the work of removing Democrats in his office. John Wallace, a Shepard Democrat, who was carpenter in the Federal Building, was discharged on Thanksgiving eve, and his place filled by the Collector's brother, Lafayette T. Moore. Yesterday the letter from Secretary Gage was received, discharging the janitor, George W. Thompson, a Democrat. Thompson is a veteran and a civil service appointee. He says he has engaged a lawyer and will fight for the place.

Manual Training School to Move.

Controller Palmer of Brooklyn has delivered to the Board of Education the deed to the old Thirteenth Regiment Armory, at the corner of Hanson Place and Flatbush Avenue. The building is to be occupied by the Manual Training High School, which has outgrown its old quarters on Court Street. The Thirty-second Regiment Armory property, at Stagg Street and Bushwick Avenue, will also be used for educational purposes.

Charged with Misappropriation.

Albert E. Weil will be arraigned before Justice Brenner, in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, to-day, on a charge of larceny. He was arrested yesterday in this city. The complainant is his sister-in-law, Mrs. Rosa G. Steinberg, of 7½ Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn. Weil says he is a traveling salesman for a New York feather house. Mrs. Steinberg charges that she gave him $400 to invest in cordage, and that she has tried several times to get a statement from him, but without avail.

All Houses Must Be Numbered.

Superintendent MacKellar of the Brooklyn police yesterday sent out a general order directing policemen to enforce the ordinance recently adopted by the Common Council, providing that street numbers be conspicuously placed on houses, so that they can be seen by day or night. The penalty is $10 fine.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

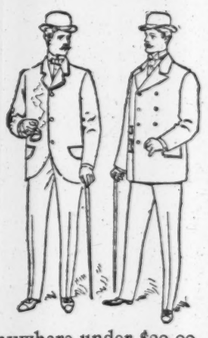
AN EMPHATIC SUCCESS

Was the Opening of Our MEN'S SHOE STORE and Our MEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING STORE in the New Building Yesterday.

It is our aim to give you the best possible service both in Clothing and Shoes, for much less than you've been accustomed to pay, and such quick and hearty appreciation of our efforts is at once a source of gratification and a strong incentive to extra exertion.

Men's $15.00 & $20.00 Ready-Made Suits, at $9.75 Each.

Our new ready-made clothing store for men continues its very exceptional introductory offering:



Men's Suits of all-wool fancy worsteds and black and blue all-wool cheviots—in single and double-breasted sack styles—well tailored in the most approved up-to-date fashion—made to fit well and guaranteed to wear well—Nearly all have hand shaped collars and hand made button holes and they're all sewn throughout with silk—The worsted Suits are lined with fine Farmer's satin—the black and blue cheviot Suits with Skinner's durable satin—They're suits that will appeal to critical and economical men alike—Not one but would be counted good value at $15.00, while many can't be duplicated anywhere under $20.00 We've all sizes from 34 to 44, and our price for your choice is $9.75

Second floor, New Building.

Men's Shoes.

The business of selling Men's Shoes which began here Saturday in the new building will henceforth form an important feature of this establishment. We have spent months of careful preparation in completing the organization and in selecting the proper stock.—The foremost shoemakers in the land have contributed their best efforts to the making of our shoes, and no store anywhere can offer a wider range of excellence than we show—Our assortment embraces every up-to-date style and all the newest toe shapes.

The feature of to-morrow's offering will again be the introduction of our regular line at

$2.65 a Pair.

It comprises NINE DISTINCT STYLES of Shoes that are universally sold at $3.50 a pair—Every one is made with welted and stitched double soles of oak tanned leather—

The uppers are of
CHROME TANNED BOX CALF— AMERICAN BLACK CALF—
WINTER RUSSET CALF— ENAMELED LEATHER—

In regular or golf cut styles with leather or drill lining—All in the latest and most approved toe shapes—They're shoes that we heartily recommend in every way, and every pair that's sold is going to make a firm friend for this Shoe Store—We expect this introductory sale to give you a clear idea of how we're going to conduct this new feature of our business.

Among the many other excellent values our lines include complete assortments of Shoes at **$3.75 & $4.75** that equal those sold regularly in all shoe stores at $5.00, $6.00 & $7.00 a pair.

Second floor—New Building.

In Toy Land.

Greater New York has never known such a Toy Store as we have established in the New Building. It occupies the entire fourth floor, and it is filled with thousands of the newest and most fascinating playthings that the world's best toy makers have ever produced.

There are Dolls and Dolls' Outfits almost without end.

Mechanical toys—the kind that "go"—by the hundred. Old favorites and new devices never dreamed of.

All attractively displayed for your inspection and all invitingly low priced, too.

A big Orchestrion—one of the finest and largest ever brought to this country—fills this Young Folks' "Paradise" with delightful melody. If you heard it in another room you'd imagine you were listening to a splendidly conducted orchestra of fine musicians. It affords entertainment for both young and old.

'Tisn't a bit too soon to begin toy buying. We make early purchasing a consideration by offering to-morrow:

Jointed Bisque Dolls—with flowing curly hair, 14 inches long, with fancy shirt 25c. ea
Large handsome fine Bisque Jointed Dolls—with curly flowing hair, 18 inches long, with fancy shirt . . . . . 49c. ea
Extra fine Bisque Jointed Dolls, sewed wig, sleeping eyes, a perfect model . 69c. ea
Upright Pianos, new, with lambrequin cover 49c. ea
Very handsome Doll Carriages—upholstered in coachman and Bedford cloth, full roll body 1.98
Boys' Uniforms, Mail Carriers & Policemen, Firemen, Hunting, Naval Officers and Jockeys—from . . 39c. to $5.00 ea
Tool Chests, in hardwood box . . 39c. ea
Imported Magic Lanterns—complete with four slides, a perfect little lantern . . 48c. ea

Fourth Floor—New Building.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

FAIR FOR THE CUBAN CAUSE.

Preparations on Foot to Hold One in "The Arcade" Next Month.

From Monday, Dec. 6, to Saturday, Dec. 18, a Cuban fair will be held in the "Arcade," Tillary and Washington Streets, Brooklyn. The proceeds will be devoted to relieving the destitute in Cuba. Several Brooklyn cycle clubs will be in charge of booths, where interesting contests will be held. There will be a concert by noted solo performers during each afternoon and evening.

Mayor-elect Van Wyck will probably be present at the opening of the fair. Messrs. Abraham & Straus have contributed 100 dolls, to be dressed up by prominent women.

The Daughters of Cuba and many leaders of society in Brooklyn are engaged in promoting the fair.

For Post Office Consolidation.

Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn conferred yesterday with George W. Beaver, head of the Department of Salaries and Appointments at Washington, with regard to Post Office consolidation. They also made a tour of the city to review the ground. Mr. Wilson is in favor of consolidating the Long Island City Post Office with that of Brooklyn.

The Old Guard in Tableau.

The Old Guard, which is the oldest veteran organization in the city, will take part in the series of tableaus of the New England Society, at the Metropolitan Opera House, Tuesday night. The tableaus in which the veterans will act will be "The Raising of the Flag" on the occasion of the evacuation of this city by the British.

Illinois Coal Strike Broken.

COAL CITY, Ill., Nov. 27.—The strike in the Wilmington coal field is broken. The mines of the Star Coal Company, Big Four Coal Company, and Wilmington Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company have resumed work at 77½-cent scale. Over 3,000 miners are employed in these mines.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham, and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

MILLINERY.

TRIMMED HATS.

Large Black Velvet Hats, trimmed with ostrich plumes, all the rage, we have them here at $3.50, $4.98, $6.98.

Trimmed Hats for Children in all shades of green, blue, brown, red, and tan, trimmings of silk ribbon, quills, and wings at $1.50.

UNTRIMMED HATS.

Silk Velvet Hats in all the desirable shapes, regular $1.75 quality at $1.49, other velvet hats as low as 98c.

FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.

Silk Velvet Violets, three dozen in a bunch, in jockey blue and natural shades, at 19c. and 25c.

Black Ostrich Plumes, 10 inches long, extra quality, perfect black, at 49c.

Black Ostrich Tips, three in a bunch, at 59c.

LADIES' CLOAK DEPT.

These goods must move, and move quickly, and the only way to make a quick sale is to give the best value for the least money. Our rule never to carry any goods over from one season to the other will be carried out to the letter, hence these excellent bargains for Monday.

1,000 Ladies' Black Boucle Cloth Jackets, shield fronts, self-faced, storm collar, a bargain for Monday at $3.89; value $5.75.

1,000 Ladies' Black Kersey Cloth Capes, 27x145 inches, trimmed with button and straps, some with braid. A bargain for Monday, $4.89; value $6.50.

850 Misses' Reefer Jackets of fancy weave cloth, with deep sailor collars, ages from 6 to 14 years. A bargain for Monday, $2.85; value $3.98.

200 Misses' and Children's Dresses of all wool Assabet Flannel trimmed with fancy braid, skirt and waist all lined, colors navy, brown, and cardinal; bargain for Monday, $1.89; value $2.75.

500 Ladies' Fancy Taffeta Silk Waists, lined throughout with best quality of lining; also velvet waists in all the fashionable shades; bargain for Monday, $3.89; value $5.00.

232 Ladies' French Coney Collarettes, lined with heavy satin, full 12x75 inches, large storm collar; bargain for Monday, $1.98; value $3.25.

200 Ladies' Fast Black French Satin Underskirts, lined with heavy Flannelette, with full deep ruffle and braid. Bargain for Monday, 98c.; value $1.75.

187 dozen Ladies' French Flannelette Wrappers, trimmed on yoke with heavy braid, waists all lined, skirt very full and wide. Bargain for Monday, 87c.; value $1.29.

BOY'S CLOTHING.

Chinchilla Reefers, Sailor Collars, 3 to 7 years, $1.39, $1.75, $1.98.

Chinchilla Reefers, Sailor Collars, all wool, same sizes, at $2.98.

Velvet or Ulster Collar Reefers, all wool, 5 to 15 years, $3.98.

Top Coats, TAN or BLUE, Velvet Collars, 3 to 13 years, at $4.98.

Boys' Suits, 4 to 16 years, 100 styles, strictly all wool, $1.98, $2.50, $2.98.

Boys' Blue Suits, 4 to 16 years, a regular $4.50 quality at $2.98.

Overcoats, fine blue Kersey, velvet collars, 7 to 14 years, at $5.95.

Young Men's Overcoats, black and blue, 14 to 20 years, $5.95 and $7.50.

Men's Overcoats, fine black Kersey, excellent make, all sizes, $10.

Chinchilla Ulsters, gray, tan, brown, 5 to 15 years, special, $3.98.

Young Men's Irish Frieze Ulsters, Oxford gray and black, 15 to 20 years, $6.98.

Long Pants Suits, 14 to 19 years, all wool, blue and black, great bargain, $5.50.

Long Pants Suits, 14 to 19 years, beautiful mixtures, special $5.95.

Eton, Middy, and Sailor Suits, most beautiful novelties, all to sell at $2.98.

Kilt Overcoats for little boys, 2½ to 7 years, a rare chance at $3.00.

Knee Pants, strictly all wool, blue and mixtures, 3 to 15 years, special 39c.

SHOES.

Eight Phenomenal Shoe Items.

Ladies' $2.00 Kid Button, coin toes, $1.19.

Ladies' $2.50 Button Shoes $1.49, in kid and cloth tops, coin toe.

Ladies' $3.00 Shoes $1.49, in Vici kid, cloth tops and box calf, button and lace, in six shape toes, width B to E.

Ladies' $1.50 Kid Button Shoes, 98c.

Ladies' $4 Kid Button on Monday $2.98. Hand sewed best city made, coin and bulldog toes, width B to D.

Ladies' Hand-Sewed Felt Slippers, $1.25 quality, at 98c.

Ladies' 50c. Overgaiters, 25c.

Misses' and Children's $1.50 Shoes, in button and lace, 98c.

SPECIALS IN
SILVERWARE, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE AND CHINA DEPARTMENTS.

SILVERWARE.

Butter Dish, reduced from $2.75 to $1.98.

5-bottle Castor, reduced from $2.50 to $1.98.

Set of six Plated Knives and Forks, $1.20.

CUTLERY.

Horn Handle Carving Set, 89c.

Set of six Table Knives and Forks, ebony handles, $1.00.

China-handle Fruit Knives, 5c.

GLASSWARE.

Blown Table Tumblers, 2c.

Ind. Fruit Saucers, per dozen, 25c.

Lemonade Set, seven pieces, 69c.

DINNER AND TEA SETS.

100-piece Carlsbad China Set, nicely decorated, our regular price is $15.00. Special for Monday, $13.50.

115-piece English Ware, good decoration, worth $8.00. Special for Monday, $6.98.

56-piece Carlsbad China Tea Set, good decoration, worth $5.98, special for Monday, $4.75.

17-inch Platters, worth $1.25, special, 50c.

16-inch Platters, worth 90c., special, 35c.

14-inch Platters, worth 55c., 25c.

DRESS GOODS.

Big Values.

50-inch All-wool Ladies' Cloth, superior finish, in plain and mixed colorings, 59c. per yard; good value at 75c.

50-inch All-wool Domestic Novelties, 49c. per yard; instead of 85c.

40-inch English Silk Mixed Jacquard, in choice colorings, including new browns and green, 35c. per yard; value at 55c.

42-inch Imported Rip Cord Silk, figured, 35c. per yard instead of 65c.

40-inch English Wool and Mohair Fancies, choice colorings, 79c. per yard, good value at 98c.

40-inch fine Domestic Novelties, 19c. per yard instead of 29c.

55c. and 49c. Domestic Fancy Suitings, in full line of fall and winter colorings, marked as a leader, 29c. per yard.

PLAIDS.

New Plaids, Handsome Designs, Choice Combinations.

40-inch Silk and Wool Plaids, 69c. per yard; value 85c.

45-inch Silk and Wool Plaids, 69c. per yard; value 85c.

41-inch Wool and Silk Bar Plaids, 49c. per yard; value 59c.

BLACK GOODS.

Special.

Another lot of twenty pieces, one and one-half yards wide, black English clay serge, guaranteed all wool and perfect black, 49c. per yard; value 98c.

BLACK BRILLIANTINES.

Extra special quality silk finish, superior make, special, 39c., 50c., 59c., 69c., 79c., $1, and $1.25 per yard.

SILKS. SILKS.

Colored Japan Wash Silks, 24-inch, in full line of dainty shades, 39c. per yard.

27-inch Colored Japan Wash Silks, dainty shades, 49c. per yard.

Colored China Silks, 12c. and 19c. per yard.

23-inch $1.59 quality all silk Black Satin Duchesse, $1.25 per yard.

27-inch all-silk Black Satin Duchesse, $1.15 quality, marked to 85c. per yard.

25-inch heavy, rich quality Black Cashmere, silk wear guaranteed, $1.25 per yard, good value at $1.65.

Colored Velveteens.

My "Queen" Vel-Vel, 24-inch, Fulton street price 75c. Our price always 59c. per yard.

Black Velveteens.

Our own importation special silk finish for Capes and the new Russian blouse Waists and Coats. Special 59c., 68c., 85c., $1.00, $1.25, and $1.39 per yard.

Silk Velvets.

$1.39 quality Silk Velvet croise back, now 98c. per yard.

$1.59 and $1.75 Silk Velvets croise back, all good up-to-date colors, including browns and greens, now $1.25 per yard.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.

(Third Floor)

Special Money-Saving Attractions.

Tapestry Portieres, fringed top and bottom, 3 yards long, in a full line of colors, $1.69 pair.

Heavy Quality Satin Derby Finish Portieres, full size, regular value $3.75, special $2.75 pair.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, all full width and length.
Actual worth $1.75 $2.25 $2.75
For Monday, $1.19 $1.27 $1.98 pr.

Irish Point and Kimbone Lace Curtains, regular worth $6.00; for Monday, $4.95 pair.

Table Covers of reversible tapestry, both sides alike, fringed all around:
1 yd. sq. 1½ yd. sq. 2 yds. sq.
75c. $1.25 $1.90 each.

300 yards of Pantasote, used instead of leather for upholstering furniture, etc.; will not crack or pull off, and equal in wear to leather; regular value $1.00, to close at 30c. per yard.

Furniture reupholstered; shades, mattresses and drapery work of every description at lowest prices.

"Good Things to Eat"

At Brooklyn's Finest Grocery Department.
Our Stronghold "Quality Always the Best."

MONDAY'S SPECIALS.

HAMS—Sugar Cured, Mild and Delicious Flavor, pound, 10c.
BREAKFAST BACON—Boneless, quality unsurpassed, pound, 10c.
MACKEREL—White and Fat, 10-pound pail, 90c.
MAPLE SYRUP—Quart, 23c.; half gallon, 40c.; gallon, 75c.
QUEEN OLIVES—Very fine, ½ gallon, 65c.; gallon, $1.05.
LEAF LARD—Strictly pure, 5 pound pail, 33c.
PEACHES—Lemon Clings, delicious, 2½ pound can, 15c.
PEAS—Early June, sweet and tender, can, 7c.; dozen, 80c.; case, 2 dozen, $1.55.
CORN—Creamy white, very sweet, can, 8c.; dozen, 90c.; case, 2 dozen, $1.65.
TOMATOES—Red ripe, solid packed, large can, 8c.; dozen, 95c.; case, 2 dozen, $1.85.
Jamaica Oranges very sweet, dozen 35c.
NEW NUTS—Walnuts, Pecans, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, pound, 10c.
PRINCESS PAPER SHELL ALMONDS —Extra quality, pound, 16c.
HICKORY NUTS—All new, very thin shell, quart, 6c.
CAPE COD CRANBERRIES—Deep red color, quart, 7c.
CLUSTER RAISINS—Large bunches of fine fruit, pound, 15c.
ARABOGA COFFEE—Makes an enthusiast of a cynic, fragrant and delicious flavor, pound, 30c.
HIGH GRADE TEAS—Famous for strength, flavor, and aroma. New goods just received. Hard to match elsewhere at 60c. and over. Our price, all kinds, pound, 40c.
FIRST PRIZE PRINT BUTTER—Fancy fresh made butter, perfect in every quality, pound 27c.
GROCERY DEPARTMENT, 4th Floor.

CHRISTMAS DOLLS.

Our Doll Department is now ready for your inspection. Never before have we shown so fine a grade as we now have, and at price sequally as low as asked for inferior makes. Also large varieties of
INDESTRUCTIBLE DOLL HEADS, DOLLS' SHOES, DOLLS' CLOTHING, DOLLS' WIGS, DOLLS' BODIES, DOLLS' DRESSES, DOLLS' JEWELRY.

Everything Pertaining to Dolls at Money Saving Prices.
DOLLS SELECTED NOW WILL BE STORED FREE UNTIL WANTED.
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WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY CLUB.

Gave an Afternoon Reception to Miss Agnus Repplier.

The members of the Women's University Club held their monthly afternoon tea in their rooms, on the tenth floor of the Carnegie Building, yesterday afternoon. The club has held these teas for some time, and at each gathering some woman well known in literature or the arts has been present as the club's guest. The guest of the club yesterday was Miss Agnes Repplier. The room was thronged at all times during the hours of the reception, from 4 to 7 o'clock. Tea was served and Miss Repplier read a number of selections from her essays. There were also several songs by Miss Latimer.

Among those present yesterday were Mrs. James Kimball, Miss Helen Dawes Brown, Miss Latimer, Miss Alice Williams, Mrs. J. A. Collier, Miss Imogene Weeks, Miss Burritt, Miss Valliant, and Miss Whiton. The guests were received by Miss Brown, Mrs. C. E. Potter presided at the tea tables, assisted by Miss Valliant.

The only distinctively social features of the club have hitherto been the monthly teas, but a departure is to be made next month. On Dec. 7, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the club, a luncheon is to be served in the clubrooms, and it is expected that a large number will be present.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWENTY-FOUR PAGES AND ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 28, 1897.

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A REAL ROLL OF HONOR.

In the report of the Commissioner of Pensions one of the tables gives a complete list of the names of all the surviving widows and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers on the pension rolls June 30, 1897, with their ages and places of residence at that date, and the names of the soldiers with whom they were connected by marriage or birth. It is not a long list. Here are the names of the soldiers and the service in which they were enlisted:

Name of Soldier.	Service.
Aldrich, Caleb	New Hampshire
Hatrod, Noah	Massachusetts.
Betts, Hezekiah	Connecticut.
Chadwick, Elihu	New Jersey.
Cloud, William	Virginia.
Damon, Noah	Massachusetts.
Weeks, Elijah	Massachusetts.
Darling, James	North Carolina.
Russell, John	Massachusetts.
Mayo, Stephen	Virginia.
Sandford, William	United States.
Slaughter, Philip	Virginia.
Snead, Bowdoin	Virginia
Thompson, Thaddeus	New York.
Way, Isaac	Connecticut.
Glascock, Robert	Virginia.

And here is the list of the surviving widows and daughters, (the latter, indicated by a star, having been pensioned by a special act,) with the States in which they reside:

Age.	Name.	State.
97	Aldrich, Lovey	California.
97	Barrett, Hannah Newell*	Massachusetts.
91	Betts, Juliette	Connecticut
82	Chadwick, Susannah*	Pennsylvania.
84	Cloud, Nancy	Virginia.
83	Damon, Esther S.	Vermont.
79	Hurlburt, Sarah C.*	Pennsylvania.
83	Jones, Nancy	Tennessee.
	Lyons, Hannah*	Massachusetts.
84	Mayo, Rebecca	Virginia.
	Sandford, Eliza*	New Jersey.
87	Slaughter, Ann M.*	Virginia.
81	Snead, Mary	Virginia.
76	Thompson, Rhoda Augusta*	Connecticut.
	Tuller, Augusta*	Connecticut.
87	Weatherman, Nancy A.	Tennessee.

Another table gives the names of the surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, (there are only seven of them,) with their ages and the States in which they now reside:

Age.	Name.	State.
105	Brown, Hosea	Oregon.
97	Cronk, Hiram	New York.
101	Glenn, Elijah	New Jersey.
94	Hooper, James	Maryland.
91	Lumberson, John	Maryland.
101	Smith, Eleazor	N. Hampshire.
92	Sexton, Isaiah B.	Michigan.

Is there any person whose name is borne on these lists who will object to their publication, or any relative or connection of them who will desire to suppress the lists? Are not these lists a veritable roll of honor to be cherished by all who are in any way, however remote, related to those whose names are inscribed on it?

Would a list of the pensioners of the civil war now on the rolls be so regarded? The war was no less glorious than either of the others. The proportion of worthy men engaged in it was no smaller. The standard of courage, fidelity, patriotism was no lower. The roll of pensioners should be equally honorable. If it were published widecast and thoroughly purged, it would be.

"FOR THE WAR."

During the struggle for the preservation of the National Government, after the bright hopes of Mr. SEWARD had been shattered and the first spasmodic efforts of the National Government culminated in the defeat at Bull Run, enlistments were made in the army for "three years or the war." Analogies between politics and military operations are often misleading, but it is safe to say that the recent defeat of the Citizens' Union in its first serious movement is no more decisive than was Bull Run, and that its logical lesson is not discouragement, much less disbandment, but enlistments for permanent service.

This is the way in which the members of the Union in the Twenty-first Assembly District regard it, and they have taken the necessary steps for a regular and lasting organization. As we have repeatedly insisted, the underlying principle of the Citizens' movement is not antagonism to the Democratic or to the Republican Party, as such; it is the supreme importance of city matters in city elections. The movement is directed to securing the union for good city government of all those who agree on that, whatever their views may be on national matters, or on State matters that do not involve the city. It is an aim which can earnestly be pursued by the most ardent believers in free trade or protection, in centralization or State rights, in an aggressive foreign policy or in a conservative one, in the gold standard or in free silver. There is no reason why voters of the Twenty-first Assembly District who last year voted for MCKINLEY and those who voted for BRYAN should not unite in any policy that will secure the good of the city.

The main work of the next four years will be to fix in the public mind what is really best for the city. It will be a period of change and evolution. While the principles of good administration will remain practically the same the conditions will continually be altered. The first object of the Citizens' Union organization, then, in all its branches, must be the thorough and careful and candid study of city affairs. It is only by getting at the facts as they unfold month by month and day by day that sound judgments can be reached and an efficient public opinion be formed. It may well be that in the course of this study the methods of the Citizens' Union in the next campaign will be seen to require decided change. It is a very great advantage for the Union that, if this is seen, the change can be made. The Union is not a hard-and-fast organization for narrow purposes. It can and will adapt itself to new conditions, while remaining steadfast to the principles by which it is guided.

MUNICIPAL "MEGALOMANIA."

Lord SALISBURY, in the course of the address which he made at the Conservative mass meeting in Albert Hall on the 16th inst., went again over nearly the whole field of "imperial interests." He had already, a week earlier, covered much of the same ground at the Lord Mayor's banquet. The later speech differed from the earlier mainly in that it was an account of the speaker's stewardship addressed not to the British public in general, but to his own friends and supporters. It was noteworthy also for the allusions it contained to the municipal politics of London. This part of the address was of special interest to us in New York, to which it contained particular allusion. Heretofore British party spirit has been kept pretty well out of the Government of London, although the "Progressives" in municipal politics correspond pretty closely to the Liberals in national politics. But it has proved impossible to keep out national issues altogether. The London School Board election, which has just been had, and which proved to be very exciting, turned upon the question whether the religious teaching of the London schools should be unsectarian or whether it should inculcate what the Church papers call the "national religion." Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING'S "Recessional" bears witness to the British belief that Great Britain has a tribal GOD of its own, and no doubt it is equally entitled to a national religion. The mere "reading of the Scriptures without comment" was not enough for the clerical party, which insisted also upon the Apostles' Creed. This demand has been very decisively voted down.

This question was long ago settled in this country, or at least in this city, and that it should still be a burning question in London would indicate that the municipal politics of the two English-speaking capitals have very little to do with each other. Nevertheless, Lord SALISBURY'S speech shows that the municipal problems are in some respects alike, and the likeness has been increased by the merging of the younger capital into Greater New York.

A similar consolidation took place some years ago in London, when the municipal interests, which had before been largely looked out for by parochial authorities, were to a great extent amalgamated and put under the direction of the County Council. This is a change which Lord SALISBURY thinks was a mistake. He expresses the mistake by giving it a name for which, in this application of it, he confesses his obligation to Mr. GLADSTONE. He calls it megalomania, and explains that megalomania is "the passion for big things simply because they are big." To this he attributes the consolidation of London into "one great municipality" instead of an "aggregate of municipalities." "I hold," he says, "that the limitation of the size of your municipality is one of the essential conditions of its efficacy and excellence." The London County Council, according to him, has broken down under the enormous amount of detail assigned to it. And it also suffers from the fact that it is not responsible to the persons who are actually affected by its operations. "You cannot tell me that Hackney knows much of what goes on in Putney, or that Hampstead knows much of what goes on in Greenwich." And finally he brings the matter home to his hearers, and to his cisatlantic readers, as follows: "I would entreat you, if you still have temptations to megalomania, to look at two great instances of it in the world. Do you wish to be governed as Paris is governed? Do you wish to be governed as New York is governed?" Of course, at each question there was a vociferous "No!" from the audience, which did not involve any minute knowledge of the Government of either Paris or New York, or of what, if anything, the two Governments had in common.

What they have in common, according to Lord SALISBURY, is doubtless that they are governed in the lump and all together. Though of course nothing could be more different than the centralized paternalism of Paris and the unrestrained individualism of New York, or than the municipal results of the two systems. What Lord SALISBURY says about municipal megalomania is what was said here in advance by the critics of the new charter. They insisted that Staten Island and Flushing had no common interests or information which entitled inhabitants of the one to criticise what was going on in the other, or which gave the inhabitants of any part of the territory brought into the greater municipality a fair view of what the Government of it was doing. They predicted that the Government of the consolidated city would be less successful than had been the previous Government of any of its parts.

Now we are coming to the time when these predictions are to be verified or falsified. We have never had any machinery of local administration such as London before consolidation had in the Vestries. New York was big, and heterogeneous before the new territories were added to it, and it was governed all together, and, as Lord SALISBURY intimates, without brilliant success. Whatever difficulties its Government encountered from magnitude and heterogeneousness will evidently be increased after the 1st of January. Whatever the quality of the London Council may be, it is not likely to be maintained that our Municipal Assembly promises any superiority over it. But consolidation is an accomplished fact, and we have simply to make the best of it.

One way of making the best of it is to establish in every neighborhood of the city some organ of the life of the neighborhood which shall try to keep the Municipal Government up to the mark so far as that neighborhood is concerned. Such an organization in every Assembly district would at least have some effect in keeping its Alderman up to the mark, and stimulating him to work for what the neighborhood wanted. It would also act as a critic upon the procedures of the Municipal Government so far as they affected its own jurisdiction. The Citizens' Union already has such an organization. The very fact that by the enlargement of the city the Municipal Government is further removed from the citizen increases the necessity for maintaining this organization. The censure of each of these local organizations the local representatives will endeavor to avoid. The censure of the union of all these organizations no Municipal Government will willingly incur. So far from the disbandment of the Citizens' Union being justified by the results of the first election for the greater city, consolidation emphasizes and increases the need for maintaining the union, and for extending its ramifications throughout the territory of Greater New York.

UN-AMERICAN.

"The Irish National Alliance" is now circulating petitions for signatures, intended to secure the defeat by the Senate of any general arbitration treaty that may be proposed by the President of the United States. The petitions will be sent throughout the Union to the "councils" of the alliance, to the "Ancient Order of Hibernians," and to other Irish societies.

The petition bears strong marks of bitter hatred toward England. It denounces that nation as "the enemy and foremost rival of this Republic." It calls the advocates of a treaty "modern American tories," "descendants of the men who would have hanged WASHINGTON," "English employés of Wall Street," and other equally extravagant and insulting epithets.

The petition is an impertinence. It is not an expression of American sentiment, but of Irish sentiment, not of loyalty to the Republic, but of passionate hostility to Great Britain. Senators cannot with decency pay any attention to it. It is un-American in hatred of England and still more un-American in fear of her. True Americans, whether native or naturalized, of native or foreign descent, neither hate England nor are afraid of her. If it should become necessary to go to war, we shall be able to give a good account of ourselves, and in any just war we shall not be beaten. Arbitration is a sound and wise measure simply because it will give us reasonable opportunity to be sure that any quarrel we may decide to enter upon is just. It is made all the more prudent because of the presence among us of a certain number of persons like these petitioners whose ruling passion is not love of their adopted country, but hate toward the one they have left.

A "LITERARY INSTITUTE."

Mr. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER delivered a most interesting address the other day to the Comparative Literature Society on the need in the United States of a "Literary Institute." The substance of it was that such a body could do much toward framing and getting generally accepted a standard of literature in this country. As he justly observed, very few men in any generation can produce literature, but a great many can be made to know what it is and to enjoy it. And Mr. WARNER'S general idea is that this can be done by comparative study of the literature of different times and different people. The society seems to have adopted this idea, and its work is to be begun by a series of lectures on the "dawn" of literature, not only among those peoples whose product is known of most men—at least by name—but among those who have not been suspected of producing anything of the sort, the North American Indians, for instance. This is certainly a thorough beginning. It must be a source of regret to Mr. WARNER, despite his unflagging youthful vigor, that he can hardly hope to see the undertaking completed on this scale. He can console himself with the reflection that his own not unheralded Library of the World's Best will stay with extracts and comfort with comments the two or three generations that must pass before the scheme is fully unfolded.

It might be inferred from a hasty reading of Mr. WARNER'S address that the Institute he contemplates is to have authority from some source other than the public acceptance of its judgments. There is an implication of this sort in the statement that it is to set up a standard for the use of those who, if left to themselves, would not have any, either because they can not, or because they do not, care to frame one. In this sense every one thinks of the French Academy, which was originally founded by the Government and is still very generally spoken of as having a large influence in determining the standard of literature in France. But Mr. WARNER is far too shrewd and practical and experienced to suppose that any body of men in the United States can acquire the rôle of the French Academy or can exercise a like influence in the same degree. It is for that matter easy to exaggerate and misconceive the power of the Academy. About all that it really does is in the choice of its members to recognize literary distinction. The writing of men thus recognized may be said to constitute the standard set up by the Academy. But it is not a very useful or authoritative standard, for the worst of their writing is not literature at all, but the baldest commonplace of scribbling hacks, and as for the best, no three members would agree as to what its qualities are. The influence of the Academy is, then, confined to the desire it awakens among writers to get into the Academy. No foreigner can say just how great this is or how it works. Whatever it is, nothing very like it can be brought about in the United States in many generations.

In substance, what we understand Mr. WARNER to advocate is not any such artificial organization as the Academy, but an association of writers and scholars for the study and discussion of comparative literature with a view to spreading the knowledge of the best and the taste for it. To this there can be no possible objection, though it is not really so novel an undertaking in its essential character as it may seem. It is only a somewhat novel form of what is going on in many ways all over the land, and, for that matter, all over the world where printing presses run. There is a systematic pursuit of this study in every college of standing, and more or less of it is sought in the minor schools. In every critical journal and—feebly enough sometimes, but also sometimes with much honesty and sense—in the critical department of the daily press the same aim is followed. Indeed, your reading man, and more and more your reading woman, who has got beyond looking at pictures and headlines, is unconsciously a student of comparative literature, and every one of us, whether we write or only buy what others write, is contributing to the formation of a literary standard. That is to say, we are constantly determining what may be written, and in what way, that will move the minds of men. It is true that the standard is never "fixed" and cannot be, but it gradually acquires stability and force in certain enduring elements, answering to the persistent elements of human nature, and that is all that we can or need to ask of it. What any institute can do toward developing this standard or winning respect for it among either writers or readers, it is the clear right of those engaged in the work to do, but it will not necessarily be good, and at best it will not be very much.

From an ethical point of view it is plain that there is nothing to be said for the procedures of the Germans in China. The explanations given to the Chinese Government for the occupation of Chinese territory recall nothing so much as the explanations of the wolf to the lamb in the fable. The performance betrays with unusual cynicism the belief that morality has nothing to do with international relations. If the Chinese Government had refused to heed Germany's representations upon the subject of the murder of German missionaries, some coercive action would have been justified, though even in that case the seizure of a fort does not appear to be a logical offset to the murder of a missionary. But it has not appeared that there has been on the part of the Chinese Government any refusal or neglect or even delay. That Government has with propriety and dignity declined to hear anything further of Germany's grievances until Germany has evacuated Chinese territory, which she is not in the least likely to do. Politically the descent seems to be almost indefensible as it is morally. What good it will do Germany to hold a fort on the Gulf of Pe-che-li is a very puzzling question. Doubtless the incident will be used in the Reichstag as an argument for the increase of the German Navy. But the answer of a sensible and patriotic German would naturally be that if German men-of-war were to be used in such outrageous enterprises, the fewer there were of them the better.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That was a very natural protest which was made a day or two ago by the man who found a mouse in his loaf of bread. Lord PALMERSTON defined dirt as matter in the wrong place. Perhaps one would hardly call a mouse dirt, but in the circumstances it was surely matter in the wrong place. There was something suggestive in the reply of the baker. "What do you expect," said he, "elephants?" It is not at all likely that the protesting purchaser expected to find an elephant in his loaf. He could have made the obvious reply that if there had been an elephant in the loaf there would have been a good deal more bread around it.

—The story of the little Eskimo boy at Bellevue Hospital going into raptures at the sight of the mass of ice in the icehouse has a pathetic tinge, but it also suggests a comment on the influence of environment. Most people would think that a boy born and reared in the frozen regions of the far north, in a land where the sweet scent of flowers and the odors of the balmy Spring are unknown, where the voice of singing birds never ushers in the bright glow of dawn with woodland melody, and where there is no grass to court the sportive step of childhood, ought to rejoice and be exceeding glad to come to a land where all these things are the natural and ever-welcome accompaniments of human life. But that little Eskimo boy has only languished amid the beauties of nature without which we should be heartsick. His young soul yearned for the environments of life to which he had been reared, and at the sight of cold, cruel, glittering ice, his hunger for the frozen north broke out in cries and tears. It seems as if our ideas of the beauties of nature might, after all, be merely local.

—The morning papers of Wednesday contained, in their columns of marine news, an item which possessed a historical interest. It was the announcement, accompanied by the usual account of characteristics, of the re-establishment of the lighthouse at Port Arthur. That light was extinguished, together with the light of Chinese supremacy in the far East, by the breath of war from Japan. It has been relit with the ascent of the sun of peace toward the zenith, but it shines for the guidance of commerce under the beneficent rule of Japan. It is a beacon of a new civilization.

—Yale's victory on the football field seems likely to induce her to strive for her former commanding position in the world of intercollegiate athletics. After her defeat by Cornell at Poughkeepsie last Summer some of her stanchest men declared that she never aspired to beat all rivals at rowing. She claimed only the ability to defeat her old rival, Harvard. But, although she could not beat Harvard at football, a victory over Princeton was followed by the announcement that she was not unwilling to meet Cornell on the water. That is the only thing for Yale to do. She was for years the accepted representative of American college rowing, and her conquest by Cornell was in the public mind a defeat only to be wiped out by a victory over her conqueror. Yale pluck has been proverbial, and the weak plea that she did not aspire to beat any other college except Harvard was received with disappointment by her admirers. By coming forward again this year to row Cornell she will once more command respect for her genuine sportsmanship, even if she does not win.

—A party of gold seekers started from Brooklyn for the Klondike region a day or two ago in a manner which was, to say the least, unusual. They embarked on a schooner, which, for the purposes of this voyage, had been transformed into something not unlike an old-fashioned sailing packet. They set sail to round Cape Horn and go up the Pacific to the mouth of the Yukon. There were women as well as men in the party, and it is gravely narrated that while some of the women merrily sang popular songs, as if they were bound on a yachting excursion, some of the men solemnly paced the deck, wearing silk hats, frock coats with boutonnières, and patent-leather shoes. Ubinam gentium sumus? Where are we? Are we the funniest people in the world? Or are we so utterly devoid of the sense of humor that we do not know when we are doing something not humorous but simply ridiculous? Those Brooklyn people were at least unique. But what did they mean?

PERSONAL.

—A few days ago a lawyer, not unknown in the criminal practice of the city, rushed into a police court with a telegram in his hand from MAY IRWIN calling upon him to come and defend her. It turned out that the lady in the case was not the eminent dispenser of generous smiles and negro songs, but an utterly insignificant person who had never done anything worthy of record, for even her offense was not mentioned in the newspaper accounts. The moral of the tale is that the lawyer in this case obtained some fleeting notoriety because his client was not a well-known woman. After that who will say there is nothing in a name?

—One Mr. or Signor ARTHUR TREGINA has suddenly sprung into notice because he has been nominated for the post of conductor of the Marine Band. This goes to show that the Marine Band, by reason of its official position, is an excellent advertising medium for musicians otherwise unknown to fame. If Mr. or Signor TREGINA had been named conductor of the City Troop Band of Philadelphia—if there is such a band—his fame would not have spread beyond the estimable pages of The Public Ledger or The Record. But since FANCIULLI and ZIMMERMAN were telegraphed all over the country because of the Marine Band, why not TREGINA?

—Out in St. Louis the other day a theatrical manager, rejoicing in the solid Teutonic name of GUMPERTZ, did a very creditable act when he threatened to keep out of the theatre a young woman who was attracting public attention by her infatuated pursuit of the leading actor. The manager at first told her that her actions outside of the theatre did not concern him, while her doings inside, by disturbing the performance, certainly did. But he completed his lecture by informing her very flatly that the actor had a wife and two children, and that she was behaving very badly toward them. In spite of the fact that reputable newspapers, which do not make a business of prying into private life, say nothing about it, there is a good deal of this sort of infatuation for actors among silly girls. It is not confined to the class which is supposed to feed its imagination on cheap sentimental novels, either, but is to be found among girls of education and refinement. It is only another evidence of the grave fact that the affections of young women are too often captured by a dashing exterior. To do the actors justice it must be noted that nearly all of them behave as gentlemen in these affairs. None the less, a little stern advice, such as Manager GUMPERTZ gave, is needed by the foolish girls.

—LUDWIG LUSHI is a good man. He preached a most valuable sermon to women the other day, and his text was that magnificent piece of slang, a genuine classic in its way, "There Are Others." A willful young woman who was engaged to marry LUSHI threw him over at the last moment without a word of warning. She did not really mean it, for five days afterward she telegraphed LUSHI to come to another town, meet her, and marry her. No doubt she had pictured the distracted LUSHI as wandering by the river's brink in the moonlight, heaving sighs that raised a heavy sea on the usually peaceful waters, and dwelling on thoughts of suicidal tinge. But LUSHI was not that sort of a man. He was one of the men who say: "There are others." In the five days which had passed he had made the acquaintance of another girl, won her, and married her. In answer to the telegram he sent her marked copies of the papers containing the wedding notices. Now Girl No. 1 will go through life with the cheerful conviction that by her folly she lost a real man. But perhaps that kind of a girl would be happier in the end with a man of dough.

CURRENT NOTES.

The friends of ex-Congressman Smedley Darlington of West Chester, Penn., are mildly excited over the announcement that he will be a candidate next year for the Republican nomination for the lower house of the State Legislature.

* * *

The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier intimates that there is no foundation for a widely published report that Gen. Wade Hampton intends to write a book giving a history of the cavalry of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia.

* * *

Georgia people and papers are pluming themselves greatly upon the fact that the new capitol of Rhode Island is being built of Georgia marble, in preference to all the granite and marble of New England. It comes from Pickens County, and is represented to be remarkably white and strong.

* * *

It is said that the Hon. David Spangler was the only man who ever refused the Governorship of Ohio when he could have had it as surely as anything which depended upon a popular vote. But that was over fifty years ago. He was nominated by the Whig State Convention without opposition.

* * *

Every native of New Bedford, Mass., and all others who are familiar with the old whaling port, will find much to interest them in a finely illustrated special number of The New Bedford Mercury, which gives an elaborate account of the recent celebration of the semi-centennial of the city's incorporation.

* * *

The history of Hartford, Conn., is to be written by a dozen or so local writers for publication in a book of about 150 pages, for use in the public schools of the city. The scheme originated with Principal W. I. Twitchell of one of the schools, who thought that the children ought to know the interesting and instructive story of their own home.

* * *

Superintendent of Buildings Love of Kansas City, Mo., has forbidden the theatres of the city to sell any standing-room tickets hereafter. It is asserted that recently one theatre had 300 chairs placed in the aisles, and then sold tickets to hundreds of persons, who stood packed closely together. The manager was fined $50 in the police court.

FOR OVERHEAD TRANSIT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So much is being said for and against the underground scheme of rapid transit that I cannot refrain from giving you the opinion of one accustomed to the daily use of tunnels in this city and vicinity, and personally familiar with the system as operated in London. I feel therefore qualified to speak on the subject, and would say that on the score of healthfulness and possibilities of affording the public a safe, speedy, and limitless means of getting to and from business it is beyond doubt vastly inferior to what can be made out of the present overhead system.

I believe the overhead railroad could within two years' time by extending and broadening its main stems be found to fully satisfy the public demand for rapid transit, and without the outlay of one dollar by the city. What has the city done toward investigating the principle of the overhead system to accommodate the requirements of rapid transit? Absolutely nothing. No plan of rapid transit should be considered that did not possess in itself relief for all the boroughs interested, saying nothing of the thousands who domicile in New Jersey that labor in our city.

I agree with The Brooklyn Eagle when it says that the question is one of the wicked waste of public money on an impracticable and visionary scheme. C.

TAYLOR'S TRIBUTE TO HARRIS.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) Sun, Nov. 22.

Following is Gov. Robert L. Taylor's speech at the Harris memorial exercises in Memphis last night:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I come to drop a flower of love and reverence on the grave of Isham G. Harris in the name of the State which he served so long and so well.

If all the noble deeds he has done for his country and his fellow-men were flowers, I could gather a million roses from the hearts of Tennessee to-night. Whatever else may be said of him, he was an honest man. His heart was the temple of truth and his lips were its oracles. He loved his native land, and loyalty to public duty was his creed. He lived a long and stormy life, he died a hero.

The summons came to him in the triumphant hour of the State, when the Centennial bells were ringing out the old century and ringing in the new. In the glorious noontide of Tennessee's joyful jubilee, when the trumpets of peace were pouring out the soul of music on the Summer air, he heard the solemn call of another trumpet, which drowned all the melodies of this world. He saw the shadow of an invisible wing sweep across his pillow, a pallor came over his face, his heart forgot to beat, there was only a gasp, a whispered "I am tired," and tired eyelids were drawn like purple curtains over tired eyes; tired lips were closed forever; tired hands were folded on a motionless breast. The mystery of life was veiled in the mystery of death. What is life? What is death? To-day we hear a bird singing in the tree top. They tell us that is life. To-morrow the bird lies cold and stiff at the foot of the tree. It will sing its song no more. They tell us that is death.

A babe is born into the world. It opens its glad eyes to the light of day, and smiles in the face of its loving mother. They tell us that is life. The child wanders from the cradle into the sweet fairy land of youth and dreams among its flowers. But soon youth wakes into manhood, and his soul is afire with ambition. He rushes into the struggles of real life and wins his way from the log cabin to the Gubernatorial chair. The lightnings begin to leap from the gathering clouds of war; the live thunders begin to fall around him, but he stands like a lion at his post, and when the dreadful shock at Shiloh comes, where the flower of Tennessee are rushing to glory and the grave. Through the rifted smoke I see him kneeling on the bloody field with the peerless Albert Sydney Johnston dying in his arms.

At last his flag goes down in blood and tears; he is exiled from his country. But the clouds soon clear away and he returns in triumph to be clothed by the people with greater power than ever before, and to sit like an uncrowned king in the highest council of the Nation until his raven locks turn white as snow.

But the scene shifts again, and as we are called from our revelry to stand around the coffin of our matchless Senator, there are tear stains on the cheeks of merriment and mourning muffles mirth. They tell us that is death!

The song of the bird is the soul of melody and the laughter of the child is the melody of the soul. The joys of youth are the blossoms of hope; manhood gathers the golden fruits. But death robs the bird of its song and steals laughter from the lips of childhood. Death plucks the blossoms of youth and turns the golden fruits of manhood to ashes on the lips of age.

Poor bird, is there no brighter clime, where thy sweet spirit shall sing forever in the tree of life? Poor child, is there no better world where thy soul shall wake and smile in the face of God? Poor old, tired man, is it all of life to live? Is it all of death to die? Is there not a heaven where thy tottering age shall find immortal youth, and where immortal life shall glorify thy face? It must be so, it must be so.

"A solemn murmur in the soul tells of a world to be,
As travelers hear the billows roll before they reach the sea."

There must be a God. We look up through the telescope into the blue infinite and catch glimpses of His glory. We see millions of suns flaming like archangels on the frontier of stellar space. And still beyond we see on ten thousand fields of light, crowns and shields and spiral wreaths of stars, islands and continents of suns floating on boundless opal seas. And are there no worlds like ours wheeling around those suns? Are there no eyes but ours to see those floods of light? Are there no sails on those far away Summer seas? No wings to cleave those crystal airs?

Surely there cannot be a universe of suns without a universe of worlds, and reason teaches us that there cannot be a universe of worlds desolate of life.

We turn from the telescope and look down through the microscope, and it reveals in a single drop of water a tiny world teeming with animal life, with forms as perfect as the human body, yet invisible to the naked eye. It cannot be denied that some power beyond this world created them. We know that some power beyond this world created us. We know that they must perish and that we must die, and we know that the power that created them and us and the stars above us lives on forever.

Therefore, somewhere beyond this world, there is infinite power and eternal life. Let us hope that the Christ who whispered "Peace" to the troubled waters of Galilee, has whispered "Peace" to the troubled soul of our departed Senator, and that his tired eyes have opened to the light of a blissful immortality.

THE PRESERVATION OF NIAGARA

From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The attempt to secure by international agreement the effectual protection against utilitarian defacement of the natural magnificence of the great cataract of Niagara has been begun none too soon. During recent years attention has been so strongly drawn to the tremendous capabilities of the Niagara River as a source of power that there is real, imminent danger that, ere long, so much of its waters may be diverted from their natural channel that there will be left of Niagara Falls only a bare precipice with a few insignificant streams of waste water trickling down its rocky face.

That the great natural dam across the outlet of such a tremendous natural millpond as that formed by four of the great inland seas of this continent should continue to be regarded solely from the aesthetic point of view, that power-seeking man should remain content to let all this enormous power, with its almost illimitable possibilities of beneficent employment, run to waste for the sake of preserving intact the grandeur and beauty of even the most magnificent of cataracts, is scarcely to be either expected or desired. Nor is it to be reasonably expected that the Canadian Government, after citizens of the United States have been allowed to divert as much as they needed for their use of the waters of the Niagara River, will, at the request of the United States Government, forbid an already authorized company of citizens of Canada to utilize the waterfall as a source of power, which will be of incalculable value to the Dominion.

But the aesthetic point of view has its merits and its rights equally with the utilitarian. The world cannot afford to allow this glorious cataract to be regarded and treated solely as a mill-dam. The destruction of this magnificent and impressive natural wonder would cause a loss for which the fullest possible utilization of every foot poundal of energy that can be drawn from this waterfall could never compensate the world. The utilitarian idea must not be allowed to have its way with Niagara to the ruin of the cataract, and that it will do so unless it is held in check by authority, experience warns us.

It is entirely possible to devise in regard to Niagara a "modus vivendi," that can be strictly maintained by the joint efforts of the United States and the Dominion of Canada, between the utilitarian and the aesthetic. It is to secure the devising and maintaining of such a "modus vivendi" by the two Governments that Andrew H. Green has been authorized by the Commissioners of the New York State Reservation at Niagara. No better choice of a man for this work could have been made, and that the end in view will be finally accomplished we have no doubt.

Revolt Against the Kansas Machine.

From The Leavenworth (Kan.) Times.

Kansas is normally and naturally Republican. The Republican defeat of last year was due to the revolt of thousands of Republicans against the knaves and bunglers of the machine which nominated the State ticket and ran the campaign in its own interest. This year the normal Republicanism of the State asserts itself again, and in the county and judicial elections, because the Leland gang had nothing to do with those elections, there being no State or Federal offices to fill, Kansas will go Republican every time if the party has true and honest leaders and organizers.

NUGGETS.

Shakespeare to Date.

"Everybody went crazy over our Thanksgiving presentation of 'As You Like It.'"
"What made it so popular?"
"We worked Orlando into a football game instead of the usual tiresome wrestling match."—Chicago Record.

Perverted.

Wright—We modern writers have a tough time of it—having to be compared with Thackeray, Shakespeare, and all those fellows.
Reed—Whenever did any one compare you to Thackeray?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Malapropos.

"How often," said Miss Miami Brown, "hit do happen dat er thoughtless remark'll spile de plaisure ob er occasion!"
"Yassendeed," replied Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "One o' de gues'es at ouah own table stopped pap right in de middle o' de kyahvin' ter ax 'im whah he got de turkey."

Not to be Imposed Upon.

"So, you've decided not to buy Lord Hardupp's castle, have you?"
"Yes," said Mr. Newrocks; "he wanted to include 10,000 bottles of wine at a dollar a bottle and admitted that some of it was forty years old. Why, I can get it right from the vineyards for less'n that."—Chicago News.

Net Results.

United States Treasury Officer—There is one of the most skillful young women we have. She can take the pieces of a Treasury note that a rat has chewed till it looks like bran, paste them together, and put the note into its original shape, without missing a scrap. Here is a one-dollar bill she restored. It had gone through a coffee mill.
Visitor—It's wonderful. How much do you pay her?
Treasury Officer—She gets $5 a day.
Visitor—How long did it take her to do that piece of work?
Treasury Officer—She did it in two days.
Visitor—Huh! It looks to me as if Uncle Sam had lost about $9 on the job.—Chicago Tribune.

TWILIGHT HOURS ARE BEST.

I. Edgar Jones in Boston Transcript.

Old age, what is it but the end of toil,
The ripened sheaf turned gold on genial soil?
The rich grain in the rounded, perfect ear.
The Harvest Home and twilight of the year?
Earth glows with glory when through veils of haze
Peep forth with blushes Autumn's radiant days.

Life's smiling Autumn is as nobly sweet,
Its harvests fruity, bounteous, complete:
Its last day are its noblest, crowned with gold,
Each beauty magnified a thousandfold;
Its landscapes glorified, surpassing fair,
Gold in the heart and silver in the hair.

What though the glad days of impetuous youth
Have gone for aye? It is unshaken truth,
That riper wisdom should bring ripened joys,
That thought mature imparts more perfect poise;
So that the balance wheels run steady, true,
To thoughts more tranquil than when life was new.

Though age has veiled the eyes till almost blind,
It sharpens intuition, and the mind
Looks keenly backward o'er the long-gone years,
With veteran courage, steeled against all fears
Of trifling ills, which seemed large in the ways
The faltering feet toiled o'er in earlier days.

This is the twilight; let our hearts lie still
Where tranquil thoughts their inner chambers fill,
While sunset skies spread grandly high and far,
And here and there shines clear a promise star.
Why should our souls repine, our spirits grieve?
Sweet sleep and rest come with the quiet eve.

Trustful, kind Father, let us hope and rest;
The evening hours are happiest and best;
The way behind is short, before us long;
We lean on Thee with faith serene and strong.
We are Thy children, whether here or there,
Our hands in Thine, safe in Thy loving care;
Fearless our feet shall follow anywhere.

TURMOIL OF EUROPE

Germans May Add to Parliamentary Theatricals When Diet Meets on Tuesday.

WILLIAM DETERMINED TO CARRY OUT HIS NAVAL PLANS.

Dreyfus Case May Be What the Kaiser Needs to Frighten His Obstreperous Reichstag With—Turkey Has a New Story About William's Plans for Conquest—Failure of Gen. Lockhart's Indian Campaign Acknowledged—London's Fire Brigade Assailed.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Germany's Imperial Parliament will reassemble on Tuesday to begin its final session under a far greater strain of excitement than any Reichstag has ever known. One knows not whether the foreign or domestic politics of the empire is in the more unpleasant and dangerous state of confusion. It is perfectly well known that if the Kaiser is able to meet Parliament with Hohenlohe still Chancellor and an even tolerably acceptable Ministry still about him, the credit is due, not to the Kaiser, but to the patriotic forbearance of these officials. Their provocations to throw up the whole business have been incessant and almost unthinkable in character. It seems probable that once Parliament is sitting it will prove impossible to keep these smoldering fires of Ministerial indignation under any longer. If the new year finds Hohenlohe still in office it will be to the universal astonishment of German politicians. It is much more likely that the Reichstag itself will have been sent packing before that date and the country plunged in a furious controversy over a new general election.

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Plain Talk Will Be Heard.

When this bugbear of a midwinter dissolution was first discussed last Summer I found a tendency among the radical leaders in Germany to view it with apprehension. They said that, although popular sentiment seemed drifting steadily away from the Kaiser, he could always make a tremendous electoral stand by raising the cry that the country was in danger. This he clearly intended to do over the naval issue if the Reichstag resolutely refused him the extra grants he demanded, and they are by no means certain that he would not do it successfully. Since then he has carried his plans for making the navy campaign the issue to a far greater development than they could have foreseen. But a marked change is visible in their mood. They are no longer nervous about the result, but say, with obvious confidence, that no matter what he does or how loudly he shouts his incitations to panic, the voters are safe to return a new Reichstag with a heavily increased majority hostile to the Kaiser. It will be strange if out of this confidence is not born a spirit of plain talk in the session beginning next week of a sort that the Emperor has not encountered before. The Opposition now feels emboldened to dare him to use his power of dissolution, and Heaven knows there are enough subjects for attack and denunciation for them to lay their tongues to.

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The Kaiser Called Crazy.

The categorical assertion in Sweden that Kaiser William had declared in conversation with Swedish statesmen "if the Norwegians carry too far their disloyalty to their King I will crush Norway as I crushed Greece" is only the latest sample of the sort of thing that Germans have to continually hear about their surprising sovereign. They no longer find this interesting, much less amusing. In truth, they are tired to death of it. There are new and big budgets of tales of his more or less private eccentricities, which add their little to the general impression that he will sooner or later "go queer" altogether. This feeling reflects itself in the popular view of everything he does. One would suppose, for instance, that his sensational seizure of a Chinese port and the fitting out of two Pacific squadrons with his only brother in command of one of them to support this remarkable step would at least gratify the commercial classes of Germany. It is in Hamburg and Bremen, among the great exporting people, however, that this wild performance is most sharply criticised. They say openly there that he is a madman who will undo all that has been done since 1871 to create German commerce and industry if somebody does not stop him. It is still purely a matter of conjecture if Russia's consent has been secured for this Chinese occupation, though the tone of the comment of the Russian press points to the contrary. Of course England does not like it, but for her to say so just now would be the most welcome grist to William's political mill.

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A French Scare Is William's Hope.

Neither this spectacular adventure in the far Pacific nor any other pretext for a naval demonstration will avail to pull the wool over the eyes of German voters. Only one conceivable event could give William a chance of electing a new Reichstag to his mind, and that would be the production of a vivid and apparently genuine scare of the possibility of another war with France. This was, relatively, a safe trick for Bismarck to employ in the Spring of 1887. It is by no means such "good business" now, for the sinister possibility of Russia's joining in has to be taken into account. All the same it is not incredible that William should try it on. It is because the Dreyfus case continues to offer such ready-made opportunities for the discovery of such a pretext that it excites such sustained and anxious interest throughout Europe, and that everybody will draw a long sigh of relief when, one way or the other, it is declared to be settled.

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Dreyfus's Friends More Sanguine.

It is taken for granted in Paris that something definite will be known next week about the Government's decision on the question of a formal rehearing of the Dreyfus case. It would take columns to follow the luxuriant ramifications of the scandal in the French press, where the most hare-brained inventions are inextricably mixed up with half truths till the public judgment is quite distracted. It is apparent, however, that Count Esterhazy is under a heavier cloud of general suspicion than he was a week ago, and that the friends of Dreyfus are vastly more sanguine that they will succeed in their desires. The episode of the military authorities breaking open for search the lodgings of Colonel Picquart in his absence has raised a sharp protest from numbers of eminent publicists. It seems to have been a less defensible outrage than any charged against the Second Empire, and the Radicals profess an intention of making great party capital out of it as illustrating how little that is republican there is in this republic of rich men.

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Fighting the Germans in Austria.

Extended and extremely excited accounts of the scenes in the Austrian Reichsrath fill the London papers, which editorially scold and rebuke these badly-behaved Parliamentarians, as if there had never been that wild week of Bradlaugh riots inside the sacred precincts of Westminster itself. It is obvious that Badeni has committed the Emperor to a course which is full of danger, for the German element in Austria is standing by its turbulent Parliamentary representatives with surprising solidarity, and the German element is, in all essential matters, Austria itself. No one talks yet of a revolution and it is questionable if the modern conscription system does not put a revolution into the category of impossibilities, but the era of popular disturbances and conflicts between the people and the authorities shows that a practical abrogation of the Constitution has plainly begun.

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Remarkable Stories from Turkey.

Although matters at Constantinople wear a surface aspect of calm, we hear here that the Sultan is in a great flutter of perturbation over the demand of Russia for the immediate payment of some $6,000,000 which has been allowed to drag on for twenty years. Without such language being used before, it is perfectly true that a similar demand has often been made, but always with an obvious diplomatic end in view, and not in a way to wound the delicate sensibilities of Abdul Hamid. There is reported to be an increasing activity, too, among those Pashas who are known as the war party, and the Sultan is always nervous when this happens. These Pashas are understood to have an idea, where obtained no one knows, that Germany is about to enter on a career of conquest in which it will be the function of the Turks to occupy the attention of Russia while William overruns France. I give this as it comes to me from a letter from Constantinople to a well-known member of Parliament here. It is also said that not a word is ever heard among the Turkish officers or politicians about the evacuation of Thessaly, while the Sultan is declared to possess a German promise that he will not be compelled to withdraw his troops from Crete. There have been so many reports during the past Autumn of risings in Albania, which were never heard of again, that there is small disposition to take the present story seriously. The latest accounts, however, render it quite possible that the affair may swell to importance during the coming week.

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Anglo-French Troubles in Africa.

We have been passing through another cycle of alarmist reports about the Anglo-French relations on the Niger. With the forty officers who sailed to-day the reinforcements of the British strength in the West Coast of Africa have come to an end so far as existing orders go. There must now be close upon 4,000 armed men there, a force sufficient to sweep all the French into sea. It is surmised in Paris that the meetings of the Anglo-French Commission, which stopped abruptly soon after they were begun three weeks ago, were interrupted because the British refused to cancel the orders under which to-day's forty officers sailed. I do not know that this is anything but a surmise, but certainly the commission is not sitting, and certainly the French military expedition has occupied Nikki, which is not only in the English sphere as recognized by the French in 1890, but on Nov. 10, 1894, was specifically made English by Major Lugard's written treaty with the King, and published at the time. It is not easy to see how the English can submit now to such a premeditated infraction of their advertised rights, and it is not clear what their troops are concentrated in the district for, save to protect those rights. The people of both countries continue to believe in the impossibility of an armed collision of these remote forces, and the idea that France and England may come to blows as a consequence of such a collision is not seriously considered anywhere. Yet, none the less, it is a delicate situation.

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Failure of Gen. Lockhart's Campaign.

It is impossible to conceal any longer from military critics here the fact that Gen. Lockhart's campaign into the Bara country is a failure, and even the public is getting hold of the idea. Nobody foresaw or properly estimated the tremendous physical difficulties in the way. True, they were not actually insuperable, but if kept going on through the Winter they will mean a vastly bigger outlay of lives and money than anybody wants to think of. I fancy from what I hear that political sagacity will be called in to effect what brute force is failing to accomplish. According to this theory there will be an imposing conference or "durbar" held very soon, where a lot of Chiefs will come in great state to make an ostentatious submission in the name of all the hostile tribes, will promise to pay an indemnity, and to observe the conditions imposed by Lockhart. Then he will profess himself satisfied and return with his army to Peshawur, and the thing will be described as a triumphant settlement. Nobody will ever know what authority those Chiefs had to pledge anybody's word but their own, or to what extent their promises are fulfilled. No news ever comes out of that wild and unexplored region unless Englishmen go there after it, and it will be impossible in any way to check such accounts as political officers may keep of the transactions on its borders.

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Weyler's Senseless Campaign.

Spanish politicians who had prepared to utilize Weyler's return for mischievous purposes seem not to have understood that he is a fool as well as a scoundrel. Anything more senseless, as well as criminal, than his public utterances at Barcelona I have never seen in print. His appeals in the name of protection to the ignorance and greed of the basest parts of the community would have done intellectual discredit to the silliest of the so-called Anarchists now on trial there. The perception of this fact has thrown a wet blanket over the whole Weyler movement from which it may not emerge at all. It's likeness, in methods and spirit, to the Unionist movement here, which eleven years ago smashed the Liberal Party and thrust Ireland back into her chains, is grotesque in its fidelity at numerous points, but it lacks the backing of the solid aristocracy and snobocracy which gave to Unionism its temporarily irresistible power among the English.

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London May Get Decent Fire Protective Service.

The comments in THE TIMES's special cable letter last week on the London fire brigade were cabled back here on Monday and bid fair to serve a useful purpose. Several papers, The Daily Mail leading, took the matter up so spiritedly that Col. Rotton, the Tory Chairman of the Fire Committee of the County Council, made a speech declaring sweepingly that his department had every American appliance worth anything, and was far and away the best department that any city in the world possessed. Usually a statement of this kind, if made with sufficient cheek, is accepted by the London press as settling the matter. The Mail, however, after a couple days of apparent hesitation, concluded to make a fight, and accordingly Col. Rotton finds himself overwhelmed under columns of interviews and the articles of specialists proving in voluminous detail his gross ignorance of the veriest rudiments of the fire-extinguishing business. Not only is America drawn on for a score of crushing answers to his foolish talk, but the firemen of British cities like Birmingham and Glasgow are sending details of their systems, showing London to be years behind its own neighbors. The Mail has placed the whole thing in such shape that I think it will now be impossible to ignore it, and it seems likely that the London Fire Brigade may be actually brought up to date.

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London's New School Board.

The victory of the Radicals in the London School Board election was more overwhelming than anybody had expected. With a solitary exception every one of their candidates was elected, and even in such profoundly Tory centres as the City and Westminster they headed the poll by big majorities. No very sweeping changes in the schools are to be looked for, the main difference being that the new board will attend to business instead of wrangling over points of dogmatic theology. This adjective suggests the only gleam of humor that the contest has evoked. A whole row of sandwich men paraded the vicinity of one of the polling places wearing placards which read, "Vote against dogmatism!" and a defeated Tory candidate now avers, jokingly, that a large body of electors assumed this meant him to be a supporter of the unpopular muzzling orders against dogs, and so plumped against him. Eight women are elected on the new board as against four on the last one.

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Blake's Stay in Canada Welcome.

Sentences in the Hon. Edward Blake's speech which, as cabled from Canada, seem to suggest that he is going to stay there create very lively satisfaction in Ireland. There has been no more complete and comprehensive failure in our time than he proved to be in Irish politics. Even the self-seeking clique of rhetoricians and frauds to whom he attached himself when the Irish party broke up will secretly be glad to get rid of this empty pomposity.

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A Romanist Victory in Belfast.

The great victory gained by "Tim" Healy's friends in the Belfast municipal election is the most important political event in Ireland of the year. For the first time in the history of the city there will now be a Roman Catholic representation in the Municipality, and Dillon's effort to elect men who, while nominally Catholics, were in opposition to their Bishop, in aid of which he brought up all the forces of his Parliamentary organization, suffered an inglorious defeat.

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Gladstone's Failing Health.

Mr. Gladstone on his halt in London while en route to Cannes produced a rather anxious impression among his old friends who were privileged to see him. He has grown chalky white in the face and seems cadaverous by comparison with his condition a year ago. The physicians all report his condition to be satisfactory, but all the same there is a newborn uneasiness which will probably not diminish henceforth.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

KIPLING ON HEROIC DOCTORS.

Tribute to the Fraternity's Devotion to Duty the World Over.

LONDON, Nov. 27. — Rudyard Kipling made a happy speech in reply to a toast "The Visitors" at a gathering of doctors on Thursday. He confessed that he originally proposed to become a doctor, and got so far as to be allowed to play on the outskirts of St. Mary's Hospital, where he picked up a great deal of the half knowledge so dangerous to medical matters. Continuing, he said he had mixed with doctors the world over, and had seen them going to certain death with no hope of reward, because it was "business."

The speaker had also seen them handling cholera and small-pox, and when dying therefrom wiring for a substitute. He had seen them in America manage a practice twenty miles in each direction, driving horses through eight feet of snow to attend an operation ten miles away, and digging their horses out of the snow and proceeding.

In conclusion, Mr. Kipling said it was one of the proudest things of his life to have been associated with "real fighting men of this class."

THE GOSSIP OF BERLIN

Matters That Will Come Before the Reichstag at Its Session Next Week.

BOOMING NAVAL INTERESTS

American Consuls in Germany a Poorly Paid Lot of Honest and Hard-Working Officials—What Some Recruits Knew of Prince Bismarck—Jealousy of Manufacturers.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—Speculation is now rife in the German press as to the results of the next session of the Imperial Diet, which will be opened on the 30th of this month. The German nation does not wish for much, but it wants that little badly. In the matter of the navy the friends of expansion are likely to be pleased, as there is little doubt that the estimates to be proposed, unless they should prove to be too immodest, will be voted. These will include appropriations for new ships and extension of government arsenals and docks. Another subject that will undoubtedly be called before the Diet is the indemnification of persons illegally or wrongly condemned. The Bundesrath, or Imperial Council, has already referred certain measures to the regular committee of the Diet. Among the subjects discussed in the last session of the Council was the Berne Copyright Convention, and its effects and general working in Germany.

Creating Naval Sentiment.

Admiral Tirpitz, who is reputed a very persuasive talker, is returning from his tour of the German courts with high hopes that his mission, the object of which was to make a propaganda for the expansion of the fleet, will have been successful. A great effort is being made to rouse the Germans by an appeal to the sense of shame, and the fact that the imprisoned Herr Lueders was released by the Haytians on the demand of the American Minister, after the efforts of the German Chargé d'Affaires had failed, is held up as a disgrace. Two years ago, when a German citizen was murdered in Morocco, an old frigate was the only available war vessel to "demonstrate" before the city, and as she naturally failed to inspire the natives with the necessary awe, an iron-clad needed for the defence of the North Sea Canal had to be sent there, which, of course, in critical times, would have been impossible. It is also pointed out that the coast of Central America, with the States of which country Germany carries on a commerce of over 550 millions of marks yearly, has not seen the German flag for years. The South American station will not be filled this year, nor is it likely to be for a long time.

Will these humiliating facts rouse the Germans from their apathy? Strange to say, in spite of their reputation for sentimentality, the Germans care little for the sufferings of others, nor even for those of their own country abroad, so long as they are doing well enough themselves. When the Americans and Englishmen hold great meetings in order to protest against oppression in some remote part of the world or raise subscriptions for the starving or suffering of foreign countries, the Germans ascribe these things not to generosity, but to sheer eccentricity. That kind of thing doesn't happen in Germany. As long as the German has his beer, his game of "skat," and enough to eat, it's little he cares about the sufferings of others.

Buying Out the Poles.

A curious example of the interest of the home Government in domestic matters, while tending to undervalue those pertaining to foreign relations, is offered by the intention to ask for another 100,000,000 marks from the Prussian Chamber in order to buy the estates of Poles living in the Province of Posen and in West Prussia. Of course this is only a loan, but the cause would not seem to justify such an expenditure. The first sum used for the same purpose was also 100,000,000 marks, of which 69,000,000 had been used up by the Spring of 1896. The policy of the Government in regard to the Polish question is very uncertain. Perhaps the debate on the proposed appropriation will throw some light on it.

Accidents on German Railways.

According to official statistics, there were, during the month of September of this year, on all German lines, exclusive of Bavaria, 31 derailments, 24 collisions, and 163 smaller accidents, 50 people being killed and 135 wounded. This throws a lurid light upon the reputed safety of the German trains. When it is remembered that only two or three of the most important lines run more than two express trains in twenty-four hours, this record of two bad accidents a day is a nasty one.

The Dingley Tariff in Germany.

The tables of statistics furnished to the press by the Consul General of the United States at Berlin, showing the exports to America since the Dingley bill became a law, and comparing them with those of previous quarters, have been generally interpreted by the German papers as proving that it is much too early to judge of the real effect of the law upon German exports to America, the falling off being much less than was expected.

Recognition for Our Consuls.

Following upon the bitter fight waged by the great textile firm of Boessneck, in Glauchau, against Consul Sawter, who insisted upon correct valuations being placed on the articles exported to America, comes a concerted action by the different Chambers of Commerce of Saxony, whose delegates met at Chemnitz some days ago and decided to petition the Saxon Government to interfere in favor of the Saxon manufacturers, so that in future the samples hitherto demanded by the American Consuls would not have to be furnished.

The American Consuls in the Saxon district are a particularly fine lot of men, and have executed the duties of their office in a wonderfully clever and fearless manner. So indispensable have they proved themselves to our Government that four of them—Monaghan, Sawter, Peters, and Moore—have not been removed by Mr. McKinley, and are not likely to be. They have ever treated the German exporters with the most scrupulous fairness, but have insisted that the regulations shall in all cases be strictly complied with. Those of the German manufacturers whose intentions are irreproachable are perfectly satisfied with the jurisdiction of our Consuls, but the many who habitually undervalue their goods in order to place them on the American market at prices which drive all competitors out of the field chafe under the watchfulness of our officials.

There is no doubt that, by merely slackening his vigilance, the Consul at Chemnitz or Glauchau could "feather his nest" in the most downy fashion, but to the credit of American representatives be it said that an attempt to bribe them has never got beyond the most roundabout of hints, the unequivocal reception of which settled the question for good. Messrs. Sawter and Monaghan have been especially commended by the Department of State for their work, and they, as well as the others of this magnificent corps, richly deserve the honor. Nor should their immediate chiefs, among whom we have or have had such men as Goldschmidt, Mason, and Charles de Kay, be forgotten in this connection.

For all this perfect devotion to duty, which has earned or saved our country millions of dollars, these men are paid very poor salaries, to put it mildly. Monaghan, at Chemnitz, one of the hardest-worked men in the service, receives, including his notarial fees, under $2,700 a year. Sawter gets about $2,400, Peters, at Plauen, about $2,800, and so on. If the Consul has a family it is only with the strictest economy that he can get through the year without debt. It is more than a wonder that our country can command the services of such men for such pittances.

The German Consuls are an excellent body of officials, but they do not begin to do the fine work that Americans do. Yet they are paid much higher salaries, the Consuls (not Consuls General) receiving from $7,500, in San Francisco, Havana, and Pretoria, to $3,000, in Belgrade, Bucharest, and Jaffa. Only one Consulate—that at Fiume—receives less than this, and even there the sum foots up to $2,500, besides fees. Some of our Consuls, not speaking of mere Consular Agents, receive only $1,000 a year! From a varied experience, I can testify to the magnificent work done here by such diplomatic and Consular officials, speaking now of Berlin alone, as Ambassador Uhl, Secretary J. B. Jackson, Consul General de Kay, and his successor, Mr. Goldschmidt; Mr. Zimmerman, and others.

Jealous German Manufacturers.

How jealously the German manufacturers guard the secrets of their business has been exemplified during the last few days by the case of Robert Adams, a manufacturer of buckram and mosquito nettings, of New York and Providence. Mr. Adams, being in Plauen, naturally desired to visit one or two of the great buckram factories there. He made no secret of his intentions, but, although received with some show of politeness, the invariable answer to his requests to be allowed to inspect the factories was, "We are sorry, but that is against our rules." The matter did not rest here, for a rumor was spread through the city that an American "spy," in the service of certain manufacturers, was in Plauen endeavoring to find out the secrets of the German factories, and in a short time Mr. Adams, all innocent of his celebrity, became a suspect, and the police went to the American Consul for information concerning the alleged "spy." The matter soon became so disagreeable that Mr. Adams preferred to shake the dust of inhospitable Plauen from his shoes rather than embarrass further the American Consul.

Ignorant German Recruits.

The Frankfort Gazette relates that during the course of an examination of some newly enlisted men by an officer an extraordinary ignorance on the subject of the nation's founder was exhibited. One of the recruits could tell of Bismarck only that he "was an old man," another that he "was a Prince." Among other answers were the following: "Bismarck has been dead for years." "He lives in Berlin." "He lives in Paris." Most of them were sure that his great deeds were of a military nature. One said that Bismarck was in the war of 1870 and got the Iron Cross, which, after all, is quite correct, as is also another answer to the effect that Bismarck "was a great man and didn't love the Poles." The most amusing piece of information was that Bismarck "descended from the Hohenzollerns and was born on April 1." It must be admitted that ignorance of this nature is not characteristic of German soldiers.

An American Sculptor in Berlin.

Herman Matzen, the American sculptor who has been modeling the two groups, "War" and "Peace" for the Indianapolis Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, intends returning to the United States in December. The two groups were given by the Indianapolis committee to Prof. Bruno Schmitz of this city, who is not a sculptor, but an architect. It was not until he had employed three other artists, including the well-known Prof. Reigar, that he found that Mr. Matzen was the man who, without departing from the idea of the original designs, could yet save them from the utter commonplace or even worse. It is ever a most unthankful task to correct the spoiled work of somebody else, but Mr. Matzen has done this, and his signal success is indicative of what he could accomplish if given carte blanche. It is absurd to see many of America's largest monuments given for execution to foreign sculptors when you have at home men who need the work and who can do it far better than any German. The very idea of the country of St. Gaudens, MacMonnies, Adams, and a score of others having to go to Germany for a monument is most ridiculous, and it becomes more so after an inspection of the models offered by the greatest sculptors of Germany in competition for the Bismarck Monument, for such a sorry show was never seen.

Little Bits of News.

Poultney Bigelow, who has just returned to the United States, is at work on a history of the revolution of 1848. The local newspapers mention it as a special favor that he should have been allowed access to the different archives of the city and State. Much interest is manifested in the March revolution nowadays, and the City of Berlin is to erect a monument next year to those who fell under the fire of the King's Guards.

Prof. Reinhold Begas has been given the order to execute the Bismarck Monument for Berlin.

At the opening of the Saxon Landtag the day before yesterday, when the Speaker called for a "hoch" for the King, the Social Democrats rose from their seats and left the hall, ostentatiously, while the Speaker shouted: "Are these persons Saxons who run away when we cheer our King?"

The Emperor is still dividing his time between inspecting the scenes of the terrible inundations of the Silesian country and the merry chase. Apropos of these many Court hunting parties, one is reminded of the comment of Eugene Richter after one of the hunts in the Grunewald: "Yesterday the German Emperor and fifty of the noblest of the nation ran for two or three hours after an old sow!"

The Government has at last taken notice of the agitation in Brunswick in favor of the Duke of Cumberland, and has forbidden all officials to join the so-called "national clubs."

THE VENEZUELAN DOCUMENTS.

Colonial Office Believes Them "Altogether Insignificant."

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The newspapers were apparently too previous in crowing over the find of alleged important Venezuelan documents at Greytown, which was immediately hailed as settling the case, and as a useful rebuff to American "meddlers in their neighbors' concerns."

The Colonial Office now announces that the value of the documents is believed to be "altogether insignificant," and that they will not necessitate an alteration in the statement of the British case, as already submitted.

SUGAR POOL PLAN DROPPED.

German Syndicate and Refiners Fail to Reach an Agreement.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—The tariff on sugar and petroleum is occupying the attention of the press extensively. The negotiations between the German sugar syndicate and the owners of the refineries, which were pending for months, have finally failed, and the plan to form a pool has been dropped, at least for the present, as many of those interested decided to remain outside.

The purpose was to guarantee each member of the pool a premium of 2 marks per 100 kilos, inland consumers to pay double, and exporters to receive a like sum from the trust.

TRADES UNIONISM MENACED.

British Engineers' Provisional Agreement Involves Vital Changes.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The engineering conference apparently bodes ill to trades unionism. The dissence of the provisional agreement is that the "Masters' Union" (Employers' Federation) is to be free to introduce into any of the federation's workshops the conditions existing in any other workshop without reference to the wishes of the trades unions.

The employers have in mind the system of piecework, in which the unions have no voice, prevailing in certain workshops, and it is the right to substitute individual agreements for collective bargains which the masters are asking the unions to sign away.

If this is accomplished it will involve such vital changes in the methods upon which industry has hitherto been conducted as to menace every trades union in the country. Indeed, the situation is regarded as being so critical that there is talk of summoning a national convention of representatives of all organized labor to discuss the matter.

GERMANY AND HAITI.

Warship Gefion to be Sent to Port au Prince—America's Non-Intervention.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—In regard to the trouble between Germany and Haiti, the imperial warship Gefion will proceed to Port au Prince as soon as she can be fitted for sea, and will enforce the demands of Germany, backed up by the two German Government school ships Gneisenau and Stein. Somewhat late, the German press now does justice to the assistance in this matter received through the intervention of the United States Minister at Port au Prince. The semi-official Hamburger Correspondent says:

"It is certain that if the United States at the critical time had assumed an unfriendly attitude the situation would have become more dangerous. The mere fact of its geographical situation shows that America's influence is paramount at Port au Prince. The appearance in this instance of an American fleet would have sufficed to intensify Haiti's opposition to Germany's demands, as the Haitians would have seen therein an indirect assurance of support."

Crowds at the Berlin University.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—The attendance at the Berlin University is the largest on record, exceeding 6,000 students, including nearly 600 Americans, of which number 43 are women. The space for this large attendance is wholly inadequate, and the Government intends to enlarge it by using the Academy Building.

TARIFF WAR NOT IN FAVOR.

German Papers Deprecate the Discrimination Against America Advocated by Count Goluchowski.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The warning of Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, against "transatlantic competition" is much discussed, and is variously regarded as menacing to America and as indorsing Emperor William's view of the "yellow peril," or, as a warning against a British Zolliverein. But probably it really referred to the danger of the agriculture of Middle Europe being wiped out by the excessive production of cereals and meat in the United States, Argentina, India, and Australia at the same moment. Europe's artisans are already overwhelmed by transoceanic competition.

The Spectator comments upon the probability of European artisans of the twentieth century having insufficient work, while transoceania will not only feed but will undersell Europe in all the staple industries.

The German Liberal and Radical papers which regard Count Goluchowski's speech as an exhortation to Europe to combine against the United States condemn such a step.

The Volks Zeitung says:

"It is easily seen who would have to pay the bill when all the European agrarians are united. The people of Europe who absolutely need for their daily bread the cereals of America, India, and Australia would have to sacrifice untold millions at the altar of international agrarianism. That is the meaning of it."

The Vorwaerts remarks:

"A tariff war begun by the united States of Europe would be answered by closing the markets of the United States of America. The first result of the measure would be that the powerful big Republic across the ocean would embrace all American countries, including perhaps the English colonies there, into a pan-American tariff union, by which the United States would create large and assured fields for supply and sale and would narrow the export of their adversaries still further."

GERMAN EXPORTS TO AMERICA.

Reports from Consular Districts Show a Marked Increase.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—The Cologne Gazette, discussing the continuance of the deficit in the receipts of the United States, says:

"The new office of Commissioner Kasson, (the United States Reciprocity Commissioner,) under these circumstances, appears to be more than a regular recruiting office to induce nations to enter, there, for commercial treaties would, of course, stimulate the imports of the United States, and, consequently, the tariff receipts."

United States Consul General Goldschmidt says the present export figures for the United States show an unmistakable increase. From Oct. 1 to Nov. 15 the exports in his district amounted to 2,18,858 marks, as against 1,845,682 marks, for the same period of 1896, an increase of 15 per cent.

Reports from other Consular districts show, with few exceptions, similar increases.

QUEEN'S PHOTOS A KLONDIKE.

Signed by Victoria and Sold by the Princess Christian for Charity.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A barrel of money has been reaped at the Windsor Bazaar in aid of the Royal Albert Institution, opened by Princess Christian on Tuesday last. The Princess presided at two stalls, selling photographs of Queen Victoria, signed by her Majesty, at a guinea each. The whole stock was sold in a few minutes. Thereupon the Princess remarked:

"I do not see why we should not petition Mamma for some more."

A messenger was then dispatched to the castle, and the Queen supplied more signed photographs of herself. Her Majesty continued doing so during the three days which the bazaar lasted, and even then the demand for her photographs was not satisfied.

STANDARD OIL VICTORY.

Company Admitted to be Virtually Alone in the German Market.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—In spite of the action of the South German dealers, after the announcement that the Mannheim Pure Oil Company, a competitor of the Standard Oil Company, had purchased an island in the Rhine, on which it is proposed to build gigantic tanks, to exclusively patronize the Mannheim Pure Oil Company, the impression prevails in commercial circles that the German representatives of the Standard Oil Company have won the fight and will crush all competition. The Vossische Zeitung says:

"Evidently in accordance with an agreement with the Standard Oil Company, the Russian petroleum dealers have withdrawn from competition in the German market."

Of the petroleum import of the current year, America furnished 853,642 tons and Russia furnished 43,000 tons. Reports from Bremen and Hamburg show that the Standard Oil Company is now virtually alone in the field.

Norman-Schumann Sues for Slander.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Herr Norman-Schumann, a correspondent for American newspapers, a Prussian subject, and, it has been stated, a former employe of the German secret police, has brought suit for slander against the Berliner Volkszeitung. It promises to be an interesting trial. Witnesses will be called from among the highest German officials.

Labouchere's Letters Suppressed.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The application of Mr. Henry Labouchère, the editor of Truth, to restrain Mr. Henry Hess, editor of The African Critic, from publishing letters which Mr. Labouchère wrote to the late George Augustus Sala, as evidence of the stockjobbing transactions of Truth's editor, was granted by the court to-day, the injunction also inflicting costs against Mr. Hess.

Philippine Insurgents Slain.

MADRID, Nov. 27.—The Captain General of the Philippine Islands, Gen. Primo de Rivera, cables from Manila that the insurgents of that colony held a meeting, but could not arrive at an agreement, and started for home, but, the dispatch adds, "they were intercepted by the Spanish troops, who killed many of them."

Catalans Displeased with Sagasta.

MADRID, Nov. 27.—The industrial delegates from Catalonia have returned home entirely dissatisfied with the manner in which the Spanish Cabinet received their protests against granting autonomy to Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Cartoon on the Kaiser Suppressed.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—The police have confiscated this week's issue of the Kladderadatsch because it contained a cartoon ridiculing Emperor William's recent speech to the recruits.

FOREIGN PERSONAL NOTES.

Prince George of Prussia received the United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, on Tuesday last.

It is understood that Henry D. Traill is the author of a "Life of the Prince of Wales," which will be published in the near future.

J. S. Sargent, the American painter, and member of the Royal Academy, is finishing a portrait of Miss Daisy Leker for the Academy of 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin's hunting party in Scotland is establishing big records. Its members killed over 4,000 pheasants and other game in one week.

Prof. Quiddle of Munich, author of the sarcastic "Caligula" pamphlet on Emperor William, has been nominated by the People's Party for member of the Reichstag.

George Askwith, the English lawyer who accompanied Lord Dunraven to the United States, has been appointed junior counsel for Great Britain on the Venezuela Arbitration Commission.

For the interior decoration of the German Embassy at Rome, Emperor William has furnished Prof. Hermann Prell to supervise the work, and has intrusted him with the task of reproducing three ancient Teutonic mythological designs typifying Spring, Summer, and Winter, which are in the Kaisersalutern of the Bavarian Palatinate.

J. F. Willard, a resident of Berlin, and a nephew of Miss Frances Willard, has started on an expedition to Bokhara and Asiatic Russia for the purpose of studying the habits of criminals and vagrants. The Russian Government has furnished him with free transportation throughout the empire, and the Russian newspapers commend the enterprise.

The Prince of Wales arrived in London on Friday from Lambton Castle and joined the Princess of Wales at Sandringham, where the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury, are spending to-day. The Prince of Wales had a successful shoot with the Earl of Durham at Lambton Castle. One day eight guns killed 2,100 pheasants.

TALK OF THE PARISIANS

Great Interest Manifested in the Guilt or Innocence of Former Captain Dreyfus.

EXCITEMENT IN THE CHAMBERS

Georges de Cassagnac's Suicide a Result of Blackmail on Behalf of Alfred Balensi, Whose Extradition Was Prevented.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Not for many years has there been so great a sensation in Paris as that which has arisen to-day in the Chamber and among politicians generally, in connection with the Dreyfus case. The lobbies of the Chamber were particularly animated. I noticed McArthur Meyer, the editor of the Gaulois, who seemed to think that his co-religionist Dreyfus was guilty, but that a more public trial would have suited the Parisians better. Then there was the great question of Count Esterhazy, who is accused by Maurice Dreyfus, the brother of the condemned Captain, of being the real culprit. Count Esterhazy belongs to that princely family into which Mrs. Langtry is about to marry. He has an unstained record as a French officer. The French Minister of War seemed disinclined to look upon him as a possibly guilty party. First of all it was said that he had run away. But in the afternoon the Count appeared; he was present in the Chamber when the Count d'Alsace questioned the Minister of War on the subject, and he had sent in a letter of protest to the Ministry of War during the day. The Count d'Alsace, who is also the Prince von Hennin, questioned the Government as to Dreyfus's guilt, and thereupon Gen. Billot, the Minister of War, replied that, in spite of M. Scheurer-Kestner's conclusions, he was convinced that Dreyfus had been rightly condemned. In the presence of a definite accusation there was nothing left for him to do but to allow the law to take its course. Maurice Dreyfus, who had accused Count Esterhazy of being the real culprit, would have to prove his words. The incident then closed.

The sensation in the lobbies of the Chamber was very great. The doubt about Dreyfus's guilt exists, and the general feeling is that a new trial will be had, though, of course, the honor of the court-martial, composed of French officers of unstained record, cannot be called in question. Still, the universal impression is that, even supposing that Dreyfus were guilty, he was condemned on insufficient evidence; and, particularly of late, expert evidence has been so much called in question that little importance is attached to it.

Georges de Cassagnac's Suicide.

The suicide a few days ago of M. Georges de Cassagnac, brother of Paul de Cassagnac, the well-known editor of the Autorité and leader of the Imperialist Party, was a most sensational affair, and though the papers said nothing about it, the following details, which are published in THE NEW YORK TIMES for the first time, are strictly accurate. It will be remembered that in the month of July a certain Alfred Balensi was arrested in the United States on a charge of theft, and was also held by the police to answer a charge of swindling brought against him by the heirs of the late Max Lebaudy, otherwise known as the "Little Sugar-King." Alfred Balensi had been Max Lebaudy's banker, and was said to be responsible for many of the luckless Bourse transactions in which his prodigal client left a good two-thirds of his colossal fortune. When it became certain that the heirs of Max Lebaudy intended to prosecute a number of their late relative's parasites, Balensi sailed under a false name from Bordeaux to Buenos Ayres, where he sought to re-establish his broken fortunes. He is described as an adventurer of remarkable resource and business capacity; and it is a curious fact that had he been able to remain in France he would now be extremely wealthy. He had speculated largely on a fall in Italian rentes. A week after his flight the disaster of Adowa took place, and it is estimated that he would have pocketed at least thirty millions on this occasion. Penniless he was not; he took with him 300,000f. in cash and about 150,000f. worth of platinum samples, which he had acquired for the purposes of speculation shortly before the crash happened. A fortnight after his arrival in Buenos Ayres he opened a large clothing store, which became prosperous almost immediately, but Balensi was not satisfied with this. He engaged in extensive speculations which proved unfortunate, and lost all the money that he had brought with him from France, together with what he had made in America. He then led a roving life, appearing in Mexico, Philadelphia, and Chicago, sinking lower and lower in the social scale, and finally being arrested for swindling a jeweler out of 150,000f. worth of jewels. In spite of the assumed name that he went under, the police were quick to ascertain that their prisoner was none other than Alfred Balensi, and they informed the French Government of his capture. However, Balensi still numbered in France certain friends, or rather accomplices, who were not in the least desirous that he should be brought back to his native country, for they feared the revelations which would ensue from his extradition.

Plan to Avoid Extradition.

It was necessary, therefore, to disinterest the jeweler on whose demand Bolensi had been arrested, and that as soon as possible, so that the prisoner might be released before the French Government had time to forward the extradition papers. Then came the problem of how to procure the money. Bolensi's accomplices had no desire to pay it out of their own pockets, so they p

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street has had a week free from interesting incident. Quotations have not yielded, though they have been under pressure; and they have not much advanced, though in some instances clever schemes to help them along have been supported. It has for the most part been a week without results of consequence.

At the end of the week the stock list shows more strength than for a long time past. This exhibit does not reflect manipulation, either. Important interests have been at the end of the week in the market trying to pick up substantial lines of stocks at current prices; and this more than anything else has helped maintain quotations.

Upon the bear side there has been much talk of dreadful things to come to pass as soon as Congress convenes, while upon the bull side bugaboo statements of this sort have been held in contempt, and though strong interests have here and there shown their hands, few glimpses have been given of the public in the market. For the most part—practically altogether—the public interest in Wall Street has been in abeyance; much effort has been made to have it appear that transactions on a substantial scale in various parts of the market have reflected public interest; but the facts have been palpably to the contrary, and at the end of the week there is warrant for the popular belief that only the talent of the Stock Exchange has had to do with the ups and downs of quotations during the week past.

A substantial short interest exists throughout the market. This has been created on the theory that holders of stocks have finally been pretty thoroughly worn out and will be glad to let go on any new troublesome interferences—that many holders of stocks will not care to keep them in the face of a Congress convened to devote itself to sensationalism.

What Congress is or is not likely to do has for some time past contributed the chief topic of Wall Street consideration. Generally the feeling is that in the Senate and in the House players to the galleries will make strenuous efforts to convince the country that a grave situation exists, especially that Cuba must be free, even at the expense of an international war.

Not a single fact in the situation warrants any sane man in expecting anything depressing from Congressional action. There may be threats, but there will be few fulfillments of the grewsome programme so much outlined in Wall Street. Common sense must exercise some influence; the new prosperity of the United States can hardly be imperiled by any excited rhetoric in Congress. Even if there should be panic-making proceedings, it is likely to be found that Wall Street has more than anticipated and discounted the worst that such statesmanship can inflict, for market values have been unnaturally forced down for weeks past on account of this very bugaboo.

It is certain—it is officially pledged—that President McKinley will do his utmost to prevent any serious complications between this country and Spain; not later than the present week the President himself has said to close personal and political friends that this Administration can be "depended upon to do what is helpful, to prevent what is disturbing." This assurance ought to have significance in it. It has been made explicitly to the most important financial interests in this country.

Far and away the most consequential feature in the current financial situation is the cheapness of money. Funds are piled up not only in New York in superabundance, but throughout the country. A year ago there would have been a grotesque sound in the announcement now made that Chicago is lending funds abroad in large volume. Now it is the mere announcement of a commonplace fact which surprises nobody. Not at Chicago alone, but at every Western point cash is held in large surplus accounts. Ordinarily this would signify the lagging of business enterprise, the indisposition of business men to make use of money in the usual channels of trade. Now it has a broader and a better significance. The good times which have come to the West have come with a rush. The crop returns of 1897, unprecedented as they are, have at the same time provided the Western people with money beyond any immediate uses that can be provided. This money will not long stay idle. The wide-awake interests of the West will find ample uses for every dollar that is available. But none the less so much in excess of every hopeful anticipation have been crop results this year, that the West, overtaken by the pleasantest surprise in its history, stands at the moment wholly unable to make immediate use of the vast volume of its own money pouring in. Mortgage debts dwindle and orders to Eastern manufacturers and Eastern merchants amount to figures hitherto unprecedented; but still the surplus stays. For years past an average minimum rate for money borrowed by the West has been from 8 to 12 per cent.; this year 4 and 6 per cent. money offered by Eastern capitalists goes begging. The West for the first time in its history is able to finance itself.

In this situation there is consequence beyond anything foreseen. It has more than current financial bearing; it cannot fail to have political results. The West solvent and with a surplus will be superior to the pettiness and dishonesty of any system of politics involving repudiation. The honest-money victory of November, 1896, is not only supplemented but sealed by the crop returns counted in November, 1897.

Cheap money means much for the whole country. To Wall Street it has unbounded significance. Already it has certified itself in many ways. Practically to-day the security market is bare of high-class bonds—cleared by this very reason of money going begging for ordinary rates. The buoyancy of last Summer and the early Fall started on the discovery that funds were in greater abundance than high-class investments could consume; and at present that fact is more assertive than it was then. We are on the eve of New Year's interest and dividend payments greater in volume than at any time within a dozen years. Many a property which for years has had nothing to disburse makes payments to the holders of its securities this year. Millions and tens of millions of money at this centre will demand investment at the beginning of the new year, and in anticipation of this fact demands for good safe yielding stocks and bonds run far beyond the supply. This overflow of money must go, as always under such circumstances it is bound to go, into ordinary stock market uses.

Congress may for a time be a drawback, may threaten and benumb temporarily, but no influence yet disclosed is of consequence enough to impede or head off the natural stock market development which in ordinary course is now assured.

SATURDAY.

In the two hours of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday some substantial advances were scored. Total transactions in stocks aggregated 135,000 shares, showing proportionately greater activity than on any day during the week. Dealings in bonds during the two hours were larger than on whole days preceding. Both stocks and bonds were dealt in at advancing prices.

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The weekly bank statement issued by the Clearing House shows an increase in loans of $14,097,400 and an increase in deposits of $16,744,100. The surplus reserve change was a decrease of $847,325.

At present the banks of New York have deposits of $680,000,000, against $490,000,000 a year ago. The banks are now loaning $594,000,000, against $464,000,000 this time last year. Present loans are far greater than they have aggregated at any time hitherto.

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Government bonds were strong. There was a sale of $2,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 113.

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In State securities, $35,000 Tennessee Settlement threes sold at 89@89½ and $6,000 do, small, at 88½@89.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Spirits Mfg.	⅝	Minn. & St. Louis	1½
Am. Sugar Refs.	1⅝	Minnesota Iron	1
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	1⅛	Mo., K. & Texas pf.	½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Missouri Pacific	¾
Chic., Bur. & Qy.	1	N. J. Central	1⅛
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	⅞	N. Y. Central	⅞
Chic. & Northwest	½	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	1½
Chic. & Northw. pf.	½	Northern Pacific pf.	½
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	⅛	Pennsylvania R. R.	⅞
Col. & H. Coal, all ins. paid	¾	Reading	1
Consolidated Gas	1	Reading 1st pf.	1⅛
Delaware & Hudson	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	¾	St. Jo. & Gr. Is. 1st pf.	½
Illinois Central	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅞
Iowa Central pf.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Laclede Gas	½	St. Paul & Omaha	1½
Lake Erie & West	½	Southern Pacific	½
Lake E. & West. pf.	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Lake Shore	1	U. S. Leather pf.	⅞
		U. S. Rubber pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Erie 2d pf.	⅝	West Chic. Street	⅞
Or. Imp., 5d ins. pd.	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Den. & R. G. imp. 5s.	2	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1
Ft. W. & Den. C'y 1st.	1	U. & Del. 1st	2
Mo., K. & E. 1st	1	U. P. 6s, '97, x m. c.	1

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3¼ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $118,291,229; balances, $8,065,421; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $397,936.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 2 15-16@3 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82⅞@$4.83 for sixty-day bills, $4.85¾ for demand, $4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95⅝@95 7-16, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—5@8c premium. San Francisco—Slight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

ONLY WALL STREET IS BLUE.

When, last Summer and in the early Fall, the stock market was most active and most buoyant, no Stock Exchange broker was more conspicuous in current transactions than Mr. A. A. Housman, who recently has been out of the city. Yesterday he returned from a trip through the South and the Central West. It is not disclosed what was the special purpose of Mr. Housman's excursion, but there is reason for the belief that it was undertaken at the instance of most important interests in the financial world. It is probable that he made a careful inspection tour over the Chesapeake and Ohio system, over the Big Four lines, over the Norfolk and Western, and over some other properties whose securities are conspicuous on the New York Stock Exchange. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Housman said yesterday:

"Wall Street stands alone in its blueness. Outside of Wall Street there is no depression. I have been over a wide stretch of territory during the past fortnight, and nowhere have I met business men otherwise than hopeful, serene, and confident. The country generally is making money and enjoying the experience.

"I have had exceptional opportunities to see what progress is being made by some of the important railroad systems of the country, and have been able to familiarize myself with the tremendous progress that is being made by the Chesapeake and Ohio and its collateral systems. The current record of the Chesapeake and Ohio seems almost a romance. Here in New York it is impossible to comprehend the tremendous things going on in the upbuilding of this system—and it is representative of other similarly prosperous properties throughout the country. The Norfolk and Western, the Three C's, and other lines having close relationships with the Chesapeake and Ohio are similarly prospering; the whole Central, Southern, and Western sections are enjoying unprecedentedly good times. There is nothing spasmodic in this. The better conditions are not temporary. They are going to last.

"At Newport News and Norfolk, at practically every important town from the seaboard to the foremost cities of the West, I met uniformly with one record in business circles—cheerfulness over present prosperity, absolute confidence that the good times which have dawned are bound to continue.

"So general is the improvement and so pronounced the recognition of that improvement throughout the country—among independent business men everywhere—that it is difficult to comprehend Wall Street's disposition to hesitate and doubt and sulk. That good times have come is not at all open to question. Evidences of their appearance show in every city and in every hamlet. Not one branch of business only, but every branch of business, is showing new and better conditions.

"In ignoring this situation, Wall Street does not act intelligently. And on this account I am sure that Wall Street must soon take views different from those it has recently entertained, for there is in Wall Street the acutest intelligence of the whole world, and nowhere do facts carry so great an influence.

"Personally, I believe that before long we shall have old-time activity back on the Stock Exchange, with buoyancy in good stocks, with an emphatic recognition of National good times. To me it seems that in the present market there are exceptional—practically unprecedented—opportunities for the picking up of investment bargains. A little while hence many present quotations will be regarded as strangely cheap. No bear on United States business conditions can make a wideawake trip through any part of the country now and come back otherwise than a bull, confident and enthusiastic."

AFRAID ONLY OF THEORIES.

President John P. Townsend of the Bowery Savings Bank talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the general business and financial outlook. Mr. Townsend is wholly confident of the future. He looks upon the depression from which the country is now recovering as the outcome of sentiment rather than of any actually bad conditions, and believes that the unwarranted apprehensions which business men have allowed to hold them back are now disappearing. He gives due consideration to the nervousness which Congress may cause, but he looks upon that factor as the last of the disturbing elements in the situation. Mr. Townsend said:

"Intrinsically, this country, its industries and its trades, are sound. Inherently, conditions are excellent. Confidence, in the business community is much stronger than it has been for a long time, and it is gradually strengthening more and more. We have yet a few uncertainties in the situation which, just at the moment, are apparently causing people to hesitate a little, but these can hardly be said to be more than temporary. Underlying conditions are all favorable; the real factors are bullish.

"For several years past this country has been suffering from a nervousness wholly sentimental. At no time have conditions been as bad as people have supposed them to be. When the Wilson tariff was made a law there developed a general feeling that was almost one of hopelessness. Many business men leaned back resignedly and said: 'Prices will be lower under this law; we will wait for a while and do nothing.' Business became dull; a wave of depression swept over the country. Nor was this a wholly unmitigated evil, for people began to economize—they curtailed their expenditures and lived within their proper limits. They began to make use of old materials which they had on hand instead of buying new. They began to use up their stocks of once-used goods.

"Every one knows that this was so of the Western farmer, and it was also true of the Eastern man. The figures of this bank illustrate the fact. Our report of 1893 shows $48,000,000 of deposits and 105,000 open accounts. Now, we have $60,000,000 of deposits and 118,000 open accounts. People were not buying; they were economizing and saving.

"But a few months ago came a great boon—failure of the world's grain crops at a time when our own farmers had plenteous harvests—the boon of increased wealth and increased purchasing power for our farming classes. Immediately the farmer found himself more prosperous he began to buy. That has brought about a new activity among our industries. Railroad earnings began to improve with the increased traffic movement, and securities consequently advanced. People regained their confidence. Impetus was given business. True, the first excitement of that buying seems to have passed away, and things have quieted down somewhat, but the stimulus given trade will be felt for a long while to come.

"Now, however, we have Congress upon us—always a disturbing element. That is the obstacle of the moment; that is what people are now afraid of. The mooted currency question is coming up, and no one knows what may be done with it. All kinds of plans are to be put forth, and all kinds of wonderful statesmanship are to be exhibited in the currency discussion. It matters very little what may be proposed by the men whose business training and experience has brought them to know what should be done, for Congress very often disregards the good of the whole country, each member of that body voting for what the electors of his own 'deestrict' may think they want. It is the knowledge of this that makes business men fear Congress, and it is this knowledge that is making people apprehensive over the currency at the present time.

"But, apart from these temporary uncertainties, there can be no doubt about actual conditions—the influences which must ultimately have their true effect. What we have been suffering from has been sentiment. We have been and we are now apprehensive of theories—of things which may happen. We certainly can find no facts to make us nervous, for the facts all point to excellent underlying conditions and promise business activity and steady commercial growth in the future."

NOT ONE SERIOUS FACTOR.

In Philadelphia financial circles no name is in higher repute and no judgment held in greater esteem than that of R. H. Rushton of the Fourth Street National Bank. Mr. Rushton is one of Philadelphia's most conservative bankers, and, as the active head of one of the foremost financial institutions of that city, he is closely in touch with the whole business situation. A representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES secured from Mr. Rushton yesterday an expression of his views. He is an enthusiastic believer in the cheerfulness of the present situation and most sanguine for the future. Mr. Rushton said:

"So far as I can see, there is nothing whatever in the outlook for any one to be afraid of. The country is going forward as it should—slowly and steadily. The improvement which was so well begun a few months ago is expanding and growing. Business is steadily becoming more active.

"And this growth in mercantile and industrial lines is just as it should be. No thoughtful business man wants to see another of those bursts of activity which we have been having for some time past, and which always collapse sooner or later and leave business prostrated and in a much worse condition than when they began. We have all seen enough of them.

"This time our improvement started well, and is going on in the same way. It may be slow now, but it is none the less sure. And it will be productive of surprising results—of a prosperity greater and wider than we expect.

"I must confess, however, that I am a little surprised at the continued low rates for money. When rates stiffened some time ago I looked for a higher money market about this time. But the market is still easy, and at the present moment I see nothing ahead likely to bring about higher rates for several months. I based my calculations of a normal market upon the demand for money from business men, which I thought ought to develop about the middle of November. The demand has developed, but there appears to be enough money offered in the market to supply all demands and keep rates down. I am of the opinion, however, that the borrower who takes a long-time loan at present will do wisely. Before his loan matures, rates, I think, will be higher. Business will go on expanding, and the supply of money will be gradually absorbed.

"As to general business, Congress may possibly prove an obstacle, but I am inclined to think that the National Legislature will do nothing to stop business progress. I do not find many merchants hesitating because of this. It seems to be the general opinion that the business community has very little to fear from either the Administration or Congress. I do not look for any serious troubles over the Cuban matter. What scares we have had have not extended beyond the stock market, where they have been made use of and exaggerated by the bears.

"In the security markets I look for material advances in the coming few months. I think there are many good stocks which are very cheap at present prices. Railroads are earning more money than for a long time, and industrial corporations are also showing largely increased profits. And these earnings will go on increasing as business expands. Consequently, security values must appreciate. In my opinion, it will not be very long before stock market prices will show large gains over their present level. Facts must tell—particularly in the stock market.

"Taken altogether, the outlook is most encouraging. There is not one really serious factor in it. Business is good now, and merchants and manufacturers are preparing for still further marked improvement in 1898. I believe that we will all find that year to be a most profitable one. The present year will be much better than people looked for at its beginning. The improvement has begun; it is going on steadily; it will result in widespread activity and prosperity."

AS TO MONEY'S VALUE.

The easier condition of the money market still continues, and the question of putting capital into investments paying better dividends is being suggested to many who have funds to dispose of wherever best returns are likely to be made. With good demand for time money, interest rates would be certain to rise above what they are at present, so that it seems reasonable to conclude that the starters of new and extenders of existing enterprises are largely provided with the means of carrying them on. Speaking to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday on the effect of lower rates for the use of money, Mr. William Sherer, manager of the New York Clearing House Association, said:

"Money in Wall Street is simply a commodity, and the rate of interest is governed entirely by the conditions of supply and demand. I cannot say specifically why there is a surplus of money at the present time. Many things enter into that calculation. Of course, the international balance of trade is in our favor. When there is plenty of money in the market, its use can be had more cheaply, and when business is good, there is need of money.

"Whether low rates continue must altogether depend on what the demand may be. I think 2 per cent. is cheap enough for call money. When rates are low for time money, it is natural to expect that a demand for it will follow, and that a great field will be opened up for the development of enterprises waiting for capital.

"A tendency to higher interest rates must follow any increasing demand for money. If low rates prevail for time money, most undoubtedly investments in securities (on which the dividends paid are higher than such rates of interest) would become enhanced and securities more valuable. That would naturally be the case."

THE SITUATION AS TO WHEAT.

The wheat market on the Produce Exchange yesterday was dull and easy. The reaction from Friday's advance was, however, less than was expected, and remarkably moderate, in view of the bear arguments of those interested in a sharp decline. At the touch of closing sentiment had become bullish and prices stiffened on the curb.

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Cash wheat was firm over the dollar mark and the December future was at or just under it. The junior future was firm. Puts and calls for to-morrow on May were respectively 94¼ cents and 95⅝ cents. Nov. 22 May, high, was at 93⅝ cents, and, low, 92⅞ cents, and December 97¼ cents high, and 96⅛ cents low, against $1 high, and 99½ cents low yesterday.

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The December option, in the opinion of experienced operators and traders, set the pace in Friday's market on the vital question of how much wheat America can sell abroad and at what price before it is possible for competing breadstuffs-growing countries, whose wheat crops are not yet in the ear, can re-enter the markets of the world, supposing that these growing crops harvest well. The best they can predict for Argentina just now is that the republic will have for disposal, after home needs are looked out for, about 38,000,000 bushels of wheat. This amount alone, were in actually in the market, would not be a serious item for us to consider. But it will not be a tangible factor for the next sixteen weeks. In the meantime, we shall have to feed, not only Europe and the United Kingdom, but supply South Africa, Brazil, and Australia in one way or another.

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Very small happenings often furnish topics for discussion if not excuses for or incentives to speculation on the Produce Exchange. Yesterday came an item of news, doubtless exact, that 75,000 bushels of No. 2 red from Indiana had been sold in the Chicago market. In some quarters this was generally accepted as bear news, because it was evidence that in Indiana farmers had been and are holding back their wheat, and that when they let go a slump in prices must result.

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This, by the way, brings on another topic of greater interest and importance—the special Government report on the wheat situation. With all the expert reports as checks and danger signals, this official report should not err greatly. It is certainly overdue, and should appear to-morrow or, at the latest, Thursday. Comment has been excited by the apologies for its delayed appearance.

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Active speculation will not lag after the December future is out of the way and May becomes the leading option. The transactions of the last few days have included much "switching" from December to May. So far the December dealings have been without disaster, and rumor has been busy with only "thin ice" speculators of small calibre.

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Coarse grains have held their own well. With a two-billion corn crop and no end of reserves, forty-cent corn is not in sight, but the hog product from a billion bushels is, and just now corn for fuel is out of the question, with December firm at 31⅜c., and a brisk and handsome demand for it. Oats, in spite of the immense exports, are doing better than corn. December closed yesterday at 25⅝c., a net advance of ⅛c.

CHEAPER GOLD.

The gold mining industry in the Transvaal appears to have a promising future. The Boer Volksraad, which (ever since the futile attempt of Dr. Jameson and those who acted with him to annex the South African Republic to the British possessions in Africa) has maintained an attitude of hostility to the mining industry in course of development by the Uitlanders, is now in a conciliatory mood, and important concessions have been made to the mining interests. Since November of last year there has been a marked increase in the output of gold from many of the mines. But more importance still is attached to the great reductions which have been effected in the cost of working the mines, and a greater output, accompanied by larger profits, is anticipated from coming operations.

Now that the Boers are disposed to deal favorably with mining interests, it is confidently expected that new concessions will be made.

Of very great consequence are the economies that have been effected in mine working, and side by side with the practicing of these economies there has appeared an increased output. In the production of gold from the Witwatersrand Mines during the month of October an increase of 12,025 ounces over that of September is reported. In the following table figures are presented showing the substantial increases in profits of a number of leading mines during October, 1897, compared with the profits of the same properties in November of last year:

	November, 1896.	October, 1897.
Bonanza	£16,696	£18,451
City and Suburban	14,154	22,456
Crown Reef	16,200	20,523
Ferreira	29,570	30,242
Geldenhuis Deep	4,339	17,174
Geldenhuis Estate	9,352	16,200
Geldenhuis Main Reef	1,477	2,268
Henry Nourse	10,880	17,614
Jumpers	3,406	7,150
New Heriot	6,605	10,548
New Primrose	9,972	16,200
Princess Estate	2,178	3,250
Roodepoort United	4,353	7,305
Treasury	1,233	5,641
Wemmer	8,462	13,894
Wolhuter	5,462	12,641

An increase in the profits of these mines was also shown in the intervening months, and it should be stated that many of the monthly records gave figures over November, 1896, greater than presented in the foregoing table.

A TYPICAL WESTERN ROAD.

A good authority on Rock Island says that the November earnings will show considerably more than $300,000 increase. The point is made that, on account of the high rate of operating expenses that is charged by the management, the increases in gross mean almost as large an improvement in net. President Cable tells his friends that Rock Island has an excellent business in sight for the next eighteen months. A slight falling off has occurred in the movement of grain on the Rock Island, but this has been much more than counterbalanced by a heavy west-bound freight movement.—New York News Bureau.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58⅝@59. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 27½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 337,009.87 ounces of silver bullion.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports from Jan. 1 to date	$13,490,313
Exports in the same period	29,816,711
Net exports	$16,317,398
Net imports, 1896	31,511,167
Net exports, 1895	56,812,144
Net exports, 1894	70,116,733
Net exports, 1893	9,207,107

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Alamo sold at .03, 500 Brunswick at .12, 500 Mollie Gibson at .18, 2,100 Mount Rosa at .09, 200 Portland at .68, 200 Potosi at .50, 3,000 Sierra Nevada at .60, and 100 Standard at 1.70. On the Mining Exchange, 2,000 shares of Anneka sold at .44½@.45, 44,000 Gold Magnet at .03¼@.03⅜@.03½@.03⅝, 100 Miami at .38½, 8,300 Waldorf at .11½@11½b30@.11¼, 17,000 Alamo at .02½@.03, 1,300 Anchoria Leland at 1.05, 2,800 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09½, 3,000 Elkton at .95@.95½, 2,700 Fanny B. at .05¾@.06, 10,700 Garfield Gr at .04@.04¼, 1,800 Golden Fleece at .55@.50¼@.53½, 23,000 Jefferson at .05@.05¼, 27,000 Justine at .005¼@.005⅝, 15,500 Pharmacist at .07¼@.07⅜, 1,200 Portland at .72½@.71, 600 Union at .12¼@.12, and 5,500 Work at .05@.05¼.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—The local market opened firm and continued so throughout the morning. Toward the close a fresh impetus was given the general list by New York's improvement, and the close, which was strong, was at about the highest point of the day. The improvement was general, Union Traction being the only exception. It was sold on the theory that another installment will be called on the stock as a result of the purchase of the Hestonville line. New York bought Marsden and American Railway Electric Light, both stocks advancing.

Reading's favorable October statement helped the whole list of coalers. There was good commission house buying of Northern Pacific preferred, and several small lots of Metropolitan fell into investors' hands. Closing prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	26⅞	28½
Pennsylvania	55	55⅛
Reading	10⅜	10 13-16
Reading 1st pf	23⅜	23 13-16
Reading 2d pf	13⅜	13⅝
Philadelphia Traction	73	73¼
Union Traction	11⅞	12
Choctaw	7¼	8
Choctaw pf	24⅜	25¼
Baltimore Consolidated Traction	23⅝	24
Electric Storage Battery	24½	25¼
Electric Storage Battery pf	27½	30
Metropolitan	113½	114½
Penn. Heat, Light & Power Co.	17	17¼
Penn. Heat, Light & Power Co. pf.	39½	39⅝
United Gas	87¼	87½
Welsbach Light	44	44½
American Railway Electric Light	5¾	6
Marsden	15½	16

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Fortuna Gold Mining and Milling Company announces that it has declared its fifteenth consecutive monthly dividend of 10 cents a share, payable Nov. 29 at the office of the company, and that the books closed yesterday and will reopen Dec. 1.

The following coupons, which mature on Dec. 1, will be paid on and after that date: No. 20 of the first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York. Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio, Eastern Division, 2 per cent. bonds, at the Southern Pacific Company's office, Mills Building, New York. Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad Company's consolidated first mortgage, at Union Trust Company, New York. Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company bonds, at office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.

FINANCIAL.

OUR MONTREAL WIRE.
We believe that we are the only firm having a DIRECT PRIVATE WIRE running to MONTREAL. Any one visiting that CITY is invited to call at OUR OFFICE in the BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING and make themselves at home without feeling obliged to do any business. We shall be pleased to transmit any messages or orders to any place in New York over our wire without charge.

STOCKS.
We believe that on Monday an opportunity will be afforded to pick up some bargains. WE CAN TELL YOU WHICH TO TAKE.
Our facilities for dealing in all kinds of securities and speculative commodities cannot possibly be excelled.
Private Telegraph Code Furnished.
T. E. Ward & Co.,
NEW YORK,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY,
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DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES BONDS,
—AND—
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
STOCKS,
GRAIN, COTTON,
for cash or on 3 to 5 per cent. margin.
Correspondence solicited, to which careful and prompt attention will be given.
BRANCH OFFICES:
BROOKLYN, BOSTON, MONTREAL.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

Agricultural and Financial Situation
THE BEST EVER KNOWN.
The agricultural prosperity of the country and its financial strength are the real forces that will control the market. Always when these forces have heretofore existed together they have brought about an active and extended rise in securities, and no logical reason exists, not even Cuba or Congress, why the present phenomenal situation should not bring about such markets as we had in the 1879 and '80 times.
COTTON at present prices is the cheapest, safest, and most promising staple article in the country for Investor or Speculator.
Wheat has paid a handsome profit. Cotton can do the same. A small risk with large possibilities.
Write or call for the latest edition of our "400 PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," just issued, giving latest records of prices and statistics to date. Conceded by Banks, the Press, and Boards of Trade throughout the country to be the most condensed and statistically reliable publication ever issued by any banking house. Illustrated with railroad maps, showing the States through which they run, and giving range of prices of stocks, wheat, and cotton for ten to thirty years, latest financial reports, statements of earnings, &c., of all Railroad and Industrial corporations whose shares are listed on the principal Exchanges, thereby enabling Investors to operate on their own judgment based on facts to be found in the Manual, which is invaluable to business men generally. It enables any one to invest money, keeping the principal intact, and making it pay an income.
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BANKING HOUSE OF
HAIGHT & FREESE
NEW YORK, 53 BROADWAY;
PHILADELPHIA, 402 WALNUT ST.;
BOSTON, 85 STATE ST.;
BRANCH OFFICE, 1,132 BROADWAY, N. Y.
PRIVATE WIRES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Baltimore Belt Railroad Company's
5 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of 1890-1990.
The Receivers of the BALTIMORE and OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY having announced that they are unable to pay the Coupons of the above-mentioned bonds, due this day, we deem it important for the bondholders that steps should be taken promptly for the protection of their interests by securing a control of their bonds.
We therefore request the holders to deposit their bonds without delay, receiving in exchange therefor negotiable certificates to be issued under the terms of an agreement bearing this date, copies of which may be had at our respective offices.
Whilst default may not be of long continuance, prompt action is desirable. In order that we may know to what extent we may represent the bondholders, bonds should be deposited with us not later than December 1st, 1897.
Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO. will receive deposit of the bonds in London.
November 1st, 1897.
BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY,
New York and Philadelphia.
ALEXANDER BROWN & SONS,
Baltimore.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $1,250,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, M. C. D. Borden,
Wm. H. Appleton, John G. McCullough,
Wm. L

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Nov. 27, 1897.

—Quotes.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		Fr.ost.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
7⅞	7⅞	120	American Spirits Mfg.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅝
134⅞	135	28,645	Am. Sugar Ref. Co...	133⅜	135	133⅜	135	+1⅜
112⅝	113	250	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112	112½	112	112½	+1½
80¾	81¼	230	American Tobacco ...	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	+ ⅛
110	113	10	American Tobacco pf.	110	110	110	110	.....
12⅝	12⅞	100	At., T. & S. F.....	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
27½	27⅝	2,520	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	26⅞	27⅝	26⅞	27½	+ ⅝
31⅝	32½	400	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	32	32	32	32	+ ⅛
52½	53	50	Canada Southern	52½	52½	52½	52½	.....
80¼	80⅝	100	Canadian Pacific	80½	80½	80½	80½	.....
10¾	11⅞	169	Central Pacific	11	11	11	11	— ⅝
21½	21⅞	1,650	Chesapeake & Ohio...	21	21⅝	20⅞	21⅝	+ ⅝
160	...	15	Chicago & Alton.....	160	160	160	160	.....
94⅜	94⅞	13,365	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	93⅞	95	93⅞	94⅞	+1
13	13¼	1,420	Chicago Great West..	13	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
92¾	92⅞	9,412	Chi., Mil. & St. P.....	92	92⅞	92	92⅝	+ ⅛
122	122⅝	2,350	Chicago & Northw....	121½	122⅝	121½	122	+ ½
165	166½	300	Chicago & Northw. pf.	164½	165	164½	165	+1
87⅝	87¾	7,544	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	87	87⅞	87	87⅜	+ ⅞
5½	6⅞	100	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ¾
185	185½	401	Consolidated Gas	185	185½	185	185½	+1
108½	109	260	Delaware & Hudson..	108⅜	108⅞	108⅜	108⅝	+ ⅝
14⅜	14⅝	420	Erie	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
35⅜	36	300	Erie 1st pf.....	35¼	35¾	35¼	35¾	+ ⅜
19¼	20	150	Erie 2d pf.....	19	19	19	19	— ⅜
101	106	100	Illinois Central.....	101½	101½	101½	101½	+1½
32	34	100	Iowa Central pf.....	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ¾
23½	24	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf..	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	.....
41¼	41⅝	200	Laclede Gas	41¼	41½	41¼	41½	+ ½
90	95	50	Laclede Gas pf.....	95	95	95	95	.....
15½	16½	200	Lake Erie & Western.	15½	15½	15½	15½	.....
60	69½	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	+1¼
170	171½	155	Lake Shore	171	171	171	171	+1
54⅜	54⅝	1,775	Louisville & Nashville.	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	+ ⅛
102⅜	102⅝	13,970	Manhattan Con	103	103½	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅛
40	50	5	Maryland Coal pf.....	46	46	46	46	.....
114¼	115	971	Metropolitan St. Ry...	114	114	113⅞	114	+ ¼
103	103½	200	Michigan Central	103	103	103	103	+ ¼
26½	27½	520	Minn. & St. Louis.....	25½	26½	25½	26½	+1½
87	89	10	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	87	87	87	87	.....
58	59½	100	Minnesota Iron.....	58	58	58	58	+1
33⅜	34	425	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	33⅜	34	33⅜	34	+ ½
29½	29⅝	4,122	Missouri Pacific	28¾	29⅝	28¾	29⅝	+ ½
33½	34	125	National Lead Co.....	33½	33⅝	33	33½	.....
102	103¼	5	National Lead Co. pf.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	.....
16	17½	100	National Linseed Oil..	17	17	17	17	.....
85⅜	85¾	1,600	New Jersey Central ...	84¼	85½	84¼	85½	+1¼
106	106¾	2,680	New York Central.....	106¼	106⅝	106	106⅝	+ ⅞
13¾	14	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
33⅜	34	300	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	34	34	34	34	+1½
42⅞	43½	300	Norfolk & West. pf...	43	43¼	43	43¼	+ ¼
19⅝	19¾	1,740	Northern Pacific	19¼	19½	19¼	19⅝	+ ¼
55⅜	55⅞	11,046	Northern Pacific pf...	55¼	55⅞	55¼	55⅝	+ ¼
15¼	15⅝	870	Ontario & Western....	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
13½	15½	100	Or. Imp., 3d in. pd....	14	14	14	14	—1
34	35	100	Oregon R. & Nav.....	34	34	34	34	.....
29½	29⅝	305	Pacific Mail	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅜
93	93¼	6,015	People's Gas, Chicago.	92⅞	93⅝	92⅞	93¼	+ ⅜
110¾	111½	629	Pennsylvania Railroad.	110¼	110⅝	110¼	110⅝	+ ⅞
33¼	34	300	P., C. C. & St. Louis.	33⅜	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅝
170	172	135	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	171	171	171	171	—1
21½	21⅝	1,820	Reading	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
47½	47⅝	2,250	Reading 1st pf.....	46⅝	47¾	46⅝	47¾	+1⅝
26⅜	27¼	100	Reading 2d pf.....	27	27	27	27	+1
6¼	6⅞	200	St. J. & G. I.....	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½	+ ¼
45	45½	200	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	45	45½	45	45½	+ ½
6⅜	7	100	St. L. & San Fran....	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
54⅜	55	945	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	54½	55	54	54⅜	+ ⅛
21⅞	22	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	21¼	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅛
77½	77⅞	1,350	St. Paul & Omaha.....	76½	77½	76½	77½	+1½
20¼	20⅜	400	Southern Pacific	20	20½	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
8⅞	9	340	Southern Railway	8⅞	9	8⅞	8⅞	.....
29½	29⅝	210	Southern Railway pf..	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅜
24½	24⅝	900	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24¾	+1
11	11¼	1,300	Texas Pacific	11	11⅛	11	11	.....
23¼	23⅝	1,300	U. P., all in. pd.....	23½	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
7	7¼	300	U. P., D. & G., t. r....	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
63⅜	63¾	100	U. S. Leather pf.....	63	63	63	63	+ ¼
17	17½	300	U. S. Rubber	17	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
65⅜	66	110	U. S. Rubber pf.....	65½	65¾	65½	65½	+1
7⅜	7⅝	300	Wabash	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
17⅜	17⅝	600	Wabash pf.....	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ¼
112	116	61	Wells-Fargo Express....	112	114	112	114	.....
...	102¼	200	West Chicago Street..	102	102¼	102	102¼	— ⅞
87¼	87¾	725	Western Union Tel....	87⅛	87¼	87⅛	87⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	2	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie, t. r., $1 ass. pd.....	2	2	2	2	.....
Sales.....		135,220						

Complete Bond Transactions.

At, T & S F gen 4s 2,000 86¾; 15,000 86½; 50,000 86⅝; 7,000 86½

Adjustment 4s 10,000 53⅜; 30,000 53¾; 44,000 53⅜; 61,000 54; 5,000 54⅜; 1,000 54⅝; 5,000 54½; 30,000 54; 10,000 54½

Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs 1,000 80

Brooklyn R T 5s 7,000 90

Brooklyn Union Gas 5s 2,000 110⅝; 3,000 111

Bklyn W & W Co 5s 5,000 99½; 10,000 99¼; 15,000 99⅛

Canada So 1st gtd 1,000 111; 26,000 111⅛

Cent of N J gen 5s 10,000 83 112⅜

Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 2,000 78½; 1,000 78¾; 2,000 79

Ches & Ohio con 5s 3,000 111⅜

Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 2d consol 4s 2,000 91⅞

Chi, B & Q conv 5s 26,000 108

Chi, B & Q deb 5s 5,000 103½

Chi, Ind & L refdg 5s 1,000 85

Chi, R I & P ext 5s 5,000 107½; Registered 10,000 106⅞

Chi Term'l Trans, Trust Co certfs prop 10,000 43⅞; 15,000 43¾

Den & Rio Grande Imp 1,000 [illegible]

Detroit Gas 5s 20,000 92¼

Dul & Iron Range 1st 1,000 102⅜

Total sales..

Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 17,000 111½

Erie gen lien 3-4s 23,000 70; Ft W & D C 1st 3,000 70

H & Tex Cent G M 4s 5,000 79; 5,000 79½

Iowa Central 1st 5s 1,000 99⅝; 32,000 99⅝

Kan City, P & Gulf 1st 10,000 82¾; 5,000 83; 7,000 82¾; 2,000 83; 3,000 82½; 6,000 82F; 10,000 82¾

Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs 2,000 89

Mil, L S & W ext 5s 5,000 116

Mil & St Paul G M 4s, Series A 5,000 104⅝; 1,000 105

Mo, K & East 1st 3,000 92½

Mo, K & T 1st 4s 4,000 87½; 13,000 87⅝; 14,000 87¾; 16,000 87⅞

Mo, K & T 2d 7,000 62; Mo, K & T of T 5s 2,000 83

N Y & Harlem 1st reg 5,000 107¾

N Y, O & W refdg 4s 5,000 96¾

N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s 2,000 105⅛

Norf & W Ry con 4s 1,000 76½

Nor Pac 1st 6s 9,000 118

Nor Pac gen lien 3s 17,000 59; 60,000 59⅝; 1,000 59½

Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 50,000 92; 71,000 92⅛

Oregon Short Line 6s 1,0008 121

Oregon S L inc A 5s 3,000 56¾; Inc B & col tr 7,000 37¼

P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series B 2,000 110½

Pitts, Shen & L E 1st 5,000 105

Reading Co gen 4s 31,000 84½; 32,000 84⅝

Rio Grande West 1st 4,000 81⅝

St L & S F 4s 12,000 73; 12,000 73½; 25,000 73½

St P & Duluth 2d 3,000 104½; 10,000 82¾

Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs 2,000 89

St P, M & M, Montana Central 5s 1,000 106

San An & Ar Pass 4s 10,000 60½

So Pac of Cal 5s consld 5,000 92¾; 7,000 92⅝

So Pac of N M 1st 10,000 108¾

Tex & Pac 1st 5s 20,000 97½

Tex & Pac 2d inc 18,000 28; 7,000 28½; 69,000 28¼

Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs 10,000 83

Ulster & Del 1st 5s 5,000 103

Union Pac 1st, 1897, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups 8,000 110½

Union Pac ext S F 8s, Tr Co certfs 20,000 110½

Union Pac col tr 6s notes 62½ p c prin paid 5,000 41⅞

Wabash 1st 5s 5,000 105⅝

W N Y & P 1st 5,000 108¾

Wilkes & East 1st 2,000 95

Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs 15,000 84

Total sales $1,180,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98½	...	Cleve. & Pitts	167½	...	Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	75
4s, r., 1907	112⅞	113⅜	Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1	Nat. St. 2d pf.	22	28
4s, c., 1907	114	114½	C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2½	5	New Cent. C.	6	8
4s, r., 1925	128	128½	Col. Fuel & ...	20½	22	N. Y. & N. H.	179	181
4s, c., 1925	128	128½	Col. F. & I		80	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	73	80
5s, r., 1904	114	114⅜	Col., 2d, V	4½	5	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	34½
5s, c., 1904	114	114½	C., H. V. & T. pf.	18	20	N. Y. S. & W.	18	19
Currency 6s, 1898	102⅝	...	Com. Cable	175	...	Norfolk So.	64	67½
Currency 6s, 1899	106	...	Consol. Coal	138	...	Nor. & West.	13	14¼
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103½	...	Del., L. & W.	154	155	North American.	4¼	4½
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103½	...	Den. & R. G.	11	...	Northwest. Tel.	110	...
			Den. & R. G. pf.	44	44¼	Omaha & St. L.	5	8
Adams Express	157	163	D. M. & Ft. D.	8	10	Ont. Mining	3	4
Alb. & Sus.	182	...	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	...	Ore. Ry. & N. pf.	67½	70
Alton & T. H.	60	...	Dul., S. S. & A.	2¾	4	Ore. S. L.	18	19
Am. Coal	140	141	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	123	125	Penn. Coal	330	370
Am. Cotton Oil	21½	22	E. E. I. of B'klyn.	107	110	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅞	1⅛
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	73⅜	74	Ev. & T. H.	23	28	Peo. & Eastern	4	7
Am. Express	117	119	Ev. & T. H. pf.	43	48	P., C. & St. L.	81	...
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	17⅝	17⅞	Flint & P. M.	11	13	P., C. & St. L. pf.	65½	66
Am. T. & C.	...	91½	Flint & P. M. pf.	38	45	P. Ft. W. & C.	169¾	...
Ann Arbor	12	13	F. & P. M. pf.	28	35	Pitts. & West. pf.	32½	32½
Ann Arbor pf.	31	34	General Electric	32¼	32½	Quicksilver	1	3
Balt. & Ohio	12½	12⅝	Gt. Nor. pf.	130	136	Quicksilver pf.	3	11
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	6	G. B. & W.	30	...	Rens. & Saratoga	182	187
Bay State Gas	5⅜	5⅞	H. B. Claflin	94	98½	Rio G. W. pf.	53½	54
Boston A. L. pf.	103	106	Homestake	39	...	R., W. & O.	120	...
Bklyn Union Gas	118½	120	Ill. Cent. l.	93	97	Ill. Steel Co.	42	45
Brunswick Co., 2d pf.	...	...	Ill. Steel Co.	42	45	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	9	10
Buff., R. & P.	20	22½	Ind. Cent.	14	15	St. L. & S. W.	4⅜	4⅞
Buff., R. & P. pf.	57	60	Jeff. & C. Coal	40	...	St. L. & S. W. pf.	9¼	10
Bur., C. R. & N.	68	...	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	...	St. L. S. W. ext 5s	95	96
Capital Traction	60	...	Joliet & Chicago	160	...	St. P. & Duluth	21	25
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	...	Kanawha & Mich.	7	9	St. P. & Dul. pf.	82	87
Chi. & E. Ill.	55	65	Keokuk & D. M.	13	15	St. P., M. & M.	122	124
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95½	100	Keokuk & West.	30	35	St. P. & O. pf.	146	147
Chi., Ind. & L.	8½	9	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	Sil. bullion certfs.	58¾	59
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	26	30	Long Island	35	40	Sixth Avenue	190	200
Chi., M. & St. P.	140½	140¾	Manhattan Beach	4	8	Standard R. & T.	4¼	4½
Chi. Pneumatic Tool	36	38	Manhattan Con'l	5	6	U. S. Express	40	43
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23½	26⅛	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼	U. S. Leather	7	7½
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	85	87	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	56	58½	West. Union Beef	9	9½
C., C., C. & St. L.	33	33½	Minn. Iron	58	59½	W. & L. E.	1⅛	3
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	78	81	Mo., K. & T.	12¾	13⅛	W. & L. E. pf., t. r., $1 as. paid	8	11
Consol. Ice	30	32	Mobile & Ohio	25½	26½	Wis. Central	1⅝	3⅛
Consol. Ice pf.	85	90	Morris & Essex	160	...	Wis. Central pf.	4	8
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40½	43	National Starch	7½	10			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—American Strawboard opened at 28 and advanced, closing at 28¼. West Chicago was stronger, advancing from 101½ to 102½, second account 103½. Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	28¼
C. & Chi. C. Car of N. J.	58
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	7½
Chicago Brew. & Malt Co. pf.	26½
Chicago Packing & P. Co.	21
Chicago Packing & P. Co. pf.	47
Chicago City Railway	230
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	142
Lake Street Elevated	16¾
International Packing Co.	19
International Packing Co. pf.	83½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	8
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	27
New York Biscuit Co.	62¼
North Chicago Street Railroad	228
Street's W. S. C. Line	28
West Chicago Street Railroad	102¼
Lake Street Elevated t. ctfs	14⅞
South Side Elevated Railroad	64

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
190	Am. Sp. Mfg.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
13,790	Am. Sug. Refs.	133⅛	135	133¼	134⅜
420	A., T. & S. F. pf.	27	27⅜	27	27⅜
3,260	C., R. I. & Pac.	88⅞	89⅞	87⅝	89⅞
6,070	Chi., B. & Q.	93⅝	95	93⅝	95
4,460	C., M. & St. P.	92	92⅞	92	92⅞
360	Cent. of N. J.	84⅝	85½	84⅝	85½
50	C., St. P., M. & O.	77	77	77	77
1,420	Louisv. & Nash.	54⅜	54⅞	54⅜	54⅞
5,820	Manhattan	103	103½	102¾	103½
1,180	Mo. Pacific	28¾	29⅛	28¾	29⅛
2,820	Nor. Pac. pf.	65¼	66	65¼	65¾
3,020	People's Gas	92⅝	93⅜	92⅝	93⅜
850	Reading	21¼	21½	21¼	21½
10	Tenn. C. & I.	25	25	25	25
60	Texas Pac.	11¼	11½	11¼	11½
43,440	Union Pacific	23¾	23¾	23¼	23⅜

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	70	70	70	70
12,000	K. C., P. & G. 1st	82¾	83½	82¾	83½
5,000	Nassau El. 1st	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
12,000	Nor. Pacific 3s	*59½	59⅝	59½	59⅝
8,000	Rock Is. 5s, c.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
6,000	Wabash 1st	105⅝	106⅛	105⅛	105⅛
$40,000					

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. Ct. Res've to Dep'ts.
$2,000,000	$1,852,800	N. Y. Nat. Bkg. As.	$14,510,000	$2,220,000	$1,020,000	$14,090,000	22.9
2,050,000	2,088,700	Bank of Manh. Co.	14,299,000	3,295,000	1,397,000	16,955,000	29.2
2,000,000	1,014,100	Merchants' National.	10,987,000	2,169,000	1,498,600	12,969,600	28.2
2,000,000	2,042,000	Mechanics' National.	9,533,000	1,386,000	718,000	8,226,000	25.5
1,500,000	2,505,600	Bank of America....	18,557,700	2,125,100	2,813,700	21,695,500	26.5
1,000,000	243,900	Phenix National....	4,060,000	386,000	593,000	3,742,000	26.4
1,000,000	3,724,100	National City	68,828,100	13,896,300	8,948,200	84,709,100	26.9
750,000	108,900	Tradesmen's Nation'l	2,687,300	823,000	302,800	2,530,000	24.7
300,000	7,368,300	Chemical National...	21,891,000	5,594,000	3,671,000	25,819,000	35.8
600,000	178,900	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	5,027,800	1,048,000	559,600	5,900,000	27.2
1,000,000	1,678,300	Gallatin National...	7,056,500	945,800	900,900	6,986,100	30.8
800,000	168,900	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,038,300	186,400	269,800	1,310,800	34.7
400,000	220,200	Mechan. & Traders'.	2,020,000	208,000	380,000	2,401,000	26.5
200,000	171,200	Greenwich	1,035,300	106,900	291,200	1,089,300	36.5
600,000	483,900	Leather Mfrs.' Nat.	2,929,200	346,800	533,700	3,532,000	25.4
300,000	92,500	Seventh National....	1,751,400	316,400	235,300	2,116,800	26.0
1,200,000	518,900	State of New York..	3,398,400	205,500	288,700	2,523,500	19.5
5,000,000	2,545,600	Amer. Exch. Nat....	24,702,000	3,186,000	2,914,000	19,780,000	30.8
5,000,000	3,503,500	Nat. Bk. of Commerce	24,215,400	2,114,600	3,584,800	18,505,600	30.7
1,000,000	1,576,100	National Broadway..	5,734,900	831,100	572,100	5,119,800	27.4
1,000,000	992,100	Mercantile National..	9,215,400	1,166,200	1,537,800	9,856,700	27.4
422,700	500,600	Pacific	2,822,600	379,800	473,100	2,835,100	30.0
1,500,000	810,900	Nat. of the Republic.	14,471,200	2,789,500	1,413,200	16,219,800	25.8
400,000	976,000	Chatham National...	5,891,400	720,400	1,025,200	6,008,200	29.0
200,000	251,900	People's	1,751,500	172,100	601,300	2,056,300	29.1
700,000	569,800	Nat. of North Amer.	9,246,200	1,543,700	1,709,800	11,071,500	29.3
1,000,000	2,153,300	Hanover National....	24,751,900	4,998,500	2,595,900	30,020,000	25.3
500,000	345,900	Irving National.....	2,947,000	214,300	618,800	2,954,000	28.1
600,000	389,700	National Citizens'...	2,631,400	444,100	726,800	3,470,400	33.7
500,000	274,300	Nassau	2,334,500	243,400	470,600	2,897,100	24.6
900,000	1,024,500	M'k't & Fulton Nat.	5,771,000	770,500	1,048,900	6,040,000	30.2
1,000,000	147,200	Nat. Shoe & Leath..	3,916,000	779,100	391,500	4,339,400	26.7
1,000,000	1,282,400	Corn Exchange.....	8,756,900	1,440,200	1,073,000	9,742,800	25.7
1,000,000	218,200	Continental National.	5,373,700	947,000	659,000	6,262,200	25.6
300,000	398,700	Oriental	1,762,000	164,400	440,000	1,830,000	33.0
1,500,000	5,557,500	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	24,789,000	4,017,000	2,569,000	25,726,000	25.5
2,000,000	3,186,500	National Park.....	30,976,100	8,883,400	3,050,900	38,650,800	30.8
250,000	148,500	East River National.	1,149,200	164,900	248,000	1,231,500	33.5
3,200,000	2,043,300	Fourth National.....	23,354,300	3,574,500	5,763,000	27,686,600	33.7
1,000,000	488,800	Central National....	9,172,000	1,879,000	2,302,000	12,605,000	33.1
300,000	676,000	Second National.....	5,370,000	1,025,000	689,000	6,282,000	27.2
750,000	290,000	Ninth National.....	3,242,300	524,400	755,300	3,901,600	22.9
500,000	7,069,800	First National.....	26,650,400	3,697,700	2,832,200	26,143,600	24.9
300,000	60,800	N. Y. Nat. Ex.....	1,384,600	163,000	198,600	1,307,700	27.6
250,000	606,400	Bowery Bank.....	2,935,000	445,000	675,000	3,603,000	31.0
200,000	428,100	N. Y. County Nat..	2,680,800	641,500	327,800	3,415,300	28.1
750,000	277,800	German-American ..	2,696,200	268,000	464,700	2,560,300	28.6
500,000	1,477,700	Chase National	24,458,300	5,419,700	2,684,800	28,417,300	28.5
100,000	1,120,600	Fifth Avenue	7,523,500	1,514,700	641,900	8,502,300	25.3
200,000	565,700	German Exchange ..	4,228,300	240,400	662,000	3,262,400	27.8
200,000	710,400	Germania	3,512,800	397,700	833,100	4,878,400	29.3
500,000	629,200	U. S. National.....	5,538,000	816,300	963,400	6,143,000	28.9
300,000	625,100	Lincoln National ...	6,371,800	1,230,100	667,400	7,142,700	26.5
200,000	803,800	Garfield National ...	4,829,400	1,014,200	397,400	5,702,500	24.7
200,000	312,500	Fifth National	1,756,400	329,200	373,800	2,207,300	31.4
500,000	832,700	Bk of the Metropolis	4,267,300	982,900	525,300	5,402,100	33.5
300,000	327,200	West Side	2,381,000	249,000	418,000	2,566,000	26.0
500,000	306,100	Seaboard National ..	8,532,000	1,260,000	1,499,000	10,509,000	26.2
200,000	336,000	Sixth National	1,786,000	228,000	147,000	1,475,000	25.4
2,100,000	536,400	Western National ...	24,228,300	2,263,400	4,771,500	21,141,400	33.2
300,000	936,000	First Nat., B'klyn...	5,141,000	548,400	915,600	5,251,000	27.8
1,200,000	755,700	National Union	11,263,300	2,155,100	445,900	11,352,600	22.9
500,000	282,300	Liberty National	2,908,200	352,000	314,600	2,883,900	23.1
1,000,000	351,800	N. Y. Produce Ex...	3,928,300	652,200	404,000	3,685,100	28.6
250,000	262,200	Bank of New Ams.	2,638,400	486,700	258,700	2,808,100	25.9
$48,000,000	$61,169,900	Total Nat'l Banks..					
11,022,700	13,270,200	Total State Banks..					
59,022,700	74,440,100	Total	594,267,500	104,150,500	83,375,800	659,861,500	

*As per official reports—46 National banks, Oct. 5, 1897; 19 State banks, Sept. 15, 1897.

Specie Imported into District of New York, Nov. 20 to 26, Inclusive:

Steamer.	Where from.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	$2,596
Philadelphia	Pt. Cabello	1,000
American Silver Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	29
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	2,954
Irrawaddy	Trinidad	1,876
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	305
Finance	Colon	15,000
Gold Bullion—		
Finance	Colon	11,393
Saratoga	Tampico	14,023
Adirondack	Pt. Colombia	402
Silver Bullion—		
Finance	Colon

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Annunciation.

Though seven of the tender maids
Of Nazareth cast lots to see
Who might be sped and set apart
(Sing, Blue and purple and scarlet
And fine-twined linen thread.)
To spin the smooth skein that should be
The Temple curtain, and should stir
To gust of frankincense and myrrh,
The happy fortune fell on her.
(Sing, Precious was the ointment
Spilled on the high-priest's head.)

And as she sat and twirled her thread,
And sang, perchance, beneath her breath
Some sacred song of sweet content,
(Sing, Out of ivory palaces
Hath music made thee glad.)
Only a maid of Nazareth
She held herself within her thought,
Whose good-hap to the Temple brought
The royal purple that she wrought.
(Sing, With the wings of cherubim
The mercy-seat was clad.)

And in such simple honor glad,
Serene in service moved the maid,
And dreamed not if more honor were;
(Sing, Thou art fair, oh thou art fair!
Thou hast the eyes of a dove!)
Dreamed some time, spinning in the shade,
That the King said the house in vain
Would that high Presence hold which fain
The heaven of heavens could not contain;
(Sing, The covering of purple,
The midst being paved with love.)

When suddenly what glorious stain
Dyed all the shadow of the room,
When the great angel stooped and brought
(Sing, Wondrous were the almond flowers
Blossomed on Aaron's rod!)
All heaven in with him to the gloom,
Crying, Hail, highly favored, now
The sun, the stars, before thee bow,
The Lord is with thee blessed thou!
(Sing, Yea, upon the harp will I
Praise Thee, O God, my God!)
—HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD in Harper's Magazine for December.

The Passing of Spain.

From The Outlook.

Spain's mineral wealth is greater than that of almost any other European country; 80 per cent. of her soil is reckoned as productive, and her varied climate makes possible a great range of agricultural products. There has been no considerable war since the days of Napoleon to waste her resources, and her geographical position has so protected her that she has been spared the great expenditures for fleets and standing armies which other nations have had to meet. But, in spite of all this, she is to-day stricken bankrupt, and impotent, with debts which she can never meet, with the highest rate of illiteracy in Europe, excepting that of Portugal and the Italian islands, (in 1889, the latest date for which figures can be found, 71.5 per cent. could neither read nor write,) and without even that hope for the future which a normally increasing population would give.

From 1860 to 1877 the annual increase of population was one-third of 1 per cent., and in the next ten years it was one-half of 1 per cent. per annum. The rate for England for the period most nearly corresponding to the last decade was 11.65. Russia alone, with her vast stretches of arctic steppes to be taken into account, has a lower average density of population than Spain. The latter has but 88 inhabitants to the square mile; the average for England is 497. The Spanish fields to-day are vacant, the towns so strangely empty that they seem unreal.

Amber and What Is Found in It.

From Harper's Round Table.

The main source of the amber supply is the seacoast of the Baltic. It is fossil gum, originally the exudation of a species of conifer now extinct. This grew in luxuriant profusion hundreds of thousands of years ago on the marshy coasts of Northern Europe, when the climate was much warmer than it is to-day. The natural history of amber is thus explained. The immense forests of amber pine underwent their natural downfall and decay. The resin of the wood accumulated in large quantities in bogs and ponds and in the soil of the forest. Where the coast was slowly sinking, the sea by and by covered the land, and the amber, which had been gradually hardening, was at last deposited at the ocean bottom. But in higher regions the pine continued to flourish, and so amber still continued to be washed down to the shore, and deposited in the later formed green sand, and the still later formed stratum of lignite or brown coal.

The gum became fossilized by its long burial underground. More than 200 specimens of extinct life, animal and vegetable, have been found imbedded in amber specimens, including insects, reptiles, plants, leaves, shells, fruit, &c., which had been caught in the liquid gum and entombed there for all time. Some of these specimens are so curiously beautiful as to be almost priceless, and one English collector has a cabinet of them which is valued at £100,000. One piece embalms a lizard about eight inches long, a little jeweled monster perfect in its form and coloring, which has no like in anything existing now. Indeed, in many instances science is able solely through this medium to study details of animal life which perished from the earth many hundred thousand years ago. There are flies preserved with wings poised as if for flight, where the prismatic sheen glowing through the yellow sepulchre is as brilliant as if they were floating alive in the sunshine.

The Klondike Gold.

From Nature.

An interesting point in connection with the question of age is that the ground remains perennially frozen, only the surface being thawed in Summer to the depth of two or three feet. It would appear therefore that, like the placers of Siberia, these deposits have remained undisturbed and unaltered ever since the Glacial period, and perhaps some such evidence of this will in course of time be discovered, as was afforded by the remains of mammoths and other animals in the Siberian frozen mud.

It is worthy of note that the comparative lowness of standard of the gold is, under the existing conditions, in favor of the view that the placer gold is derived from the erosion of auriferous quartz lodes formerly existing at a higher level, and has not been formed in situ by being deposited from solution. For, according to those who support the former view, placer gold becomes of higher standard than reef gold after it has found its way into the drifts, the base metals being gradually removed by the solvent action of running water, in which gold is not readily soluble. Since, however, the Klondike gold has been frozen up during a large part of the time since it was deposited in the gravel, it is obvious that it cannot have altered in composition so much as the gold in river sands further south, and might be expected to resemble the gold in the parent lodes, which is not usually more than 800 fine. The low standard of the gold is not so readily accounted for by the accretion theory of formation of placer gold.

Various Breeds of Goats.

From The Spectator.

But far the best breeds belong to the East, and it is strange that the Crusaders never brought back some of the really first-class goats of Palestine and Syria to this country. The difference between the best breeds of sheep and goats of Palestine is far less than might be supposed from the wording of the New Testament. Both have pendulous ears, both are often black in color, and both follow the shepherd in place of being driven. The goats of Syria are the best of all. The hair is long, with good close under-wool; they are perfectly domesticated, and are excellent milkers. Instead of sending his milk round to customers in a can or cart, the Syrian dairyman leads his obedient flock of goats down the street, and after receiving an affirmative answer to the Syriac equivalent for the call of "Milk ho?" selects his goat, and milks it in the street before the customer's door. If the purchaser fancies milk from one animal more than another he has only to mention his preference. The Cashmere shawls made of the finest goats' hair are not manufactured from that of Cashmere goats pastured, as is often believed, near the rose gardens "where the nightingales sing by the calm Bendemeer." The precious wool is the under-fur of a breed kept in Tibet, and by the Khirgiz in Central Asia, from the slopes of the Alatau Mountains to the bend of the Ural north of the Caspian. Only a small quantity, averaging three ounces, of the precious wool is produced yearly by each goat, and the material is collected by middlemen, taken to Cashmere and sold in the bazaars, where it is purchased by the makers of the shawls. M. Jaubert in 1819 imported some of these animals into France, and after crossing them with the Angora breed, obtained an average of thirty ounces instead of three ounces of equally fine wool. There is no doubt that the valuable "long-wool" goats could be bred in England as successfully as they are in the United States, Cape Colony, and Australia, were the commercial value of such an experiment assured. Recent experiments in acclimatizing the vicuna, a small alpaca, in France have met with considerable success, and both the Cashmere and Angora goats were found to do well on the Swiss Alps, though as they gave no milk they were not popular with the farmer.

A Brave Turk.

From "Under the Red Crescent."

"I never in my life saw a man with such a magnificent physique. He was very handsome, splendidly proportioned, and of astounding physical strength. A few days before I met him he had been the hero of a feat about which all the troops in Nish were still talking. It seemed that Abdul Kerim Pasha, the Commander in Chief, while inspecting the troops one morning, casually expressed a wish that he could capture a Servian prisoner from the Servian lines. Ahmed Bey, who overheard the remark, rode up, and saluting, asked to be permitted to get the commander a prisoner. Abdul Kerim wonderingly gave the required permission, and Ahmed Bey, without another word, wheeled his charger, dashed the spurs into his flanks, and galloped off in front of the astonished detachment straight for the nearest Servian outpost. As he approached the lines half a dozen rifles cracked, for the Servian vedettes opened fire on him, hoping to drop him on the wing. But Ahmed Bey galloped on unharmed, having deliberately marked out one sentry for his prey. The sentry emptied his rifle at the audacious horseman in vain, and too late started to run. Ahmed Bey swooped down upon him like a sparrow hawk upon a landrail, and bending down grasped the man by the collar in an iron grip and flung him without an effort across the saddle in front of him. Then he galloped back again, bending over his horse's neck as the bullets whistled over his head, and delivered his bewildered prisoner to the Turkish commander amid the delighted shouts of the whole detachment."

Neither Sulky Nor Sad.

Merry and gay,
That's me!—that's May!
Happy and free,
That's May!—that's me!
D'you see?
That's me
As I'm known to my dad.
But I'm "sulky and sad,"
He will say,
On a day
That I'm silently thoughtful.

Sulky!—oh, nay,
Not me; not May!
And sad!—can't be,
Not May!—Not me!
But why
Should I
Not be thoughtful sometimes,
And reflect on my crimes?
And refuse,
If I choose,
Now and then to be sportful?

Does the sun shine always as strong?
Do the seasons never change?
Is life ever right—never wrong?
Can we these matters arrange?

Contrasts are welcome and pleasant,
To peer, to poet, or peasant;
And our moods, as they pass,
Like the sand through the glass,
If they're left to run out,
Very soon turn about;
And the thought in the face
Then to laughter gives place,
And gravity changes to mirth.
So then, my dear dad,
It's not very bad,
Nor sulky, nor sad am I ever,
Though just a wee bit
Of a thoughtful fit
Will possess me 'spite my endeavor.
—A. S. HOMEWOOD in Good Words.

"The March of the Men of Harlech."

From Chambers's Journal.

In military music the march occupies a prominent position, and has been employed not only to stimulate courage, but also, from about the middle of the seventeenth century, to insure the orderly advance of troops. One of the earliest instances of rhythmical march is the Welsh war strain, "The March of the Men of Harlech," which is supposed to have originated during the siege of Harlech Castle in 1468. In England the military march was of somewhat later development.

Sir John Hawkins in his "History of Music" tells us that its characteristic was dignity and gravity, in which respect it differed greatly from the French, which was brisk and alert. And apropos of this subject, the same author quotes a witty reply of an Elizabethan soldier to the French Marshal Biron's remark that "the English march, being beaten by the drum, was slow, heavy, and sluggish." "That may be true," he said, "but slow as it is, it has traversed your master's country from one end to the other."

When the Corps de Ballet Rehearses.

From Harper's Bazar.

I learned that ballet dancers, when they rehearse, wear a nondescript costume that is most amusing, consisting of white trousers gathered in at the knee, over which are their fluffy tarlatan skirts, and on top the ordinary waists of their dresses. The effect is something like that of those Nüremberg paper dolls in three parts, over which we used to scream so with laughter as children in putting incongruous heads and skirts on the same body. A serious-looking plaid blouse finished in what might have been a powder-puff of tarlatan. A tailor-made jacket of light cloth, worn with a blue stock, looked oddly enough above the fluffy white petticoats. Half the girls wore cheap little shirt waists, as plain as those of an American schoolgirl. They all looked young and simple, had pretty figures, and seemed to be having a thoroughly good time. Those who were not on the stage sat seriously in the boxes and knitted or crocheted.

The première danseuse had a cold, and wore her ordinary street dress. She was a slim Italian girl of seventeen, with great Italian eyes and soft brown hair, who partly supports her mother on her somewhat meagre salary, and lives what is never questioned as a perfectly honest and virtuous life. One reads the details of it in her simple black dress, evidently made at home, without the slightest thought of coquetry, and a last year's green velvet hat, trimmed with cock's feathers that time had caused to droop somewhat mournfully. She smiled and dimpled as she caught sight of Mme. Lacour, and a little later, as the band of coryphees rehearsed over and over again the intricacies of the "chain dance," and all the other dances, in response to a sign from the author, she and Don Juan, in the person of a slender French girl with short curly blond hair, came and joined us in our loge.

The "star" told us that she loved to dance better than to do anything else in the world. She was born loving it; but, unlike little Morlecna Kenwigs, or any of those infant phenomena of whom we read, who execute the most astonishing pas when their feet have scarcely learned to walk alone, she only began her artistic training at the age of eleven. At fifteen she made her début as première in a grand ballet in Florence. She was not at all afraid. The more people there were, and the more she had to do, the happier she was in dancing. They said she was successful because she always smiled. She smiled because she loved it.

De Imitatione.

Where is the Church that once made brave the world
With rainbow sails and flying dignities?
What of the Fathers, fierce-browed Captains, is
Left for a solace now? With sails unfurled
On safer seas the Church her commerce plies
Of tidings glad from holy morning lands,
Nor claims with bitter loss of brains and hand
An easy northwest passage to the skies.
How were they named, these Captains? Who can tell?
The stories of their victories and wrecks
Charm us no more. Thee only love we well
Whose ship The Imitation, with its decks
Of peace and love-pure sails and helm of grace,
So gently voyaged to God's own blessed place.
—Academy.

Good Friends.

From the December Lippincott's Magazine.

In a cavalry troop there generally grows up between each horse and his rider a strong bond of sympathy and friendship. Soldiers in the cavalry service are in most cases stationed at remote Western posts, where, far from home and friends, and as a rule unmarried, they are necessarily very limited in their social pleasures and amusements. On this account, perhaps, the propensity for having pets of various kinds is very strongly developed, and increases the sense of fellowship between the horses and their riders. Cruelty or inattention to the wants of their horses is a rare trait among cavalrymen; and even should this be the case from the feeling of proprietorship, cruelty from one soldier to the horse of another would be resented as an injury to the owner himself.

This comradeship is more in evidence upon a long march, or while in the field, engaged upon arduous or dangerous duties. On such occasions, when forage often becomes scarce, cavalry soldiers will jealously guard every grain that their horses receive; and should the Sergeant, through carelessness or prejudice, give a trifle more or less to one than the other, it often provokes a vast deal of grumbling—so closely is the trooper interested in the welfare of his horse.

Spain Powerless to Conquer Cuba.

The Hon. Hannis Taylor in The November North American Review.

Spain herself has demonstrated that she is powerless either to conciliate Cuba or to conquer it. Her sovereignty over it is, in my humble judgment, now extinct "for all purposes of its rightful existence," and the "hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict itself." This deplorable state of things is not only shocking to humanity, but it is a special and grievous burden to the people of the United States, by reason of their intimate commercial and social relations and sympathies with the people of an island so near to our coast line as to be almost a part of our territory. Our commerce with Cuba, amounting annually at the beginning of the present war to $100,000,000, has been nearly wiped out. The millions of American capital invested in the island have been either destroyed or rendered unproductive; many of our citizens reduced to absolute want have been forced to appeal to Congress for aid; while too many of them have found their way into Spanish dungeons from which some have been able to escape only through the door of death. But last, and worst of all, our peace as a Nation is broken and disquieted by an endless strife that enters as a potent factor into our internal politics.

With patience almost unexampled we endured all such evils during the period of the great war that began at Yara in 1868, and ended ten years later with the treaty of Zanjon; then came the little war, and finally the last great war that has now been in progress for more than two years and a half. Thus we have been called upon to witness nearly fifteen years of war in Cuba out of the last twenty-nine. Throughout the present struggle, apart from the commercial losses, we have been in a state of semi-war with Spain; a large part of our fleet has become a coast guard; and our diplomatic relations have been so strained that for more than a year the Spanish Government deemed it necessary to guard my place of residence with soldiers, night and day. Since my departure this impossible state of things has become still more acute, and the uncertainty thus produced is the one obstacle in the path of the long-hoped-for prosperity just dawning upon us. Business men are plainly stating to each other that such uncertainty now hangs like a cloud over all future transactions.

It is great folly to suppose that the Cuban question is something that we can set aside if we will and go about our own business. It has intruded itself into our national affairs with all its disturbing consequences, and it is here to stay until we take hold of it and solve it wisely not only in our own interest, but in that of humanity.

A Touching Tyrolese Marriage Custom.

From The London Daily News.

"A touching and poetical custom prevails in the Welsch Tyrol. When a young maiden is about to be married, immediately before she steps across the threshold of her old home, on her way to the church, her mother solemnly gives her a new pocket handkerchief. The bride holds it in her hand throughout the marriage ceremony, using it to wipe away her tears. So soon as the marriage festivities are ended the young wife lays the handkerchief aside in her linen closet, and there it remains as long as she lives. Nothing would induce a Tyrolese wife to use this sacred handkerchief. It may be half a century, or longer, before it is taken from its place to fulfill the second and last part of its mission. When the wife dies, perhaps as a gray old grandmother, the loving hands of the next-of-kin place the bridal handkerchief over the face of the dead, and it is buried with her in the grave.

The Boers a Queer Lot.

From Mark Twain's "Following the Equator."

The Boers are a queer lot. I heard more strange stories about them than I can remember. One was that not long ago a Bishop was once making a business progress through a tavernless velt, and one night he stopped with a Boer; after supper, was shown to bed. He undressed, weary and worn out, and was soon sound asleep. In the night he woke up, feeling crowded and suffocated, and found the old Boer and his fat wife in bed with him, one on each side, with all their clothes on and snoring. He had to stay there and stand it—awake and suffering—until toward dawn, when sleep again fell upon him for an hour. Then he woke again. The Boer was gone, but the wife of his bosom was still at his side!

The Mountaineers of Norway.

Hamblen Sears in Harper's Magazine for December.

The hut consisted of a few feet of earth inclosed by a wall of stone, six feet thick, six feet high, and covered by a foot of earth laid upon boards. Inside a partition divided the space into two rooms, the one nearest the door for cows, dogs, and kettles, and the other, with the earth for a carpet, for cooking, eating, sleeping, and general living apartment.

The room was now quite as full, not as comfort, but as square feet of space allowed; and supper being over, Vigdal asked us if we did not want to get off our wet clothes and go to bed. We glanced at the two women, but Vigdal did not seem to see anything unusual in their presence, and forthwith began to undress. He hung his outer clothing by the fire, and then got into one of the beds with his wet underclothes on. Even the presence of the two women could not force us to do this, and after looking inquiringly at our guide again, we gathered ourselves into a corner and prepared for bed, with some doubts as to the conventionalities of Norway.

We might have spared ourselves the worry. The women took not the slightest notice of us, but went on clearing away the supper and washing the dishes. When we were in bed they took our clothes and calmly hung them one by one in a semicircle before the fire. Whether the women were going to spend the night in the hut or not did not now seem so important an affair as the solution of where they were to sleep. But this was soon settled when Vigdal, on being anxiously questioned, said that they were going a mile or two up the valley to another hut. And our wonder at Norwegian customs increased as we thought of the storm in full force outside, and the calm manner in which Vigdal had made us part agents in turning out these kindly hostesses.

The Game of Mancala.

From Good Words.

The game of Mancala may be said to be the national game of Africa. It is most closely associated with that continent. It is found among all the tribes, and is an evidence of the essential unity that underlies all the African races. Among the Abyssinians it is played by all classes, from the King to the peasant. It is the favorite amusement of the negroes at Benin on the West Coast. It is well known among the natives of Bombay, in Java, in Ceylon, in the Maldive Islands, and in the Malay Peninsula. In Syria and Palestine cup-marked stones used in this game are not infrequently found in old ruins. It is played by the Druses with holes made in a plank of wood; and this is the common form of the instrument in Jerusalem and throughout Syria, where it may be seen continually played in the cafés by the visitors. The children in Egypt, Nubia, and Syria play it in holes excavated in the ground; and when two travelers meet on the way they frequently rest and extemporize a board of holes dug in the hard path, and proceed to play with the pebbles they gather on the spot.

In Palestine and Egypt shells are used in the game that are brought from the shores of the Red Sea; while in Damascus pebbles are employed which pilgrims collect in a certain valley on the way home from Mecca. Games of hazard are prohibited by the Mohammedan religion. But Mancala is considered a game of fate or skill, and is therefore tolerated: and in all likelihood it is diffused by the pilgrimages from Mecca throughout the Mohammedan world to the utmost limits of Arab culture. It has even reached the New World. The negroes carried it to America from their old African abodes; and at this day it is a common amusement among the negroes of San Domingo. There is a little Syrian colony in Washington Street, New York, among whom this game may be frequently seen played on a board with two rows of holes, with a handful of shells or pebbles, as a link with their distant homes.

Drawn Battle.

A CHORUS.

The heavy, heavy nights are on him like the ground,
And all the bitter days are over like the sea;
And even thus, O gods! whom think ye to have bound,
Nothing other now to do, nowhere else for aye to be.

Never stagnant nor asleep Enceladus is found
In the shell of doom alive, and invincible, and free,
By the knowledge and the will and the pleasure wrapped around
Of the thing that he would do, in the place where he would be.

Whence the profit, whose the odds,
Feeble gods?
One before you disavowed,
Woven ruin for his shroud,
Is more crafty, is more proud, is more calm than are ye:
We that search and would torment
His intent,
Meet yourselves as in a well,
But can track not, neither tell,
If this man indeed rebel so to do, and so to be.
—LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY in The Chap-Book.

Eiderdown.

From Good Words.

About 10,000 pounds of eiderdown are collected annually in Iceland, 7,000 being exported to foreign countries. Formerly the peasants used to receive over 21 shillings a pound, but the price has now fallen to half that amount. The peasants seldom receive money, and are obliged to barter their down for merchandise furnished by the Danish merchants at the little settlements on the fjords.

An old Icelandic proverb illustrates the strange elasticity of the down: "What is it that is higher when the head is off?" "An eiderdown pillow," is the answer. A pound of down can be compressed into a ball the size of a pint bowl, but, once released, it swells and mounts like something alive until it would fill a bushel basket. A pound and a half is enough to fill an ordinary bed-puff. These very comfortable articles are found in the guest room of every Icelandic farm, however poor and small it may be. After a long, hard day in the saddle the traveler longs for warmth and shelter. But these little guest rooms have never had a fire in them, and built as they are on the ground floor, there is in them a dreadful chill. Once tucked away in bed, however, and well covered with the down-puff, a delightful sense of comfort follows, and tired bones lose their pains and stiffness.

The Lord's Prayer and Druidism.

From The Freeman's Journal.

"A curious proof of how tenaciously paganism held its ground for some generations after the majority of the people had become Christians is found in a Gaelic version of the Lord's Prayer, which up to a very recent period existed in parts of Cork and Kerry. Instead of 'Lead us not into temptation,' 'na Leig sinn a ndraoidheach' was said, meaning 'allow us not into Druidism.'"

A Snowy Day.

Thermometer at twenty—flood and field
Are treble-locked, and petrified by frost;
Fair Nature's lovely face is half concealed,
And all her rich variety is lost
Beneath a spotless veil of virgin white.
The clouds are densely black—the wind northeast,
And yonder schoolboy's shouts are heard a mile.
The idle plow stands on the upland height, height,
Frost-bound immovably, and man and beast
Suspend the industry of daily toil.
Come forth and breathe the crisp and bracing air,
Till mind and body thrill with genial glow.
Come forth and see; and seeing, tell how fair
The beautiful monotony of snow.
—G.

Wakefulness in Sleep.

From Sleep, Its Physiology, &c. Marie de Manaceine.

On going to bed a man recalled that he must rise the next day at 8, at the same time forgetting that his clock was half an hour fast. In the middle of the night he awoke, and, on looking at his clock, remembered that it was half an hour fast, and that consequently he must wake not when the clock struck eight, but half an hour later. He then fell into a sound slumber until he felt himself disturbed by some unknown cause. He started up with the dread that he had awakened too late, but, looking at his clock, he saw that it pointed exactly to half-past eight. Thus, in spite of deep sleep, the sleeper's attention not only followed the course of time, but even corrected the error of the clock, the man sleeping soundly while the clock struck eight and awaking when the hand silently pointed to the half hour.

How to Behave.

Max Beerbohm in The Saturday Review.

I take at random two specimens from an early Victorian manual: "When entering the boudoir of a lady friend, a gentleman should be very careful to remove his hat," and "If at a dinner party you have the honor to sit next your hostess, and she depute to you the duty of carving a leg of mutton, and if, in doing so, you inadvertently upset this joint into your hostess's lap, do not, as the vulgar would, apologize profusely and offer to buy her a new dress, but pass it off lightly as a joke." Strange though it seem, the arbiter of conversation and etiquette in the present day has made no great advance from such modes of wisdom.

Edward Everett Hale.

From Time and the Hour.

Dr. Hale served the ministry in Washington for a year or two, and from 1846 to 1856 in Worcester, where he is affectionately remembered in many ways, and particularly as founder of its public library; and he was commissioned pastor of the South Congregation Church forty-one years ago, where he is marrying and baptizing the children and grandchildren of his early parishioners. But he does not belong to the South Congregational Church. He has always maintained that to give one's self fully to any particular work, and especially to that of the ministry, to make the gift really great, one must enlarge one's self by the widest service which intensifies the man and makes him able to offer a worthy offering. So he has had a planetary influence through his institution of "Ten Times One Is Ten" and "Lend-a-Hand," of Wadsworth clubs and Lend-a-Hand clubs all over the world, in every sort of philanthropic work, economic, social, and industrial.

His progress through the West a year or two ago was a kind of peaceful triumph; no name is more familiar on the lips of good men everywhere. His literary work has been stupendous, reaching to fifty volumes and tenfold fifty volumes in uncollected articles, studies, and sermons. He has caught the popular fancy as few purely literary men have ever done, with "My Double and How He Undid Me" and "The Man Without a Century"; but these are only unconsidered trifles in the bibliography of the prolific author who is now delighting everybody with the reminiscences of his rich acquaintance with men and things, the expression of a ripe mind, full without prolixity, liberal without garrulity, and instructive without pedantry.

Cobalt and Nickel in Aerolites.

From Chambers's Journal.

Of all the metals hitherto discovered there are none more interesting from certain points of view than nickel and cobalt. There is a scientific mystery surrounding them that has never been solved, and is not likely to be explained for many years to come. Although they possess very distinct properties, and form salts of very different colors, they have exactly the same combining number (29.5;) and this number approaches that of iron (28,) the commonest metal, with the exception, perhaps of aluminium, that exists in the crust of the earth. They are also, like iron, attracted by the magnet.

Moreover, they are invariably present in those masses of metal called meteoric iron, or aerolites, which occasionally fall from the skies upon the surface of our earth. The fall of these aerolites generally occurs in broad daylight, when the sky is clear and the sun shining brightly. A stream of cloud, or metallic vapor, appears in the air, and a noise like the loudest thunder is heard after the whizzing of the aerolite, constituting one of the most terrifying phenomena it is possible to behold.

Getting the Play Ready for the Stage.

From Leslie's Weekly.

Time, 10 A. M. The stage manager, sitting enthroned at a little table at the front and centre of the stage, with the manuscript before him and a movable bunch-light at his side, dominates the scene. The cavernous gloom of the empty theatre stretches beyond. On the stage the actors and actresses are huddled in little whispering groups. The stage manager calls time, and the first words of the play are spoken for the first time officially. It is a reading rehearsal, the actors having their parts—little typewritten brochures, with the cues red-lined—in their hands. After a few days they are required to be "dead letter perfect" with their lines, so that attention can be concentrated upon the entrances, exits, groupings, and general "business" of the action.

All these are mapped out on large sheets of paper resembling meteorological charts. The stage manager's annotations on the "prompt copy" of the play almost equal in volume the words written by the author. It has been said, and very truly, that plays are not written, but re-written.

Early Refrigeration

From Cassier's Magazine.

The most ancient method of making ice is practiced in India. Holes are made in the ground, dry straw is put at the bottom of these, and on it, at the close of the day, are placed pans of water which are left until the next morning, when the ice that is found within the pans is collected. This industry is carried on only in districts where the ground is dry and will readily absorb the vapor given off from the water in the pans. The freezing, of course, is due to the great amount of heat absorbed by the vapor in passing from its liquid to its gaseous form.

Another process was practiced in the day of ancient Rome, when the wealthy are said to have had their wines cooled by having the bottles placed in water into which saltpetre was thrown, the bottles being the while rotated.

Dr. Cullen, in 1755, discovered that the evaporation of water could be facilitated by the removal of the pressure of the atmosphere, and that by doing this water could be frozen. Nairn, in 1777, discovered that sulphuric acid would absorb the vapor of water if placed in a second vessel separate from that containing the water, but connected with it. This discovery he put to use in 1810 by constructing an apparatus for absorbing the vapor of the water that it was desired to cool or freeze. This apparatus greatly facilitated the freezing operations of a vacuum freezing machine.

The Sensational Press.

From The Outlook.

The sensational press is probably to-day the worst enemy of the higher civilization in this country. It is doing more to degrade National character, to lower National taste, and to misrepresent the country in the eyes of the Old World than any other single agency. The time cannot be far distant when an organized effort will be made in some form against this brutalization of great masses of people by newspaper enterprises which are striving to make a profit out of the lowest instincts of the human race.

Puppets in Ancient Greece.

From Harper's Magazine for December.

In classic Greece the puppet show was a popular diversion. The peripatetic showman, known as a nevropaste, journeyed from town to town, carrying his wooden figures in a box under his arm, and with his booth strapped to his back, quite like his modern descendant who frequents English country fairs. The foibles of human nature furnished ample material for these ancient performances, and one can readily imagine that the satire was keen and strong, if not exactly delicate.

The puppet show had its patrons in the time of Euripides, and at a later period, when Athens experienced the decadence of the drama, the wooden manikins usurped the place of the flesh-and-blood actors in the regular theatre.

Socrates unbent his philosophic mind on one occasion to ask a puppet show man how he made a living in such a manner. "The folly of men is an inexhaustible fund of riches," sententiously responded the nevropaste, himself evidently a philosopher despite his lowly station; "and I am always sure of filling my purse by moving a few pieces of wood."

Taking It All Back.

From "The Art of Newspaper Making."—Charles A. Dana.

"If a man has not the moral courage to say 'Yes, I was wrong, and I don't believe what I said at some former time,' he had better retire from business, and never try to make another newspaper."

The Negative Month.

BY TOM HOOD.

No sun, no moon,
No morn, no noon,
No dawn, no dusk, no proper time of day,
No sky, no earthly view,
No distance looking blue,
No road, no street, no t'other side the way,
No end to any row,
No indications where the crescents go,
No top to any steeple,
No recognition of familiar people.
No warmth, no cheerfulness, no healthful ease,
No comfortable feel in any member,
No shade, no shine, no butterflies, no bees,
No fruits, no flowers, no leaves, no birds,
November.

Chinese Dog Farms.

From The Popular Science News.

In Manchuria and along the Mongolian borders of China there are thousands of farms on which nothing is raised but dogs, of a breed peculiar to this region. Each proprietor keeps several hundreds of them. They are of a large size, and when eight months old are killed, usually in midwinter, for the sake of their skins. As a result of the severe climate, they are covered almost from birth with a magnificent growth of fur. Hence they are much in demand among the Northern Chinese as material for Winter clothing.

They constitute the only wealth of this desolate country. In each family a certain number of dogskins is laid aside as the daughter's marriage portion. Yet they command no very high price, eight skins being required for a gown about two yards long, and worth some three or four dollars. This would make the average value of each but little over 40 cents, from which must be deducted the cost of sorting and dressing; also of manufacturing the garment. The hides find their first market at several main depots, whence they are taken to Moukden, Fou-Tcheou, and other cities to be made up. Last year the estimated proceeds of this traffic at Newchang, a leading emporium, amounted to 1,000,000f., against 1,500,000f. the year before.

Books Received.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

The Non-Religion of the Future. By M. Guyau. 8vo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $3.

The Christian Endeavor Birthday Book. Compiled by Florence Witts. 24mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 75 cents.

The Evolution of the Idea of God. An Inquiry into the Origins of Religion. By Grant Allen. 8vo. New York. Henry Holt & Co. $3.

Prayers for the Christian Year and for Special Occasions. By Charles R. Baker, D. D. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.

Whitelaw's Improved Interest Tables and Charts. 12mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 75 cents.

Popular Readings in Science. By John Gall, M. A., LL. B., and David Robertson, M. A., LL. B., B. Sc. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Song Birds and Water Fowl. By H. E. Parkhurst. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

History of Dogma. By Dr. Adolph Harnach. 8vo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Vol. III. $2.50.

A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Epistles to the Ephesians and to the Colossians. By the Rev. T. K. Abbott. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

In Search of a Religion. By Dennis Hird. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

The Pew to the Pulpit. By David J. Brewer, LL. D. 18mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 25 cents.

Light: Visible and Invisible. A Series of Lectures. By Silvanus P. Thompson. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Sermon Stories for Boys and Girls. By the Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D. D. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.

The Theology of an Evolutionist. By Lyman Abbott. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Nature Study in Elementary Schools. By Mrs. Lucy Langdon Williams Wilson. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 90c.

Genesis and Modern Science. By Warren R. Perce. 8vo. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.50.

A Text Book of General Botany. By Carlton C. Curtis. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

The Elements of Electric Lighting. By Philip Atkinson. 12mo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $1.50.

Seven Puzzling Bible Books. By Washington Gladden. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

The Return to the Cross. By the Rev. W. Robertson Nicoll. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

William the Silent. By Frederic Harrison. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

Yankee Ships and Yankee Sailors. Tales of 1812. By James Barnes. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Of Dandyism and of George Brummell. Translated from the French of F. A. Barbey D'Aurevilly. By Douglas Ainslie. 18mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.50.

A History of American Christianity. By Leonard Woolsey Bacon. 8vo. New York: The Christian Literature Company. $2.

St. Francis of Assisi. By W. J. Knox Little. 8vo. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

Lumen. By Camille Flammarion. 16mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

The Christ of Yesterday, To-day, and Forever. And Other Sermons. By Ezra Hoyt Byington, D. D. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

The Freedom of the Fields. By Charles C. Abbott. 16mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

With Feet to the Earth. By Charles M. Skinner. 16mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

POETRY.

Leaves of Grass, &c. By Walt Whitman. 8vo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $2.

The Spinning Wheel at Rest. Poems. By Edward Augustus Jenks. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

Memorial Day and Other Poems. By Richard Burton. 16mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.25.

The Poems and Prose Sketches of James Whitcomb Riley; Neighborly Poems and Dialect Sketches. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Princess. By Alfred, Lord Tennyson. 16mo. New York: Maynard, Merrill & Co. 24 cents.

Songs of Flying Hours. By Dr. Edward Willard Watson. 12mo. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

Victory, and Other Verses. By Hannah Parker Kimball. 12mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.25.

Hamlet, Prince of Denmark. By William Shakespeare. Large octavo. New York: Raphael Tuck & Sons.

FICTION.

Young Auctioneers; or, the Polishing of a Rolling Stone. By Edward Strahmeyer. 12mo. New York: W. L. Allison Company.

The Missing Tin Box; or, The Stolen Railroad Bonds. By Arthur M. Winfield. 12mo. New York: W. L. Allison Company.

The Way of Fire. By Helen Blackmar Maxwell. 16mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

An Oregon Boyhood. By Louis Albert Banks. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

The Happy Six. By Penn Shirley. 16mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 75 cents.

Your Little Brother James. By Caroline H. Pemberton. H. Clay Trumbull. 75 cents.

The King of the Street. By William Gill. 12mo. G. W. Dillingham Company. Paper. 50 cents.

All About the Emerald Ring. By Charles Francis Carty. 12mo. G. W. Dillingham Company. Paper. 50 cents.

Trash. A Society Novel. By Samuel Barber. 18mo. New York: Samuel Barber. Paper. 25 cents.

Blown Away. By Richard Mansfield. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

A Hero In Homespun. By William E. Barton. 12mo. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.50.

Like a Gallant Lady. By Kate M. Cleary. 16mo. Chicago: Way & Williams. $1.25.

The Teacup Club. By Eliza Armstrong. 16mo. Chicago: Way & Williams. $1.25.

Pippins and Cheese. By Ella W. Peattie. 16mo. Chicago: Way & Williams. $1.25.

The Humors of Cycling. By H. G. Wells, L. Raven-Hill, and others. 8vo. New York: M. F. Mansfield. $1.

The Clash of Arms. By John Bloundelle Burton. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

The Pink Fairy Book. Edited by Andrew Lang. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

A Colonial Witch. By Frank Samuel Child. 12mo. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.25.

The Young Puritans of Old Hadley. By Mary P. Wells Smith. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

There will be a number of important amendments to the Military Code considered by the Code Committee of the National Guard Association, which meets at the armory of the Second Battery next Friday. The Executive Committee of the association will also meet at the same time.

***

The furnishing of the Buzzacott field oven to the different companies, troops, and batteries in the New York National Guard will be a most valuable and needed addition to the field equipment of the troops. The next step, some of the officers say, should be to have each command furnished with its proper quota of tents, which should be kept in the armories, where they would be available for instant use. At present the tents available are stored in the State Arsenal.

***

Many veteran and active members of the Seventh Regiment and others will be interested in the dramatic and scenic reproduction of history, to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House next Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the National Society of New England Women. The portion of the entertainment of especial interest will be three scenes depicting the civil war period. These will be the departure of the Seventh to the war marching down Broadway, represented by some 200 members of the present regiment in command of Capt. William J. Underwood of Company G, who will represent Col. Lefferts, who was in command on the memorable 19th of April, 1861. The crowds which made Broadway almost impassable at the time will be represented by volunteers from several societies, including the Woman's Relief Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic, attired in the dress of the period. A second scene will be a bivouac of a small detachment on picket duty. The final scene will depict the return of the veterans from the war, and these will be represented by Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic, in command of Commander J. C. Long; the Duryea Zouaves, the Sheehan Zouaves, and other veterans, who will also carry the old battle-torn flags. The band of the Seventh will furnish the music.

***

Company A, Seventh Regiment, has elected Corp. George A. Schlesby First Sergeant, in place of Cummings, recently elected Second Lieutenant.

***

Unusual interest is manifested in the thirty-second annual athletic games of the Seventh Regiment, to be held in the armory next Saturday evening. Including the trial heats, finals, and scratch competitions, there will be thirty-one events. These include bicycle races, sprints and distance runs, hurdle races, potato and three-legged races, roller skating race, putting the shot, running high jump, and Roman chariot race. The regimental band will furnish the music during the games, which will commence promptly at 8 o'clock. There are many well-known athletes entered in the different events, and the competition will be very keen.

***

Major Roe of Squadron A has arranged a new schedule of dismounted and mounted drills for December. The drills embrace the school of the trooper, manual of carbine and pistol, sabre exercise, including cutting at heads, riding double, and other mounted exercises. Dr. Medwin Leale, recently appointed Assistant Surgeon of the squadron, has been commissioned. A meeting of the squadron for the election of new members and other business will be held to-morrow night.

***

The committees of officers appointed in the Fourteenth Regiment to nominate candidates for Colonel and Major have as yet made no report and are not expected to for some time. In connection with the Colonelcy the name of ex-Lieut. Col. William J. Harding of the Thirteenth and Twenty-second Regiments is prominently mentioned. He is an officer of wide experience and one of the best in the State.

***

Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, has issued cards of invitation for a calico hop to be held at the armory on Monday evening, Dec. 6. Ladies attending are requested to wear a calico apron and to bring a gentleman's calico tie to match same. The next social attraction will be the concert and dance at the armory next Saturday night under the auspices of Company G. Company A will give another of its series of entertainments and dances at the armory on Tuesday evening, Dec. 13. The dance of Company H held at the armory last Wednesday night was very successful.

***

The two battalions of the Eighth Regiment will not hold separate entertainments, as was at first intended, but instead will both unite in quite an elaborate social event in January next, when the repairs now being made in the administration portion of the armory will be completed.

***

Not the least interesting event at the drill and ball of Company A, Ninth Regiment, last Wednesday night was the presentation to Capt. E. S. O'Connor of a handsome sword and belt by the members of the company. Capt. J. B. Silsby of Company H, who had trouble recently with the members of his company, has resigned, and he has, pending the acceptance of the resignation, been relieved from duty with the company, which, by orders of Col. Seward, has been placed under command of Lieut. W. S. Young. The men are showing increased interest in drill, and are making good progress. Capt. F. J. Quinby of Company C has been appointed a member of the Regimental Examining Board. Open games will be held in the armory by the Regimental Athletic Club on Monday evening, Jan. 17.

***

Major Stackpole of the Tenth Battalion has appointed the Rev. Wilford Lash Robbins Chaplain of the command, and he has been duly commissioned.

***

The Twenty-third Regiment mourns the loss of Hospital Steward William M. Hunte, who died last Monday of pneumonia. He had been many years in the regiment, and was highly esteemed. Col. Smith has received the resignation of Battalion Adjt. Samuel C. Pirie.

***

In the Forty-seventh Regiment, Capt. Thomas E. Jackson of Company G, recently elected, has been commissioned, and Capt. M. J. Colligan of Company F has been honorably discharged.

***

The committee in Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, consisting of Quartermaster Sergt. Beattie, Corp. Howe, Corp. Hudson, and Privates Thompson and Edmonds, appointed to nominate a candidate for First Lieutenant, has selected Second Lieut. Charde of Company A, and an election will be held next Thursday. Sergt. E. C. Conklin, an old member of the Twenty-second Regiment, has been appointed First Sergeant. The handicap match of Company E has been won by Private H. M. Streeter. The company will hold a smoker next Thursday, after the election. Company D, taking time by the forelock, is planning a trip to Niagara Falls, and also a smoker, to be held during Christmas week. Company F desires to have all its ex-members send their addresses to the First Sergeant at the armory, in order that they may receive an invitation to the entertainment to be given in honor of the veterans of the company, at the armory on Wednesday evening, Dec. 29. Col. Greene has appointed Battalion Quartermaster Sergt. W. L. Murray a Battalion Quartermaster, with the rank of First Lieutenant.

***

Lieut. T. Huston, Sergt. F. Laughlin, Corp. J. A. Brown, and Privates A. E. Steinfield and C. E. Steinfield are a committee in Company C, Twelfth Regiment, to arrange for the holding of a dramatic entertainment and ball in February next.

***

The members of the First Battery are actively preparing for a military reception to be held in their armory on Thursday evening, Dec. 9.

***

The officers and enlisted men of the New Jersey National Guard are in future to be furnished with campaign hats of drab felt, United States Army pattern, the color to be uniform for both officers and men, without cord, number, letter, or insignia. Leggins of drab canvas duck, United States Army pattern, and also to be furnished officers and enlisted men, and both the hats and leggins are to be worn in the field, in camp, on fatigue, and stable duty, and rifle practice.

***

The committee of officers of the Seventy-first Regiment having in charge the possible improvement and reorganization of the regimental band is composed of Capts. Whittle, Linson, Joyce, Bleecker, and Stoddard and Adjts. Fisher and Dowling. They will complete their duties, it is expected, next month.

Classified Business Directory.

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PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER. will sell at auction on Wednesday, November 17, 1897. at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

(By order of August Horrmann and William K. Leicht, Trustees, under the Trust created for the benefit of Damien Rubsam, under the last Will and Testament of Joseph Rubsam, deceased.)

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By order of the Supreme Court, Richard Walters' Sons, by Charles F. Walters, auctioneer, will sell at public auction Thursday, December 2nd, 1897, at eleven o'clock A. M., at O'Reilly Brothers' storage warehouse, 121 East 44th Street, New York City, the entire stock of bicycle supplies of the Weaver Cycle Material Company, lately doing business at No. 956 Eighth Avenue, New York City. Will be sold in lots by catalogue. Goods on exhibition Tuesday and Wednesday, November 30th and December 1st, 1897.

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CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, Sixth Av. and 20th St., Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., Rector—7 A. M., Holy Communion; 9:30 A. M., Children's Service; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, with Sermon; 12 M., Holy Communion; 4:15 P. M., Choral Even Song; 8 P. M., Evening Prayer, with Sermon.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent. —Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Nov. 28th, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Mr. M. M. Mangasarian, at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject: "Theosophy and Christian Science." All interested are invited.

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FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 6:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (3:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadel

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

A General Impression That the Session of Congress Will Be Long and Useless.

MUCH LESS WARLIKE TALK

Little Hope of a Currency Measure Passing the Senate—Naval Reorganization Still a Puzzle—Government Positions Poor Places for Men of Ability.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Two predictions have been made here regarding the Congress that is to meet on Monday, December 6. The first, ventured by a member of the Senate, who has had much experience, is that the session will be long, that it will attempt many things, dawdle with all, and accomplish little. The second prediction, offered by a very keen, observant, broad-minded naval officer of high rank, is that the session will be long, that it will be devoted to pretending to do something, that it will expend much eloquence in finding reasons for not meddling with Spain in Cuba, that it will dodge the annexation of Hawaii, that it will not reform the currency, and that it will leave with the public the impression that the Administration has not fully developed its policy. These two predictions substantially agree, and for that matter there is general agreement here among men of both the leading parties that the Congress will not do much that is useful, while it will venture next to nothing that will be sensational, and that its course will be cautious and pacific under Administration guidance.

To those men of affairs and business not in office the hope has been encouraged that at least the first steps in currency reform would be taken. Somewhat contradictory reports have been circulated about the forthcoming expressions of the President in favor of currency legislation. Those who believe that he will speak definitely and positively are men who have had access to the President, and who undoubtedly speak their convictions that he will be as urgent as the necessity requires. Persons of equal authority are convinced that he will only go so far as to set forth the necessity of reform legislation, call attention to the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury without indorsing them, and leave the responsibility with the Congress for perfecting such legislation as it is conceivable the body will undertake to agree upon. As any currency measure that is to pass must have a majority of the Senate, it is immaterial to predict that the House will soon pass a bill. The Senate is divided on the currency question substantially as it was a year ago. A majority for a satisfactory measure must be secured by the conversion of men devoted to silver or opposed to any proposition that may be regarded as likely to contract the circulation.

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Friendly to Spain.

It is only about a year ago that the Senate was listening in amazement to the speech by Senator Sherman upon Spain's conduct of its war to suppress the Cuban insurgents. The Administration then drawing to a close was being subjected to some very harsh criticisms by the Republicans because of the strictness with which alleged violations of the neutrality laws were being treated, and there was a warlike tone in the talk of the Republicans that led to the conclusion that the incoming Administration would at once let loose the war feeling that President Cleveland had deprecated and discouraged. Republicans suggested that the implied menace of war thrown out by the outgoing President in his annual message would be more than fulfilled by President McKinley. This promise was not made good by the inaugural address, it was not fulfilled by anything that followed, and as the Summer wore away, with occasional intimations that something extraordinary was to be done, the war talk abated, whispers about pacific intervention were heard, the new Minister to Madrid did not take out an ultimatum, and now it is understood that so far from intending to intervene in Cuba it is the purpose of the Administration to do its utmost to aid Spain in carrying out a policy that will insure Spanish rule in Cuba with reform concessions to speedily restore prosperity to the island and a resumption of trade that will enrich both the Cubans and those citizens of the United States who deplore the serious interruption of all the activities of the island.

If the Administration is to find reasons for not interfering with Spain in Cuban affairs, it may also supply excuses for not urging Hawaiian annexation. The best reason that may be offered for postponing Hawaiian annexation may be the ascertained improbability that two-thirds of the Senators will vote to annex.

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Little Hope for Big Appropriations.

A great deal of public attention must be directed to the condition of the Treasury as shown from day to day by the reports of the department. Members of both houses will see that there is abundance of money in the Treasury for immediate use, the balance of $215,000,000 consisting also of nearly $157,000,000 of gold. But the receipts have been so far below current needs that the deficiency for the fiscal year has been $46,800,000. All predictions of the sufficiency of the Dingley law to produce sufficient revenue have been defied. About the first week of November the receipts from customs for a few days encouraged the hope that imports were increasing so greatly as to cause some doubt as to whether the rates had not been advanced to a prohibitory point. At the end of the twenty-third business day, or on Nov. 26, the average daily receipts from customs had been only $334,000. Internal revenue receipts had been much higher. The expenditures for pensions, in the same time, had been $550,000 a day.

The outlook is one that forbids the idea of providing new measures of expense, but it is promised that there will be bills to increase pensions, a river and harbor bill of considerable proportions, and there are already in committee 102 bills providing for the construction of public buildings. Speaker Reed would not permit any of these measures to be brought into the House last session. At the risk of the popularity of his party, and with some injury to his own personal popularity, he refused to entertain any suggestion that any of even the smallest of these measures should be passed. Report has it that he will not interfere at this session with the determination of the members of the House to pass a large number of the bills. While to allow expenditures in the way that they are allowed by public building bills does not always mean that the money authorized will be expended, it will be considered desirable to avoid the odium that may attach to appropriating money that cannot be obtained unless some new sources of income shall be provided. It is reasonably certain that no attempt will be made to increase the revenues by increasing customs taxes.

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Proposed Naval Reforms.

Capt. W. S. Schley, President of the Lighthouse Board, and one of the most alert, progressive, and reasonable officers in the naval service, is not oversanguine of the successful termination of the work of the Naval Reorganization Board. Although the board has not yet made a report, and is not likely to publish its findings before next week, it is understood that it will confine its efforts to an amalgamation of the engineers with the line, and with some provisions looking to the removal of what is known in the navy as the "hump" that obstructs promotion, so as to keep officers from command rank until they are past fifty. The plan to be submitted will turn out Commanders at fifty. It is admitted that the reform will operate slowly, as a matter of course, but will remove some of the causes of congestion, and afford an officer a chance to serve in the rank of Admiral long enough to justify him in buying a uniform to be worn before retirement. There is great probability that the plan will take the engineers out of the engine rooms in time, and grant them any rank it may be considered appropriate for them to wear.

The suggestion that the Marine Corps and the Pay Corps be absorbed in the same manner as it is proposed to absorb the Engineers' Corps has not been carried out. Members of the board say that it would be just as practicable to make pay officers of line officers as it will be to make commanders of engine room forces out of line officers. Capt. Sampson believes that it will be well to undertake a little at a time. If Congress will accept the report of the Personnel Board, with the expense attending its adoption, at another time something may be offered affecting the Pay Corps and the Marine Corps.

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Stagnation of Government Clerks.

The Hon. J. B. Henderson, formerly a Senator of the United States from the State of Missouri, and now a resident of this city, has been giving some good advice to his old fellow-citizens about the fallacy of seeking for employment in Government offices. He knows, from observation, how slowly one now approaches office in the civil service unless, perhaps, he may take advantage of that system understood to be permitted in the Interior Department, by which persons are "temporarily" appointed and then transferred into the classified service. But it is true, as Gen. Henderson says, that many persons who get into office lose all ambition, their faculties are put to sleep in consequence of employment on unvarying routine work, and they come to be mere impatient watchers of clocks.

The late Senator McDill of Iowa gave the writer his own experience to corroborate this view of the tendency of clerks in office to deteriorate into mere drudges and machines, hard to be moved out of the ruts into which they soon sink. McDill was an Interior Department clerk at $1,600 a year—a very good salary for the work he performed.

A friend said: "McDill, get out before you are too old to be independent. First, study law; then go home and hang up your shingle on the farmhouse, if you cannot hire an office. At all events, do not stop here."

McDill took a course in law at one of the law schools of the District. He resigned and went home, hung up his shingle on the farmhouse, and soon had a case against a railroad company for damages. That case sent him to the Legislature. His interest in railroad legislation and law put him in the United States Senate. After he left the Senate he served in the Inter-State Commerce Commission and found opportunity to advise many other clerks to strike out for themselves.

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Poor Places for Smart Men.

Every traveler about the country can ascertain that the view discouraged by Gen. Henderson and Senator McDill is the one commonly met with—that employment under the Government is next to dreaming in a bed of roses. Thousands upon thousands of persons yearn hopelessly to hold places under an employer who never "goes broke," who pays higher than market rates for service, and is not too strict about exacting long hours. It is a common notion in printing offices all over the country that the Government Printing Office is a place that should be reserved for all good printers to go to when they die. For indifferent men who can get in and hold on it may be a fair house of refuge. For smart men it is not. I am assured that the average yearly earnings of compositors are not $1,000. Still, there will always be a surplus of persons seeking places here. Neighborhood favored the residents of Maryland and Virginia until fourteen years ago, but a recent census of the employes of the Treasury Department shows that Virginia and Maryland hold places in excess of their true quotas, while other States have a smaller number of employes credited to them than they are entitled to. New York has 238, and is entitled to 239. As the Maryland and Virginia office holders die or resign the quotas of other States will be made up by new appointments.

E. G. D.

B. Altman & Co.

FUR DEPARTMENT.

MARKED reductions have been made in the prices of Imported and Novelty Furs, consisting of

EVENING GARMENTS,
CAPES, COATS,
NECKPIECES,
SCARFS, MUFFS, Etc.

PERSIAN LAMB COATS, $125
Leipsig Dye.

ALASKA SEAL COATS, $175
London Dye.

These garments are 26 inches in length, represent the newest fashions and are of exceptional value.

Also direct attention to an assortment of

MEN'S FUR LINED OVERCOATS

at moderate prices.

LADIES' CLOAK DEP'T.

Carriage, Opera and Promenade

WRAPS and COATS

marked at *low figures* for to-morrow, in addition to

CLOTH CAPES,
braided and trimmed with Alaska Sable Fur, $16.00

TAILOR CAPES,
of fine Kersey cloth—tan, green or black, with black or fancy silk lining. Value, $13.50, at $9.75

TOP COATS,
of fine Kersey cloth—black, blue, tan or green with changeable silk lining. Value, $21.00, at $14.00

TOP COATS,
Of Black Kersey Cloth, silk lined, storm collars, strapped seams. Value, $15.00, at $10.75

B. Altman & Co.

STERLING SILVER AND CUT GLASSWARE.

BERRY Dishes, Bowls, Bread Trays, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets, Bonbonnieres, Olive Trays, Tea Caddies, Chocolate Pots, Pitchers, Fancy Table Pieces, Salts, Peppers, Call Bells, Candlesticks, Nut Bowls, Photograph Frames, Manicure, Stationery and Toilet Articles.

SILVER Mounted Pieces of Cut Glass, consisting of Berry and Punch Bowls, Salad Dishes, Champagne and Claret Jugs, Wine Tankards, Cracker and Cigar Jars, Loving Cups, Vases, Ladles, Syrup Jugs. Creams and Sugars, Puff Boxes, Vinaigrettes, etc., etc.

RING MIRRORS,	$7.95
HAIR BRUSHES,	4.00
CLOTH BRUSHES,	3.35
MILITAIRE BRUSHES, (Each),	3.00
HAT BRUSHES,	95c.
COMBS, (Silver Mounted),	75c.
CRACKER JARS,	$12.50
CLARET JUGS,	15.00
SEGAR JARS,	8.00

—and—

PUNCH BOWLS, very heavy, rich cut, $80.00 and $100.00

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

ODD FALL RIVER TOMBSTONE.

A Miniature Mill Over the Grave of F. H. Stafford, Who Was a Mill Owner.

It has often been said that a movement which to some degree represents a man's life work is his most fitting tombstone. Seldom, however, has an attempt been made to carry out this idea with such realistic exactness as was done a few years ago in Oak Grove Cemetery, at Fall River, Mass., by one of the large mill owners of that city.

As the visitor proceeds through the southeastern side of the cemetery he sees a quaint little granite structure, looking at first glance in the distance like an enlarged doll's house, with windows and peaked roof, but as he draws near enough to catch the view of the great stone cotton mills in the city below the full significance of it flashes upon him. It is a mill, a miniature copy of the larger ones which are so distinctive a feature of Fall River.

It is a solid mass of stone, about nine feet high, seven and a half feet long, and four feet wide, representing a three-story building. The windows constitute the sole ornament of the monument, and their panes of highly polished stone stand out in marked contrast to the rougher finish of the rest of the structure. There are six windows in each tier on both sides of the little mill, while in front the row is varied by a central door. Such doors are placed in the different stories of the cotton print factories for ease in loading and unloading goods, and so minutely has the imitation been carried out that round keyholes have been drilled in the middle of each of the doors represented on the monument.

The man who conceived this curious tombstone was F. H. Stafford, formerly part owner of the Stafford Mills. It was his wish to have the work with which he was so long identified commemorated in this way, and accordingly the monument was erected soon after his death, in 1892.

No finer site for such a memorial could have been found in the whole cemetery, or, in fact, in all Fall River. It is on the brow of a high hill commanding a view of the southeastern portion of the city, where many of the mills are located. Nearly forty tall chimneys can be seen against the distant sky, and as many gray stone buildings, with their rows of windows visible now and then where the sunlight strikes their glistening panes. The majority of the mills in the city, including the Stafford Mills, are built with slightly sloping roofs, but one great structure seen from the cemetery in the foreground shows the sharp-peaked roof which had been chosen as more ornamental for the monument.

Dinner for Justice Van Brunt.

What promises to be one of the most successful of the Lotos Club series of Winter dinners is that to be given Saturday evening next for Justice Charles H. Van Brunt, who is a member of the club. A large number of lawyers and Judges have signified their intention to be present.

Consolidation of Gas Companies.

The formality of voting to consolidate the Equitable, New York and East River, and the New Amsterdam Gas Companies was observed yesterday by the Directors of the Equitable at their Third Avenue office. The East River and Amsterdam companies will take like action to-morrow.

B. Altman & Co.

DRESS GOODS:

FULL ASSORTMENT OF PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS PATTERNS FOR PRESENTS.

4,000 Yards of Imported Poplins, Whipcords and Cheviots, in popular shades, reduced to

65c. Yard.

B. Altman & Co.

STATIONERY ITEMS.

Choice assortment of Inkstands, Desk Pads, Paper Racks, Letter Scales, Paper Cutters, Seals, Silver Pencils and Penholders, Fountain Pens, Pocket Note Books and Complete Desk Sets in Hand-Painted China.

—ALSO—

Duplicate Whist, Imported Whist and Bezique Sets.

Engagement Pads, Diaries and High-Art Calendars for 1898.

HOLIDAY CABINETS OF STATIONERY,

45c., 70c., 95c. and $1.15

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

THE HEAVENS IN DECEMBER

Beginning of the Natural Year When the Sun Enters Capricornus Dec. 21.

NEPTUNE'S PLACE OF HONOR

Venus in a Retiring Mood and Saturn Begins to Assert Himself with His Swiftly Moving Attendants—Jupiter Supreme in the Morning Sky.

The sun enters the sign Capricornus on the 21st of December, and the astronomical Winter begins. The sun, as the word solstice implies, seems to stand still for a few days, and then turns his face to bless the northern nations with increasing light and heat. Months will pass before the change is perceptible, storms will lower, tempests rage, and cold congeal us; but the dominion of ice and snow is conquered, and every succeeding day is bringing us nearer to the hour when Winter and Spring will embrace each other. Let us then rejoice in the advent of the Winter solstice, for on this day a new year is born. The Christian year does not begin at this great physical epoch, neither is the record accepted on the annals of the civil year, but it is none the less the commencement of the natural year. The nations of the earth, heathen though they were, lived nearer to nature in the poetic ages of a ruder civilization. Their year began when the sun had reached his greatest southern declination. It was the jubilee of the year to their simple natures, the long-anticipated hour when, with music, dancing, and festive offerings, they paid homage to the rude deities they worshipped, and on whose power they relied with unquestioning faith. The sun was to their simple belief the great representative of the deity, and the Winter solstice the time peculiarly devoted to religious worship. In the strange blending of Christian and heathen rites that make up the elements of our Christmas and New Year's festivities, our thanksgivings for greater privileges are no more heartfelt, our religious vows no more sincere than were the simple faith and trust symbolized by the observances of the pagans of the olden times when the sun turned his smiling face northward.

Phases of the Moon.

The moon fulls on the 8th, and some few hours later is in conjunction with Neptune. The phase of last quarter occurs on the 16th, and two days later there is conjunction with Jupiter. On the 21st Uranus and Saturn are in conjunction, followed the next day by Venus and Mars. The last new moon for the year comes on the 23d, and the succeeding day the conjunctions for the year between moon and planet are closed by Mercury being occulted by Luna. The quartering of the moon takes place on the 30th, leaving the moon eight days old when the New Year makes its appearance. The full moon in December is so far up in northern declination that it will hardly seem as near to us or as friendly as the beautiful harvest moon did in August.

Neptune and Venus.

Again this month does Neptune hold the place of honor, for he is in opposition with the sun and rises as the latter is setting. This distant planet is much too far away for us to realize his beauties, but just at this time he is most favorably situated for observation, and those possessing the proper instruments can have a fine time observing him. He is in the constellation of the Bull, which is the group we see throughout the evening rising toward the zenith in the eastern section of the heavens.

Venus is making her adieus to her public nowadays, and she fails to cut much of a figure as the year draws to a close, but we shall have her shining most radiantly in the western sky shortly after the new year makes its appearance. The fair queen deigns to smile upon her subjects as she passes them, being in conjunction on the 8th with Uranus, on the 12th with Saturn, and on the 30th with Mars. All of these meetings are quite close, the last being the closest. On the 22d there is conjunction between the moon and Venus, but as the new moon comes in the following day we can readily imagine how faint will be the disk.

A Vaporous Morning Star.

Saturn is a morning star and is gradually getting brighter and more distinct as he moves away from the sun. The density of Saturn is less than that of water, but bodies weigh on it about the same as on the earth. All the fine fancies of the habitability of this vaporous world, all the calculations of the number of people that could live on the square miles of the planet and its enormous rings, are only fancy. It is a world in formative processes, and nothing could live there with more brains than a fish. If the scenery of Jupiter is magnificent, that of Saturn must be sublime. If one could exist there he might wander from the illuminated side of the rings under their magnificent arches, to the darkened side, see the swift whirling moons, one of them presenting ten times the disk of the earth's moon, and so very near as to enable him to watch the advancing line of light that marks the lunar morning journeying round that orb.

Jupiter and His Swift-Moving Train.

Jupiter reaches the quarter post in his journey on the 30th, being that day in quadrature with the sun. He now reigns almost supreme in the morning sky, as Venus is drawing too close to the sun to be very much of a rival. His size and brilliancy are also on the increase, and the early risers have a fine treat prepared for them some hours before sun-up. In one respect Jupiter seems like a minor sun, as he is royally attended by a group of planets that we call moons. We see their orbits so nearly on the edge that the moons seem to be sliding back and forth across and behind the disk and to varying distances on either side. Their motion is so swift and the means of comparison by one another and the planet so excellent that they can be seen to change their places, be occulted, emerge from shadow, and eclipse the planet in an hour's watching.

Uranus, Mars, and Mercury.

Uranus also ranks among the morning stars, and is to be found in the zodiacal area known as the Scorpion. Uranus has hardly recovered from the shock of having his light completely put out by the dazzling rays of the sun, so that he is just now harder to find than ever. When Sir William Herschel discovered this planet he proposed naming it Georgium Sidus in honor of his King, but there were too many names of the gods in the sky to allow a mortal name to be placed among them. It was therefore called Uranus, since, being the most distant body of our system as was at the time supposed, it might appropriately bear the name of the oldest god.

Mars takes place with the morning stars, but he is still so very near the sun that he fails to shine for our unaided vision to distinguish him. He is in conjunction with the moon on the 22d and with Venus on the 30th. Under more favorable circumstances the gradual drawing together and separating of these bodies would be a grand and interesting sight.

Mercury, the rapidly moving, restless member of the brotherhood, reaches the far eastern swing of his pendulous attraction to the sun on the 20th, and for a few evenings before and after that date we can see him shining for a few minutes after the sable covering closes out the light of day. He ranks as an evening star and is the only one remaining in that group for the entire month.

Positions of the Constellations.

The celestial scene shifter has been busy within the past four weeks. Magnificent Orion, the most striking and splendid of all the constellations, now greets us two or three hours after the close of the evening twilight with its splendid first magnitude stars Betelguese and Rigel. We also find the beautiful group of the Twins, with Castor and Pollux shining out conspicuously. A little south of the Twins is the Bull, with the brilliant orb Aldebaran marking his eye, while not far off is Procyon, in the Lesser Dog. Near the horizon, and further south, is the Greater Dog, which contains Sirius, the brightest and most beautiful of all the fixed stars. High in the northeast is Capella, the leading brilliant of the Chariot group. In the southwest is Altair, shining between two diamonds of far less value. To the north we see the Dipper rising a little to the eastward of the meridian line, its two stars furthest to the northeast pointing upward and toward the west in the direction of the Pole Star. Higher up we find the Lady in Her Chair, and to the northeast the Lynx, the Chariot, and Perseus, while downward and circling to the westward of the Pole Star are Cepheus, the Swan, and the Dragon. In an irregular stream stretching from the northeast to the southwest, is to be seen the great zone of faint light from millions of stars, known as the Milky Way.

TWO WOMEN HURT BY RUNAWAY

Mrs. and Miss Spiers Knocked Down While Crossing Fourth Avenue.

Mrs. Kate Spiers and her daughter Maud, who live at 50 Overlook Street, Mount Vernon, were knocked down and badly injured on Friday night on Fourth Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, this city, by a frightened horse, which broke from the shafts of an express wagon belonging to George L. McCook of 212 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital, and Mrs. and Miss Spiers were found to be suffering from shock and severe contusions of the head. They were removed to the residence of Dr. Z. L. Leonard, at 326 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

The driver of the wagon, Daniel McClusky, was arrested and arraigned yesterday in Jefferson Market Court. He was held for examination on Dec. 2, the injured women being too ill to appear.

Newsboys' Home Has No Collectors.

The Brace Memorial Lodging House announces that it has received a number of letters from different business houses in the city, saying that a young man, with smooth face, about twenty-two years old, is going about soliciting for the Newsboys' Home, 9 Duane Street. He carries a badge and sells music, which he says is for the benefit of the boys in the house. The home has no collectors, and warns the public against the solicitations of this young man.

Long, Cold Winter Predicted.

MALONE, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Experieneced Adirondack trappers predict a long, cold Winter. They say the wild animals, deer particularly, have extraordinarily thick coats this year and that the muskrats are building high and thick walls

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Hosiery.

Ladies' Balbriggan, Cotton, Cashmere, and Silk Stockings,
Plain and Fancy Tartan Hose.
Children's Cotton, Cashmere, and Wool Hose,
Golf Hose, Men's Half Hose,
Fancy Stripe, Tartan, and Embroidered.
Cartwright and Warner's Underwear.
Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's, in Winter Weights.
Ladies' Cardigan Jackets.

Broadway & 19th Street.

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ORIENTAL CARPETS,

SPECIAL SALE

KAZAK AND MOSSOUL RUGS, $9.00
Average Size, 4 x 7 feet. Regular Value, $12.50

ANTIQUE KURDISTAN HALL RUGS, $12.00
Regular Value, $16.50
Sizes, 3 to 3 ft. 6 ins. wide, 8 to 12 ft. long.

ROYAL ANTIQUE KAZAK RUGS, $14.50
Regular Value, $18.00
Average Size, 4 x 8 feet.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

TANNER WILL HELP THEM

The Governor Will Call a Special Session of the Illinois Legislature.

REVENUE LAWS FOR CHICAGO

There Will Also Be a Redistricting Scheme Passed by the Republicans for the Benefit of the Machine—Still Fighting "Blind Pigs."

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Gov. Tanner came to Chicago for a day this week and had a pow-wow with the Republican leaders of Cook County. As a result, it is pretty well settled that a special session of the Legislature will be called for about the middle of December. It is understood that the Governor favors limiting the work of that body to the consideration of only the revenue and reapportionment bills, although there is a great demand for the abolition of the Case garnishment law, which was passed at the last session. Tremendous pressure is being exerted on members of the Legislature for the immediate consideration of this matter, as the enforcement of the law is the cause of much hardship among laboring men, and no little annoyance on the part of employers. The Case law exempts from garnishment process only $8 of money that may be due a head of a family, instead of $50, as under the old law. Republican politicians feel that the passage of this law was a political blunder, and unless it is remedied there is danger of many votes being lost to the party at the next election.

A worse time for making such a law could not have been selected, as the number of debtors created by the past four years of hard times is something enormous. As a result, with the return of good times, and just as the men are getting work and beginning to get out of debt, their creditors, through the Case law, are enabled to pounce down on them and make it extremely unpleasant. It is the class known as "money sharks," the members of which have small chattel mortgages, or the sellers on the installment plan, that make use of the law most frequently. Hard times and strikes have made railroad employes particularly subject to the workings of this law, and as the railroad vote in Illinois is considerable of a factor, the Republican politicians are eager to propitiate it by repealing or amending the law before the Spring elections. The telegraphers are also very bitter on the subject, and it is said if an election were to be held now fully 90 per cent. of that vote would go to the Democrats. The law has, also, been formally denounced by the State Federation of Labor. It is said that the hissing of Gov. Tanner in Chicago on Logan Day came from workingmen who had experienced the rigor of the Case law, which his signature had made operative. However, despite the pressure brought on him, it is said he remains firm in the determination to call for the consideration only of the two topics mentioned. Should he change his mind, there is no doubt that plenty of votes to insure the repeal are pledged.

Reapportionment by Caucus.

To the politicians the reapportionment is the most important thing, and the Republicans have harmonized sufficiently to appoint a committee to prepare a bill. This committee consists of sixteen, being about equally divided between machine and anti-machine men. It has been agreed that if the committee cannot agree, then the whole thing shall be considered by a caucus of the party, which is just what the machine wants and will try to get. The machine owns the caucus, by whose decision the antis have promised to stand, and the result will be that the apportionment of the Congressional districts will be made to please the bosses.

The State will be gerrymandered to suit these few Republican machine leaders, and the Democrats will have a chance to take a dose of the same medicine they forced their opponents to swallow while in the minority. Of course, the Democrats are howling and calling names, but it is only the pot and kettle interchanging the customary compliments.

Revenue Law Ready.

As far as the proposed revenue legislation is concerned, Chicago has a bill ready for the special session to act on. Its main points are: Abolition of the numerous town governments of which the city is composed and a substitution for them of a board of assessors consisting of one member from each of the city's three divisions; County Treasurer to be made the Collector of Taxes; Assessors' office to be kept open all the year round, and assessments to be made once in four years; creation of a board of review, to which appeals can be made from the returns of the Assessor. This all refers to the taxing of real estate, as personal property is not to be considered for the present. An emergency clause will be attached to the bill, so the offices can be filled at the Spring election.

There is supposed to be nothing in the talk of the Governor's not wanting a revenue bill passed, and that he will only include the call for its consideration to avoid the odium of calling a special session for the political reapportionment bill alone. The same gossip accuses him of wanting a constitutional convention before the Federal census is taken, which might put Cook County in a position to dominate that body. Under the present census a constitutional convention to which the revenue question was relegated could be run with Chicago in the minority, leaving the say-so to the rural districts, with the Governor and his crowd to boss the job. However, little faith is put in such talk, and it is not generally supposed the Governor will interfere with the revenue legislation so badly needed by Chicago.

There is also a strong sentiment in favor of considering a law to regulate primary elections, at the special session, but the Governor has expressed himself against taking up too many things, and it is probable his call for a special session will be limited to revenue and reapportionment.

War on the "Blind Pigs."

Thirty-five keepers of illicit drinking places have been indicted by the Grand Jury, and this is said to be only the beginning of an active campaign against these gentry. All of the indicted ones do business within the limits of Hyde Park, and the people of that prohibition district propose to wage a merciless war upon all "blind pigs." Some startling developments are promised within a few weeks, as the agents of the Protective Association have been very successful in gathering evidence of an incriminating nature. Some highly respectable parties are trembling in their boots, especially druggists, who have found their profit in posing as enemies of the saloon, and coining money by acting as the substitutes of the groggeries.

One peculiar feature of this crusade is the union of the prohibition element with the saloon keepers of the "wet districts" immediately surrounding the "dry quarters" of the city. In fact, these liquor men are supplying all the money needed by the prohibition men to carry on the campaign. The extermination of the "blind pigs" in the local option districts is greatly to the interest of the legitimate saloon keepers in the adjoining "wet" ones, hence this unique alliance of antagonistic forces. The saloons are especially bitter against the drug stores, some of which depend almost exclusively on their whisky trade for a living. It is reported that many druggists are on the list for immediate prosecution, ample evidence having been secured against them. Among these there is one pharmacist who not long ago was fined $13 for selling 50 cents' worth of whisky, and now it is said his name is ready for the Grand Jury, with no less than twenty clear cases against him. It is the saloon element which is making the greatest effort to stop the drug stores from selling liquor, for many a smug head of a family, who is fighting to keep saloons out of his neighborhood will feel it a sad deprivation if cut off from his daily nip behind the prescription counter.

Grand Army Men Want Relief.

For some time past there has been a warm discussion between the members of the Board of Directors of the new Public Library and representatives of the Grand Army posts of the city. The trouble grows out of the location of the new library To the ground upon which it stands the Grand Army posts of the city had some sort of a claim at one time. It does not appear that the veterans were ever able to do much with their portion of the property. At any rate, they turned all of their interest in it over to the Library Board on condition of receiving the use of a memorial hall in the new building, to be theirs for the next fifty years. In 1891, when work on the structure began, the Grand Army of the Republic signed a contract requiring them to pay for the repairs to, care of, and maintenance of the hall.

Now, after the Library Board has complied with its end of the contract, at great cost, giving the veterans most complete and beautiful quarters, the old soldiers come to the front and say that the board must also pay all the running expenses. There is no doubt that it would be quite a drain on the resources of the veterans to pay the several thousand dollars annually required to run the place properly, and they insist that such a load should not be placed upon their shoulders. They also claim that no one had the right to bind them to such a contract, and, furthermore, the board should take into consideration the valuable collection in Memorial Hall which will revert to the library at the end of fifty years. Naturally, there is much sympathy with the fast-aging defenders of the Nation, and many are inclined to think nothing should be denied them. The general sentiment, that the boys in blue won't be with us long, and we must be good to them while we can, and that the money comes out of the public purse anyhow, seems to be the prevalent one. Though the Library Board may be in the right and the Grand Army of the Republic in the wrong, it is quite probable that the latter will eventually have its own way. In the meanwhile, there is a pretty row over the business, and it may get into the courts.

J. W.

ARSON TO HIDE TWO MURDERS.

Oliver Provost, a Canadian Convict, Confesses to a Poisoning.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 27.—Oliver Prevost, alias Gauthier, now serving a sentence of seven years for stealing at Renfrew, has made a terrible confession to Crown Attorney Metcalf, at Pembroke, Ontario.

Prevost says that some time ago he left his wife and went off with a Mrs. Gauthier, from Valleyfield, Quebec, assuming Gauthier's name. They went to Port Arthur, Ontario, and started hotel keeping. Two men named Rene Debin and Fred Corrière lived in a shanty near their hotel. The men called on Prevost Feb. 10 last to trade some pigs, and remained for supper. Prevost says the woman Gauthier put poison in the tea for the men. Both men left the table before their meal was finished; one dropped dead in the house, the other immediately on reaching the door.

Realizing they would be arrested for murder, to screen themselves they placed the bodies on a sleigh and took them to their shanty, laid them on their bed, and, after searching them and taking what money they found, they set the place on fire and cremated the bodies.

NEWPORT'S FIRE SYSTEM POOR.

Millions' Worth of Cottage Property Without Protection—Other News.

NEWPORT, Nov. 27.—It will be a source of disappointment to many of the cottagers when they return to their homes here next Summer and learn that the fire station in the southern part of the city is not erected, although it is nearly a year and a half since the taxpayers voted a certain amount for its construction. First, there was a long delay as to the site, and, that question settled, another delay arose relative to the title, and here the matter stands.

Millions of dollars in valuable property remain in the most thickly settled portion of the Summer colony practically unprotected from fire, and it has come to pass that many of the cottagers have equipped their Summer homes with all sorts of fire apparatus, most noteworthy of them being Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks and O. H. P. Belmont.

Some of the strongest opponents to the plans of the cottagers who recently purchased Bailey's Beach, and now known as the Spouting Rock Beach Association, to make improvements to that pretty place, are now changed in their antagonistic feelings, so the contemplated plans doubtlessly will be carried out.

It is reported that Gov. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer of Providence will occupy a cottage here next Summer.

A number of prominent cottagers are to become citizens of Newport in the near future to join the already large list of other cottagers, headed by Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry and Mr. Robert Goelet, who are now honored citizens of the city-by-the-sea.

Among the entertainers at dinner this week were Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. James A. Swan, James V. Parker, Mrs. Edward F. Rook, and Mrs. H. M. Brooks.

David H. King, Jr., of New York and Newport is having a cottage erected at Jekyll Island, Ga.

Military Order of Foreign Wars.

The Military Order of Foreign Wars, New York Commandery, is to have its annual banquet in commemoration of the battle of New Orleans at the Brevoort House on Jan. 8. Among the guests who will be present will be many men of note in the army and navy and civil life, who are companions of the order.

The New York Times

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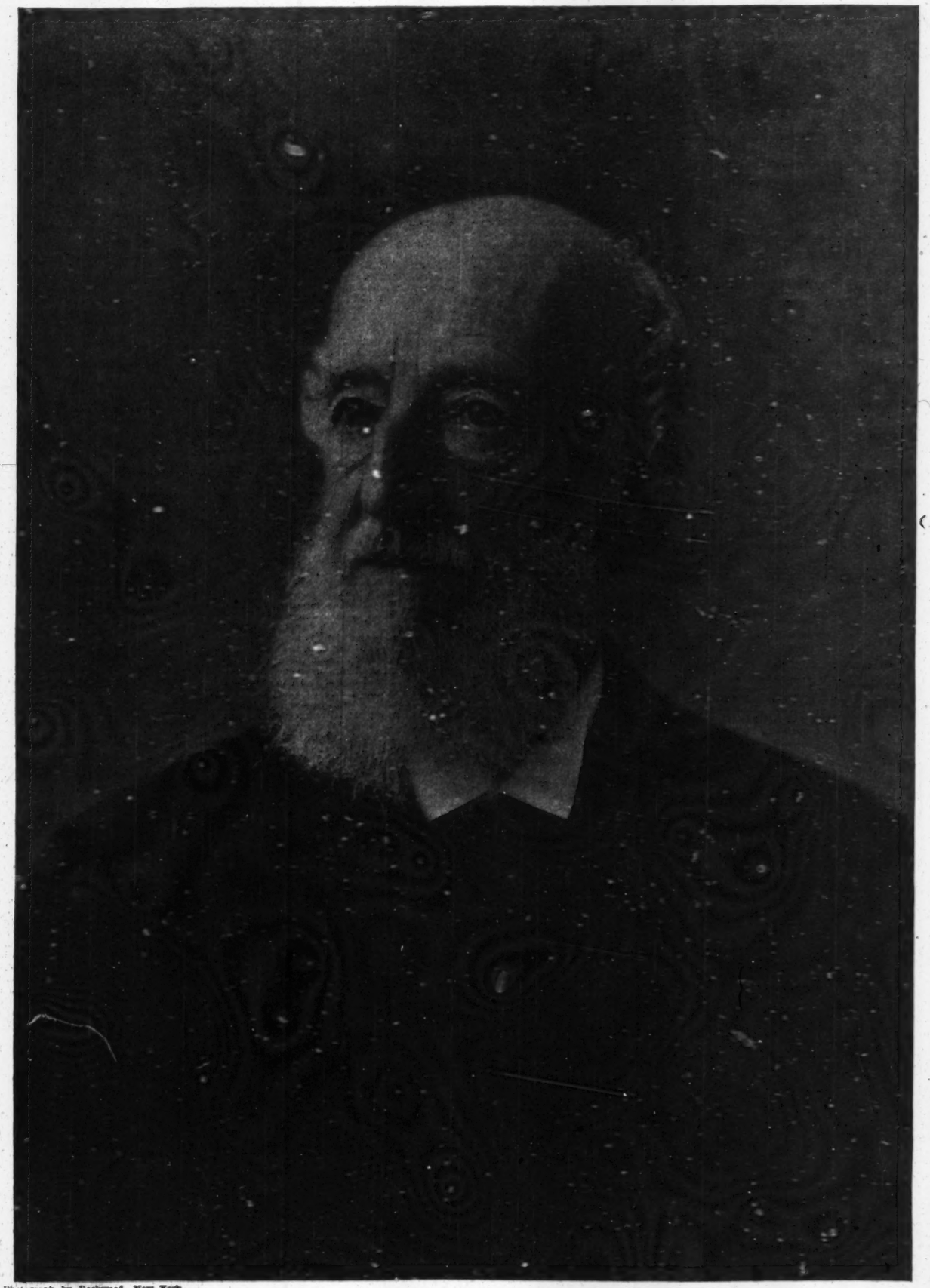

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WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER.

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WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER.

IT has fallen to the lot of William Allen Butler of this city to attain eminence in various fields of labor. A successful lawyer, a famous author, and a skillful organizer of important business enterprises, he has likewise manifested for a long period of years a scholarly and steadfast interest in educational matters. Mr. Butler has been one of the most active and helpful patrons of the University of the City of New York that it ever had. Since 1862 he has served continuously in the council of that institution, and for many years he has delivered an annual course of lectures on admiralty law before the University Law School.

As a writer Mr. Butler has displayed an uncommon degree of versatility. His most notable publications have been along the line of poetical satire, and forty years ago he published a satirical poem which was the talk of two continents. "Nothing to Wear" first appeared anonymously in Harper's Weekly. It attained an extraordinary celebrity and was reproduced in various forms in this country and in England, and was also translated into German and French. This story of "Flora McFlimsey of Madison Square" made a very effective and popular ditty. Persons who are now well along in years will remember reading, while yet in their teens, about

"This same Miss McFlimsey of Madison Square,
The last time we met was in utter despair
Because she had nothing whatever to wear!"

The authorship of "Nothing to Wear" remained a secret for a while. Its popularity brought to the surface a number of bogus claimants, and one impostor being more persistent than the others, the real author—William Allen Butler—was impelled to publicly acknowledge his work. Thereafter Mr. Butler's contributions to literature were published over his own signature. He was, even in his earlier days, a thinker as well as prolific writer, and some of his compositions appealed to the reason as well as to the artistic sense of his readers.

William Allen Butler is a native of Albany, where he was born on Feb. 20, 1825. His father was Benjamin Franklin Butler, one of the foremost leaders of the bar of that period; one of the revisers of the statutes of New York, and Attorney General of the United States in the Cabinets of Jackson and Van Buren. The subject of this sketch was educated in the schools of Albany and Georgetown, D. C., and was graduated in 1843 from the University of the City of New York. He studied law in his father's office, but before entering upon active practice he spent nearly two years in travel in Europe. During his wanderings abroad Mr. Butler contributed to a magazine called The Literary World a series of sketches of travel bearing the title "Out-of-the-Way Places in Europe." Subsequently he published in the same periodical a series of humorous papers under the general caption of "The Colonel's Club." Mr. Butler's "Cities of Art and the Early Artists" was first published in The Art Union Bulletin, and "The Future," a poem that commanded considerable attention, was issued in 1846.

Upon his return from Europe this gifted young man began practicing law in this city in association with his father. His career at the bar has been one of constant and substantial success. He has been counsel in many notable cases, and for a long while he held a conspicuous position at the admiralty bar. He was identified with the settlement of several important rules of the maritime law of the United States. Mr. Butler served as President of the American Bar Association in 1886 and as President of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York in 1886 and 1887. It was under the auspices of the last-named association that he published in the Winter of 1888 a history of the revision of the statutes of New York, with biographical sketches of the revisers. Of this production Mr. Benjamin D. Silliman in his "Recollections of Sixty Years at the New York Bar" said: "We of the profession are enriched by the admirable address on the subject of 'The Revision and the Revisers' delivered before the Association of the Bar in January last by our well-beloved brother William Allen Butler. It is a lucid and instructive history of the earliest recorded effort at a written system of governmental statute law for an English-speaking people' and a most interesting memorial of the eminent lawyers who constructed the great work."

While making a solid reputation at the bar, and occasionally indulging his wit and fancy in poetical satire, William Allen Butler found time and inclination to develop the practical business side of his nature. He became a student of commercial methods, and was largely instrumental in organizing some of the most important banking, trust, and insurance corporations. About the same time he turned his attention to educational matters, and took up the study of social problems with a view of ascertaining the needs of society and suggesting remedies for some of the evils that beset mankind.

In the year 1850 Mr. Butler published a volume entitled, "Barnum's Parnassus," and a few years later he wrote "General Average," a memorable satire on sharp practices in mercantile life. About the same time was published his "Two Millions," which was written and originally delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale College. An interesting and thoughtful address on "The Bible by Itself" was prepared by Mr. Butler in 1860, and a little later he published a study of the life and character of Martin Van Buren. In 1871 he issued in neat, printed form an essay on the ethical relations between lawyer and client, adapted from a lecture on the same subject delivered by himself before the Law School of the University of the City of New York.

Two books of fiction from the pen of this keen-witted and versatile man have found favor with the public. The title of one of them is "Mrs. Limber's Raffle" and of the other "Domesticus." The latter is an interesting and significant story dealing with the labor problem in various ways. Mr. Butler is still actively engaged in professional and educational work, and he is at the head of a large law firm. With him labor appears to be essential to comfort. He is a man of quiet tastes and domestic habits, but with a mind keenly alive to all questions of the hour which affect humanity and progress.

EARL D. BERRY.

THE BISMARCK PIPE.

BY DR. F. MUENCH.

Great as had been the rejoicing of the patients in the German Army Hospital at Versailles when King William came to see them one day in the month of November, 1870, and, making the tour through the different wards, addressed cheering and sympathetic words to the occupant of every cot, still Count Bismarck's unavoidable absence on this occasion could not help being felt by all a cause of deep and sincere regret, as his presence would have made their happiness complete. Yet they were not destined wholly to forego the pleasure of seeing him, as the Count, informed of the patients' desire, made it possible to pay them an unexpected visit some days later. Having been enthusiastically received by the inmates of the hospital, for each of whom he had some heartfelt sentiments of encouragement, he passed on his departure from the building through a double file of convalescents whom the news of his arrival had gathered on the lawn and whose hearts he likewise gladdened by hopeful assurances.

He had almost reached the end of the line when his eye fell upon the herculean form of a Bavarian soldier whose breast was decorated with the order of the Iron Cross and many medals, while his face showed several scars of deep sabre-cuts, all speaking proofs of the man's bravery and heroic valor. Such a man Count Bismarck, even though he had extended his visit far beyond the space of time he had allotted for this purpose, could not possibly pass by unnoticed and unaddressed, and he therefore tarried a few moments longer to hear the soldier's history. The Bavarian, with the frankness peculiar to his race, gave the Count a graphic description of his exploits in battle, which account, rendered in the vigorous Franconian dialect, did not fail to evoke the greatest interest on the part of the Count, who asked the soldier, when he had come to the end of his story, whether he had any particular desires that he (the Count) could gratify.

"Well," said the Bavarian, "my fondest wish, that of rejoining my company and having some more tussles with those frog-eaters, will be realized to-morrow, as the doctor has permitted me to leave the hospital in the morning; still, I think I could wield twice as hard a blow upon French skulls with a pipe in my mouth as without it, since I lost the one I brought from home on the battlefield of Bazeille, where I sank wounded to the ground!"

"If that is so," replied Bismarck, smilingly—for the soldier's droll manner of speech had greatly amused him—"will you accept a pipe from me?"

"A pipe from you! a pipe from Count Bismarck!" exclaimed the Bavarian, "with that between my teeth I could defy the whole French army!"

"Then you shall have one, even to-day!" said the Count while departing, and he kept his word; for on the afternoon of the self same day a pipe, adorned with a coronet as cover and a carved Turk's head as bowl, together with a package of the finest Varinas tobacco, arrived at the hospital for Sergt. Blumauer of the Bavarian regiment King Maximilian. Who was happier than he?

With that Bismarck pipe in his knapsack the Bavarian went forth the next day to take the railway train for Tours, where his regiment was then stationed; with that Bismarck pipe in his grasp he appeared among his comrades, who passed it from hand to hand as the greatest curiosity their eyes had ever seen; with that Bismarck pipe in his mouth, steaming forth angry clouds of dense smoke, the Sergeant, by special permission of his superiors, led his company into the bloody battle of Orléans, when Gambetta's newly inspired troops made their infuriated attack upon the German Army under Gen. von der Tann.

And nobly did the Bavarian acquit himself on that occasion. It was for a long time in vain that the French commander hurled regiment upon regiment against the crest of the hill, where, towering like a giant, the Sergeant stood with the Bismarck pipe between his teeth, and, now with the bayonet, now with the butt of his musket, strewed the ground around him with heaps of bodies slain by his hand. But at last the overpowering numbers of the French told upon the decimated ranks of the Germans.

"They will not even give a fellow time to relight his pipe!" was the Sergeant's exclamation when fresh troops of the enemy were charging the position he occupied, and assailed him and the few comrades at his side from the front and the rear. It was then that the Sergeant, while knocking the French Colonel from his horse by a powerful blow of his musket, was himself laid low by a bayonet stab in his back, yet while falling unconscious upon the ground he grasped the pipe that he had hitherto kept firmly between his teeth, and so lay like one dead upon the corpses he had heaped up around him.

His first question when he regained consciousness as a wounded prisoner in the French hospital at Bordeaux was about his pipe, but, alas! it was gone! nor could his persistent inquiries or his researches on the spot where he had fallen, instituted after his recovery and his release from captivity at the conclusion of the war, furnish him with even the slightest clue as to the whereabouts of his cherished Bismarck pipe. Reluctantly resigning all hope of ever finding it again, the Sergeant returned to his Bavarian home at Kissingen, where, honorably discharged from service, he resumed his vocation as a saddler.

It was in the midsummer of the year 1872, when Saddler Blumauer was sitting near the open window of his shop, busied with the repair of a harness. Although it was known to him that Prince Bismarck was then a sojourner at the watering place, and although the saddler's shopmates, familiar with the veteran's story, had often encouraged him to present himself before the Prince, still his modesty and also his mortification at the loss of his pipe would not allow him to do so. The discussion of the reasons pro and con had been the subject of their conversation that very morning, when all at once Saddler Blumauer was seen throwing his work aside and, without losing a moment's time by making his exit through the door, jumping through the window upon the sidewalk, where he stopped one of two finely dressed gentlemen walking side by side with the exclamation:

"This is my pipe! Give me that pipe; it is my Bismarck pipe!"

The gentleman's reply, given in French, to the effect that it was his own pipe, and that he would not surrender it, only tended to confirm the saddler in his demand, and, as it was obstinately refused, he proceeded to take forcible possession of the pipe by hurling himself with the whole weight of his gigantic body upon the holder of his cherished idol. They fell upon the sidewalk, they rolled into the gutter, the gentleman underneath, the saddler on top, while the Frenchman's companion, to free his friend, rained vigorous blows upon the German's head, who nevertheless would not relax his hold upon the hand that held the pipe. This tussle with its consequent noise quickly brought two policemen to the spot, who arrested the party and brought the three offenders before the Magistrate. Here the saddler reiterated his assertion that the pipe was his property, given to him by Prince Bismarck, and that the latter would assuredly be able to testify as to the identity of the corpus delicti. To ascertain the truthfulness of this statement, the pipe was forthwith sent to the hotel where the Prince then resided, and soon the reply was returned from Bismarck that he recognized the pipe as his former property, but presented by him to Sergt. Blumauer at the Army Hospital in Versailles. Meanwhile the two French gentlemen had evinced great anxiety to be dismissed from the sitting of the court by signifying their readiness to surrender the pipe into the saddler's hands, even though it was a legitimate booty of war, purchased, as they said, from a French soldier. Accordingly when Bismarck's answer came back from the hotel, the pipe was restored to the saddler, who, on receiving it, broke forth into a shout of exultation, while the tears rolled over his battle-scarred cheeks:

"Hurrah! I have my Bismarck pipe again! Now I die happy!"

But, while the honest saddler's thoughts extended to nothing further than to his cherished relic, the judicial proceedings before the magistrate did not end here. The latter's suspicions having been aroused by the evident embarrassment of the two French gentlemen, by their manifest eagerness to be discharged from the trial, and by some contradictory statements they had made, he concluded to hold them, becoming more and more convinced that they had come to Kissingen with some sinister design. This purpose became more and more apparent, as the judicial investigation proved that the two were not provided with passports, had assumed several aliases, had come into town by carriage from a neighboring village in order to escape the scrutiny of the police at the railway station, had put up the night before at an obscure boarding house, where they had made inquiries about the location of Prince Bismarck's hotel, had been detected loitering about the neighborhood of that hostelry, and had, when searched, revolvers concealed on their persons. The general belief was that the two had come to Kissingen with a view of making an attempt upon Prince Bismarck's life, and that their nefarious design was frustrated only through the means of the Bismarck pipe.

As may easily be concluded, the incident brought about what the honest saddler had devoutly desired, yet what his modesty had hitherto forbidden him to seek—a meeting between himself and the Iron Chancellor, who also on every later visit to this favorite watering place of his never missed the opportunity of inviting the aged veteran to his hotel, till, a few years ago, when he once more took up his Summer sojourn at his beloved Kissingen, he learned with deep regret that, in consequence of his wounds, the brave Bavarian had departed this life during the course of the previous Winter, after having expressed his last wish—which was sacredly observed by his mourning comrades—that even in death he should not be separated from his cherished Bismarck pipe!

BOSTON TERRIER "HIS NIBS."
For Which J. Pierpont Morgan Recently Paid $1,000.

THE STRANGEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD.

Undoubtedly the most remarkable and strangest woman in the world is Miss Evatima Tardo, says a writer in Tit-Bits. Although she is not known to the public, she has been known to the medical fraternity for years, and has been a mystery to thousands of physicians, both on the Continent and in America, who have seen her.

She is twenty-six years of age, and all through her life has never experienced the sense of touch. She is utterly devoid of physical feeling, and, moreover, is proof against disease. She can thrust pins into her body, and all she feels is a slight jar. Needles thrust under her nails, a red-hot iron applied to her skin, a gash of a knife, all mean nothing to this woman. She feels nothing, and in an hour or two the wound is healed.

She has also control over the circulation of her blood. A gash can be made where there is no way for a surgeon to stop the flow of blood. Miss Tardo, however, can stop it in a second, and then permit it to flow again. This power over the circulation of her blood is looked upon by physicians as being more wonderful than her ability to stand all kinds of experiments which physicians have submitted her to.

Miss Tardo is proof against poison. She has been bitten by the most venomous snakes, whose bites have caused no apparent ill effects. She will take these creatures up in her arms and force them to bite her, irritating and pinching them until they do so. Such deadly cultures as cholera germs, diphtheria, consumption, and typhoid fever have been injected into her blood, but she has no fear of contagion, for she was not troubled in the least. She has also been shot in various fleshy parts of her body, but the wound has always healed, and she has suffered no damage.

It has been declared, however, that there are three ways that would end this mysterious woman's life. The penetration of the ganglionic centres, just above the heart, would result in instant death. Scientists believe that direct injury to the brain or the spinal cord would also destroy her life.

She was born on the Island of Trinidad, in the West Indies, and comes from mixed ancestry. She cannot remember having the sense of feeling. When she was five years of age, she was bitten by a cobra. Her parents thought she was bound to die, and were amazed when she went about as usual, feeling no inconvenience whatever from the effects of the bite. She is a veritable wonder to the physicians of both hemispheres.

PAUL WAYLAND BARTLETT'S NEW BRONZE STATUE OF COLUMBUS.

To be Placed in the Rotunda of the Library of Congress.

ANOTHER bronze statue heroic in size has been cast for the Library of Congress by the Henry Bonnard Bronze Company. It has gone to Washington to take its place on the gallery of the rotunda with the Shakespeare, Wellington, Herodotus, and other effigies of men famous in literature, science, statecraft, and war. It is the Columbus, by Paul Wayland Bartlett, shown in the illustration.

Many sculptors of many minds have had their say about Columbus, among them Italians, who by right of the discoverer's birthplace feel themselves entitled to a decisive opinion. There is, for example, at Genoa a young Columbus on an elaborate pedestal, who is sweet insipidity itself, and at Chicago there is another, who has all the insipidity without the sweetness of the Genoese statue. There are some sculptors to whom Columbus is a mere figure of speech, a man in buckram, a character-lacking personage, who stands on the prow of a galley and shades his eyes in the approved style of melodrama as he surveys the shores of Guanahani. Fortunately, there are others who have enough imagination to realize that Christopher Colon must have been very actual when he trod the decks of his little ships, no pasteboard figure of a man, no dancing master clad in the faultless costume of a page at Court. After all, it does not require great genius to reflect that a sea dog who had served his apprenticeship fighting the Barbary pirates could not well be the perfumed young gallant various sculptors have made him. He was a forerunner of such British adventurers as Sir Francis Drake and Capt. John Smith, though there is nothing to prove that he had the devil-may-care nature of the former, nor the talent for spinning yarns about his prowess in single-handed combat which makes the book of the genial John about himself and his derring-do such a charming tale. The letters of Columbus and all the other records that we have of him are singularly non-committal. There is no authentic likeness extant. Yet what we know of his career makes us certain that he was a powerful if somewhat gloomy and bigoted man.

Bartlett has struck the note of the passionate side to Columbus's nature, which we find most clearly indicated at the period of his disgrace, when the cupidity and jealousy of Spaniards had poisoned the minds of the two rulers of Spain, and he had fallen on evil days. The cabal had decided that the glory of having discovered the West Indies was enough for the Italian; the fruits of the discovery were to be reaped by natives. Bartlett shows Columbus, not pointing to the new land, not offering up thanks to heaven for the mercy extended to him, not transfigured by joy, but fierce and wrathful, looking up for justice above, since justice was denied him on earth, indignant in the spirit of Prometheus, who was chastised for bringing down from heaven the boon of fire, chastised for the act that made him famous and benefited the world. This Columbus is not of the stuff of which the meek and lowly are made; he knows his deserts and resents the ingratitude of those who ventured nothing, but demanded that the venturesome one, his boast of finding a new land having been made good, should step aside and let them take the gains.

Trusting to his imagination, the sculptor has modeled a lean, passionate man, of a Portuguese type of face, with well-marked features, both nose and chin vehement and strong. These characteristics will make the statue tell on its elevated pedestal; the artist has apparently had that elevation in mind when modeling so strongly the face, unlike too many of his comrades, who seem to prepare a statue as if it were always to be seen placed at the distance of a few feet, in the upper light found in a studio. Perhaps the time may come when the site on which a monument or statue is to stand will be the first question that engages the attention of a sculptor, and means be devised to permit the modeling of statuary in such surroundings as will give the workman a chance for constant reference to his model at the height and in the light the original is to have. One difficulty at present consists in the simple fact that few sculptors can afford the cost of a studio arranged on so grand a plan that such conveniences are possible.

Mr. Bartlett's Columbus may be supposed to be standing before the Spanish sovereigns who sent him on the expedition, describing his voyage, but not exulting in his triumph. Rather is he scornful of the men who pooh-poohed his scheme, who remain his enemies now that he has proved the feasibility thereof. In his left hand he carries the chart on which the new regions are marked, and with his right he makes a gesture of explanation which does not exclude the idea of indignation. The curl of his lip adds significance to the gesture, and the way he balances himself on his feet with head thrown back enforces the same idea of independence and scornfulness of detractors. We do not know that Columbus ever took this position with regard to his foes at Court, but the artist has the right to assume from what is known regarding the Admiral that such might have been his attitude and look. We do know that the titles and honors which he stipulated as part of the rewards of his quest so enraged the men of old family that his destruction was a foregone conclusion. In the seamed and anxious countenance there seems a premonition of the sad results to Columbus from the envy and jealousy that sprang into being at the first news of his incredible success, followed his successive voyages with increasing rage, and managed to make the close of a most eventful life ten years of bitterness and exasperation. Curious to reflect that the bad judgment and injustice, the peculations and violence which accompany the record of Spain in Cuba during the present time began with the early voyages to the West Indies, as if there were something in the mixture of races in Spain that produced men incapable of conducting a colony on humane and rational lines.

The Columbus was modeled by Mr. Bartlett in Paris previous to his return to America, and like the bronze door with poppy borders in high relief and a figure in low relief shown a couple of Sundays ago in this paper, he had the advantage of much expert criticism on it abroad. Hitherto American sculptors who have modeled for bronze in Paris or Munich have had the casting done on the other side; the Columbus in the first case, or one of the first cases, of the contrary. Mr. Bartlett has been so well pleased by the monuments turned out of late in New York that he decided to send the model home for casting. As it stood the other day in the foundry the appearance of the great bronze was so satisfactory that his conclusion seemed justified; so far as metal, absence of marks revealing joints, and solidity of casting are concerned, nothing more was to be desired. It may be questioned whether we do not as a general thing make better castings for large statues than the foundrymen of Paris, who excel, however, in small bronzes, those charming articles de Paris which we see at Tiffany's and other great shops. One reason for this, no doubt, is that there is more profit in these small bronzes than in large monumental works, which are often a loss to the foundry owing to some unforeseen expense not inclined in the contract, which the foundryman must bear. The Columbus is certain to hold a marked position among the sixteen great statues that already look down or soon will look down on the readers in the rotunda of the Library of Congress.

CHARLES de KAY.

IN AORA GLEN.

In yon valley I had friends once,
  There I have friends no more,
For lowly lies the rafter
  And the lintel of the door.
The friends are all departed,
The hearthstone's black and cold,
And sturdy grows the nettle
  On the place I loved of old.

The fires were scarce in ember,
  Or the windows blank and dim,
And the song was scarce concluded,
  Or the garden out of trim,
When up came good Sir Nettle
  (True friend to me this day!)
And the signs of man's futility
  He hid them all away.

Oh! black might be that ruin
  Where my fathers dwelt so long,
And nothing hide the shame of it,
  The ugliness and wrong;
The cabar and the cornerstone
  Might bleach in winds and rains,
But for the friendly nettle
  That took such a courtier's pains.

Here's one who has no quarrel
  With the nettle thick and tall,
That wraps the cheerless hearthstone
  And screens the humbled wall,
That clusters on the footpath
  Where the children used to play,
And guards a household's sepulchre
  From all who come the way.

There's deer upon the mountain,
  There's sheep along the glen,
The forests hum with feather,
  But where are now the men?
Here's but the lowly laroch,*
  Where soft the footsteps fall,
My folks are quite forgotten
  And the nettle's over all.

—NEIL MUNRO in The Sketch.

*Laroch, (Gaelic:) site of a ruined house.

Her Ideal.

From Tit-Bits.

Vinnie—Minnie will never marry until she meets her ideal.

Vietta—What is her ideal?

Vinnie—A man who will propose.

THE DRAMA

Miller Kent.

THE comedy by Arthur Wing Pinero now current at the Lyceum Theatre is assuredly not its author's best work, but it is so much better than the ordinary, so full of ingenuity of design and happy phrase, so facile in its wit and graphic in its denotement of many and divers traits of character, and, above all, so exceptionally clever in its expert use of accepted theatrical conventions, that it must surely be regarded as a rare boon by cultivated persons who care for the theatre and still have faith in its aesthetic influence. Made acutely aware by experience of the extraordinary restlessness and quick impatience of his customers in the theatrical trade, Mr. Daniel Frohman, with the approval of the dramatist, has cut out enough of the dialogue and "business" which were retained in Mr. Alexander's prompt book at the St. James's Theatre, in London, to shorten the time of performance at least three-quarters of an hour; and it would be futile to assert that these elisions, though they have assuredly quickened the action, and therefore strengthened rather than weakened the purely dramatic interest, have not, in some sort, modified the character of the work. Its view of fashionable high life, in the version acted at Mr. Frohman's theatre, is less comprehensive than in the St. James's version, some of its irony has vanished, and, indeed, the original second title, "The Fantastics," which has now been discarded, would have seemed less apt to the New York playgoer than it did in London. Yet the charming romance of four assorted human hearts remains as charming as ever, the story of Laura of Pannonia and her youthful statesman, of the elegant butterfly and his blithesome Fay, has not been changed or hurt in any way.

Of the twenty-seven characters named in Mr. Pinero's manuscript as dramatis personae only twenty-two are named on the Lyceum housebill. Of the original dialogue, all of an unusually bright quality, at least one-fifth has been suppressed. A large part of the reduction has been made in the second act, and in its earlier scenes, representing a gathering of "society" men under the too-hospitable roof in Grosvenor Square of Mr. St. Roche, a young-old man desperately afraid of being left alone with his wife or his few thoughts. This assemblage is presently increased in numbers and pictorially diversified by the arrival of Mrs. St. Roche, "petite, eager, and restless," with some ladies who have been with her at the theatre, and one other, picked up, as it were, on the way home. This is Mrs. Ware, described by the dramatist as "a curiously striking fair woman, dressed in virginal white," and as being that night of the "stained-glass window pattern." Her deft introduction is the pivot on which the slight plot turns. She represents, individually, a piquant note in the general color scheme, a touch of irony, a bit of humor. She is the only one of the women who boldly objects to the immorality of the play they have been seeing. She is recognized by some of the older men as an improper person to be found in the company of ladies. She is the cause of an insult, an encounter, a wounding, a reconciliation, a reclamation. Of seemingly small importance herself, her influence, quite unconsciously exerted, is the most potent factor in unraveling the tangle Cupid and Worldly Wisdom, working in opposition, have made.

Mrs. Ware (depicted with just the right touch and fine pictorial effect by Alison Skipworth) is retained in all her splendor and audacity at the Lyceum, but the opening male chorus of bored chatter and the succeeding mixed chorus of small talk have been curtailed. The important solos and duos remain. The presence of skeletons in closets in the St. Roche household is clearly revealed. The satire, or polite travesty, of the inanity and boredom of one phase of contemporary London life is still appreciable. But young Bartley Levan, with his plaited trousers, has been reduced to a mere figure of the background, his boxes of imported toys are no more, and the spectacle of a group of grown-up men gravely playing with them, which created a mild "sensation" in London, is not repeated here.

This sort of elimination is not a mere case of cutting the "dialect" to come to the "'osses." The 'osses are still introduced with a great deal of circumlocution, and it is not, after all, for us to tell Mr. Pinero that he might have written another play with the same plot and the same half dozen important characters by condensing all that is dramatically essential of his first, second, and third acts into one short and intelligible act. It is, after all, "The Princess and the Butterfly" and not another comedy that Mr. Frohman has endeavored, so successfully as it seems to me, to make acceptable to restless American audiences. It must be confessed that the action, the coming to the point, is still retarded a deal too much to suit the clock-work idea of dramatic or theatrical construction. And Mr. Pinero knows his own business in all its branches. He can construct much more skillfully than many of us can analyze. He was partly in his "Cabinet Minister," partly in his "Lady Bountiful" mood when he composed this new chapter of the human comedy of the last decade of the nineteenth century. To change the figure, he made his canvas large and crowded it with figures. For the ruder American market it was well that cuts should be made, that the almost Thackeray-like exposition of a phase of that kind of fashionable life in Paris in which many races mingle should be eliminated, that some of the not strictly essential talk should be avoided in every act.

What remain, apart from the vital dramatic centre, are, first, a series of theatrical pictures of high social life so unusual as to seem to have been made by one familiar with that kind of life for the delectation of persons having some actual knowledge of its customs; secondly, a group of happily contrasted characterizations, each distinct and vital, and a body of dialogue, representing the speech of well-bred men and women, which is sparkling and suggestive. It is not, perhaps, a brilliant stroke of humor to declare that "no man who is writing a History of England may be considered alive," but the remark is sprightly and telling. So is Laura's half-whispered remembrance that her departed Prince was "a voluminous correspondent on many uninteresting subjects." But one does not find so many quotable bits in Mr. Pinero's text. That is not the point. His dialogue is nearly all splendidly effective as one hears it spoken.

Practical, every-day common sense, with all its accredited narrowness, is well represented by Lady Ringstead, who declares of her associates, when the romance has reached its dénouement, that they are all "dream people—fantastic creatures." This matter-of-fact old lady, when she hears of the betrothal of Lamorant and Fay, exclaims: "Tsch! A girl of nineteen! Why, he'll be fifty before her waist is settled!"

It is noticeable that many of Mr. Pinero's subsidiary dream people and fantastics vanish with the fall of the drop upon Act III. It is then that the purely "conventional" first enters the play. One remembers Scribe and Sardou, Boucicault and Ohnet, and Bronson Howard in thinking over the fragile but admirably proportioned fourth act. Theatricalism predominates there, and Fay's discovery, so adroitly led up to, that Lamorant is going to fight a duel for her sake, is an echo of many, many "situations." But the "interest" does not fall off on that account; quite the contrary. Romance now almost banishes satire, and the flood of sentiment is turned on, and presently the "two emotionless, sedate, middle-aged egotists," the Princess and Lamorant, have learned the lesson Cupid and young Oriel and fascinating Fay (under Mr. Pinero's guidance) have been teaching them—that love is always young.

The minor characters, such as the antique married lovers, Sir Robert and Lady Chichele, are generally of value, chiefly because of their effective contrast with others—in this particular case with the St. Roches. They help to make the imitation of life seem well rounded and complete.

Of all the personages the newest, the most brilliantly drawn, the most interesting, is the vivacious, audacious, charming girl, Lucia Bresca, called Fay Zuliani, and believed to be a niece of the Butterfly and

ALEXANDRA VIARDA,
The Hungarian Actress Who Will Appear at the Fifth Avenue Theatre This Week.

ALISON SKIPWORTH.
Mrs. Ware in "The Princess and The Butterfly."

Jane Burby.
Caroline Maguire in "The Swell Miss Fitzwell."

SCENE IN "A MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE" AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE.
That Petition to the King.—John Drew, D. H. Harkins, and Isabel Irving.

daughter of a certain unfortunate Miss Wentworth, who used to sit to Bouguereau for the hands. Laura, the Princess, still lovely, but vainly regretting her lost youth, and dallying with Love while she tries to heed the voice of Prudence, is not a less attractive figure. In these two rôles Mary Mannering and Julie Opp are so well placed that their acting and that of some of their associates, notably Mr. Morgan and Mr. Morris, may well be left for a separate review.

Two other new plays from England have lately been placed on view, but of "His Little Dodge," a London version of Feydeau and Hennequin's "Le Systeme Ribardier," by Justin Huntley McCarthy, I am not yet qualified to speak, while of "The White Heather," the new pictorial melodrama from Drury Lane, which Charles Frohman has produced in a large, showy, and effective manner on the ample stage of the Academy not much need be said in the way of critical review. Its story is clear and simple, but it loses somewhat by being told in a circumambulatory fashion for the sake of pictures; and it occurs to me, now, that that, in effect, is just what I have said of Mr. Pinero's play. Pinero's "pictures," to be sure, differ greatly from those of Hamilton and Raleigh, the Drury Lane playbuilders, but on the other hand, theirs, though vastly less complex, bear evidences of observation and an amiable belief that the multitude's powers of comprehension and appreciation are growing.

Indeed, if this new British melodrama has a vital fault, regarded as entertainment for the heedless million, it is its moderation, its sanity. The violence and extravagance of "The Sporting Duchess," with its reminders of dozens of older plays of the Adelphi and Bowery patterns, are missing. The secret Scotch marriage of an ambitious but impoverished heir presumptive to a Dukedom and the pretty daughter of a stock broker of humble origin; the public revelation of the union at a moment unpropitious to the husband's plans, his denial of the marriage and attempt to suppress the proof of it; and the ultimate triumph of virtue in the person of the afflicted wife, are all set forth coherently, and the straining and stretching of the dramatic interest in order to introduce hosts of minor personages is partly atoned for by the thrilling effect secured, just before the last climax, by the representation of a fight to the death under the sea by two divers. This scene is full of imagination, of grimness and horror as well as beauty, and its effect is powerful. The costume ball scene wherein the embroglio is brought to a conclusion is full of splendor.

As might have been expected, in the circumstances, while many actors are employed there is comparatively little acting. Rose Coghlan is conspicuous and picturesque, and Olive May is an eccentric young lady, who once wears very noticeable bloomers and yearns to be sensational. The slow, heavy, grim pantomime in the submarine scene is capitally done by Frank Carlyle and Richard Bennett. Madeline Bouton and Miller Kent have rôles of some small importance, while a scene of reconciliation between father and daughter is treated with genuine pathos and force by Harry Harwood and Amelia Bingham.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

William Courtleigh,
Maxime Demailly in "The Princess and the Butterfly."

"LETTER, SIR? I HAVE NO LETTER."
Elsie de Wolfe as Marton in "A Marriage of Convenience."

Madeline Bouton,
Lady Hermione in "The White Heather."

MUSIC

Franz Peter Schubert.

VIRTUOSOS and yet more virtuosos. Let us go forth to hear reeds shaken by the wind of a singer's breath, strings smitten into scintillant vibration by the blows of horsehair, and yet other strings jangled by the pounding of hammers operated by ivory keys. Let the heathen critics rage as much as they like, for the people imagine a vain thing. No one can stop them, and they will applaud M. Ysaye whether he plays out of tune or in tune.

Can a great violinist play out of tune? He certainly can. If you doubt it go often to hear Ysaye. He can and does play out of tune on some occasions. They are not Philharmonic concerts. I have been told by a person very familiar with the doings of the musical world that M. Ysaye is careful to take himself very seriously at a Philharmonic. He prepares assiduously and goes before the august public which decides the value of things musical in what the sporting people call the pink of condition. The same person also informed me that M. Ysaye did not assume quite so serious an attitude toward other concerts, and that he often went upon the stage in a careless mood.

It is not at all difficult to believe this after hearing his performance at the second Astoria concert. He was absolutely reckless in his treatment of the passage work in the B minor concerto of Saint-Saëns. He simply slid his fingers over the strings with a sort of general idea of arriving somewhere in the neighborhood of the correct position, and then played very fast in the hope that the majority of ears in the audience would not be able to hear the mess he made of it. Now, that is not violin playing, and M. Ysaye ought to know that there were some persons in that audience besides the critics quite capable of telling him so.

But he was probably of the opinion that the majority did not know that he was playing badly, and he was content to let it stand that test. This is a pity. A great artist never slights his work. He plays or sings with a spirit of love and reverence for his art at all times and in all places. M. Ysaye is too fine a performer to be neglectful of his technic, even though he may not think an Astoria concert more than a fashionable function. He goes there to play, and for the sake of the few who really know and love good music he should play as well as he possibly can.

And he can play well—this huge, burly man, with a face that looks as if it had fallen out of a Hogarth print and a hand like that of a cable car gripman. Ysaye understands the subtle art of curves. The straight line, as you know, is the shortest distance between two places, but it is the absolute embodiment of utilitarianism. I don't believe that even a railroad corporation, the most soulless of all things, would dare to build, if it could, a grand trunk line that was absolutely straight from one end to the other. No one would travel on it. Every one would go to the road that had curves, that wound its way among sinuous hills, by the bends of babbling streams, by valley and plain, in a thousand swift surprises of woodland glade or harvest landscape.

Even a bicycle rider would not like a road perfectly straight and level from one end to another. It is impossible to say more than that.

Why do people love golf so much? Because it is such a truly curvilinear game. What with foozling your drive and topping your brassey, you get curves such as you never dreamed of, curves which no system of analytical geometry could by any possibility reduce to a science. It is because so often when you aim at a little red flag and your ball goes curving off sidewise and drives into a nest of grass and briers that you love golf. I don't play golf myself, but this is what golf players tell me. I have watched some of them play, and when these things happened they swore. But I suppose they did that to conceal their real feelings.

But it is perfectly true, none the less, that curves in nature and in art are the secrets of our enjoyment. Men have raved about the beauty of the Hogarthian line composed of two opposite curves. No one ever raved about the beauty of a parallelopipedon.

Now, Ysaye phrases his music in curves. He never plays a strain of melody on a dead level. It undulates. It rises and falls with little, changeful accentuations of force and volume of tone. It billows like the surface of a lake stirred by the wind. I suppose this reads as if it were fanciful, but it is not. I am trying to avoid putting into technical language what every musician would understand in an instant if I said barely that M. Ysaye has an intense feeling for rhythm and accentuation.

His cantabile gets its life, its color, its eloquence from these factors. His cantilena is like that of a great singer. It throbs with the direct influence of his personality. The violin and instruments of its family are primarily singers. Their greatest glory is their power of emotional utterance, and this is largely owing to their ability to produce a pure, sustained, and broadly expressive cantilena. Of this power M. Ysaye is one of the most accomplished exponents in our day.

But when in rapid passages by sheer carelessness he sacrifices the singing powers of his instrument he sins against the fundamental laws of the violinist's art. M. Ysaye deserves more condemnation for this fault than a player who cannot do such good work as he can. That oft-quoted placard on the rail of the organ loft in a Western church, "Don't shoot at the organist; he is doing the best he can," has a converse. If he is not doing the best he can it is only stern justice to pull the critical gun.

M. Raoul Pugno, who appeared at the second Astoria concert, is a pianist who will undoubtedly win a considerable degree of public favor before the season is over. He does not belong to the dazzling school. He will not amaze his hearers with the deftness of his technics, nor will he melt them with a warmth of tone color. But he is a player of sound merit and of musicianly feeling.

His technic is especially notable for the smoothness, clearness, and fluency of its scales and arpeggios. But in the slow movement of the Schubert-Liszt "Wanderer" fantasia he showed that he could play a cantabile in chords with warm and soft touch. I must confess I did not like his idea of playing each phrase with a diminuendo effect, starting from a strongly marked forte. It distorted the contours of the melody. But that is a matter of reading, and readings are often open to discussion.

There appeared to be ground for hope at the outset of the season that the Sunday night concerts would prove to be more artistic than those of last Winter, which were intended simply to exploit the opera singers for the benefit of persons not able or willing to pay for the high-priced seats at the regular operatic performances. Mr. Seidl and his orchestra started as conspicuous features of these concerts, but they did not long maintain their position. The numbers placed on the programme for them last Sunday evening were of the highest and most popular nature. No doubt Mr. Seidl felt that the serious business of the audience was to listen to the beautiful and brilliant singing of Mme. Sembrich, and that he and his men were there simply to provide light relishes between the substantial courses of Verdi, Bellini, Ponchielli, and Leoncavallo. He succeeded admirably in performing this mission and the audience was highly tickled by the playing of the delicious ballet music of Delibes.

Mr. Seidl deserves gratitude for discerning a path to popularity without a complete sacrifice of artistic standing. The ballet music of Delibes is admirable in its kind. There is a delicacy of conception, a refinement about it that is altogether delightful. In its instrumentation it is a model. Delibes was a true poet of the dance. But if Mr. Seidl means to give us dance music I hope he will put a Strauss waltz on the programme once in a while. And I should like to hear again the "Faust" ballet music of Gounod and Rubinstein's "Bal Costume." And there are others.

The story is floating around among the foreign papers that Verdi has consigned to the care of his friend and librettist, Arrigo Boito, a sealed box containing the score of a complete opera. This mysterious box is not to be opened till after his death. It seems a pity to throw doubt on so beautiful a tale, but it is necessary only to bear in mind the fact that no one has written a libretto for Verdi in recent years except Boito. Now that gentleman cannot hold his peace. Verdi was working with him on "Falstaff" in the greatest secrecy, but

MR. AND MRS. GEORG HENSCHEL,
Famous For Their Song Recitals.

THE DANNREUTHER QUARTET.

Alexander Lambert.

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CAMILLE SEYGARD,
With Damrosch Opera Company.

Copyright, 1897, by Aimé Dupont, N. Y.

MARIE BARNA,
With Damrosch Opera Company.

one night at a dinner at Riccordi's, Boito filled a glass with wine and said, "Well, here's to your fat-paunched hero." Verdi looked at him reproachfully, but of course explanations had to be made, and so the story came out. If Boito had written a new libretto for Verdi and the aged maestro had written the score we should have heard of it before this.

Furthermore, Verdi himself said last Winter that he would write no more. He declared that his work was done, and that he would rest and wait for the coming of Asrael. But, nevertheless, I shall wait for the opening of that box. If there is such a box, and it contains a score by Verdi, the world will have more cause for rejoicing.

There can be no doubt that Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" has made an enormous success in Paris. The correspondent of The London Times, after saying that he will make no attempt at expressing anew his admiration for a work so well known, says: "But what I would do, and what, in a way, it is my duty to do, is to record the immense success of this opera in Paris, first at the dress rehearsal performance, and secondly at the first performance this evening, and to note with what competence, with what persistence, with what indefatigable devotion to art the managers of the Paris Grand Opera have succeeded in staging this colossal musical work, in which the genius of the master burns with so brilliant and so powerful a light.

"M. Pedro Gailhard has visited now for several years the theatres of every capital in Germany, in England, or elsewhere where the 'Meistersinger' has been adequately interpreted. With the special competence distinguishing him among the managers of the lyric stages of Europe, he has laid hold everywhere of what struck his attention, of what appealed to his wide experience of musical expression, to his exceptional gifts as a director of choral masses, and to his knowledge of orchestration and of the varied possibilities of enhancing the value of a work by the disposition of his forces on the stage and by the stage setting itself. His associate, M. Bertrand, who was formerly one of the cleverest of theatre managers, has been affected by the contagious enthusiasm of M. Gailhard, and the result of this union of forces has been the production of one of the most complete and striking, one of the most stirring and most enthusiastically greeted performances which I have witnessed in Paris. The light, the colors, the costumes, the general stage setting, and the movements of the ensemble, as well as the execution of the soloists and of the orchestra, were quite irreproachable.

"For the purposes of these performances the singing personnel of the opera has been augmented by eighty persons, and the orchestra has been much enlarged by the addition of a number of admirable musicians, who are under the vigorous and learned direction of M. Taffanel. MM. Alvares, Delmas, Renaud, Vaguet, and Gresse were entirely satisfactory in their great task, and were each in turn applauded by one of the largest, most brilliant, and most enthusiastic houses which I have ever seen. M. Alvarez sang the rôle of the Knight, M. Delmas that of Hans Sachs, M. Renaud that of Beckmesser, M. Vaguet that of David, and M. Gresse that of Pogner, Mlle. Bréval, in the rôle of Eva, brought out very happily everything which was confided to her artistic qualities and her beauty. The evening was, indeed, a triumph for every one."

Another London paper's correspondent says: "Thus the great Baireuth musician is by slow degrees obtaining posthumous recognition in a country where his works were long received with contempt and ridicule." This is unjust to the French people. Wagner's works have never been badly treated in Paris except by a small clique which undertook to control the Grand Opera. Wagner himself declared that he had complete faith in the artistic perception of the French, and that he had no fear of their verdict if he could get his works fairly before them. As a matter of fact, the three performances of "Tannhäuser" in 1861 showed a constant growth in receipts.

YSAYE AND PUGNO.

For years past Wagner has had no small following in Paris, and at the concerts of M. Lamoureux, Colonne, and Pasdeloup excerpts from his works, even from "Tristan und Isolde," have been performed with success. Furthermore, "Lohengrin," "Tannhäuser," and "Die Walküre" have been done at the Opera, and have been praised by the critics and applauded by the people. And the Parisian Wagnerites have been among the most ardent supporters of the Baireuth theatre. It is nonsense to say that Wagner is just obtaining recognition in Paris.

Mr. Walter Damrosch's season of grand opera will begin in Philadelphia to-morrow. Favorable reports are abroad in regard to the operatic work of Camille Seygard and Marie Barna, whose portraits are herewith reproduced, together with those of other persons active in current musical affairs.

Basil Hood, the librettist, and Walter Slaughter, the composer of "In Town," have produced in London a new piece called "The Duchess of Dijon." It appears to have achieved a distinguished failure. This is what one of the London papers says of it: "Unfortunately the music—which is far better than the book—while it often flows melodiously enough, lacks that element of 'catchiness' almost indispensable in a production of this class. There is no single number which makes any special appeal to us, and although the alacrity exhibited by the conductor in responding to encores—or what he chose to reckon as encores—gave an air of fictitious enthusiasm to the reception of 'The Duchess of Dijon,' we would counsel the authors not to be led away by this pardonably friendly lead.

"It must not be supposed that Mr. Slaughter has labored in vain, or that his work does not display signs of careful and, in some cases, felicitous treatment. But all of us acquainted with the lyric stage know that one or two pretty songs will not make an opera—even a comic opera. The history of the most popular successes of late years proves the fact. Sullivan and Lecocq, Planquette and Audran, owe their triumphs to a sustained flow of bright melody. 'The Duchess of Dijon,' while provided with a full quantity of solos and choruses, suffers from a lack of distinction and a want of humor in its lines. A mere building up of complications, however smart in itself, will not atone for dull dialogue, and, in face of what he has previously done, Mr. Basil Hood can scarcely be considered to have been just to himself in the present instance."

Planquette's "Ma'mselle Quat' Sous" has been produced in Paris and has made an agreeable but not deep impression. Its success will depend largely on the popularity of a scene representing the return of French troops from a sucessful war and the necessary ballet.

W. J. HENDERSON.

"How is your club for the interchange and development of ideas getting along?"

"Well, so far, it has developed the idea in each member that he is the only man who has any ideas."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE FOG BELL——GEORGE WHARTON EDWARDS.

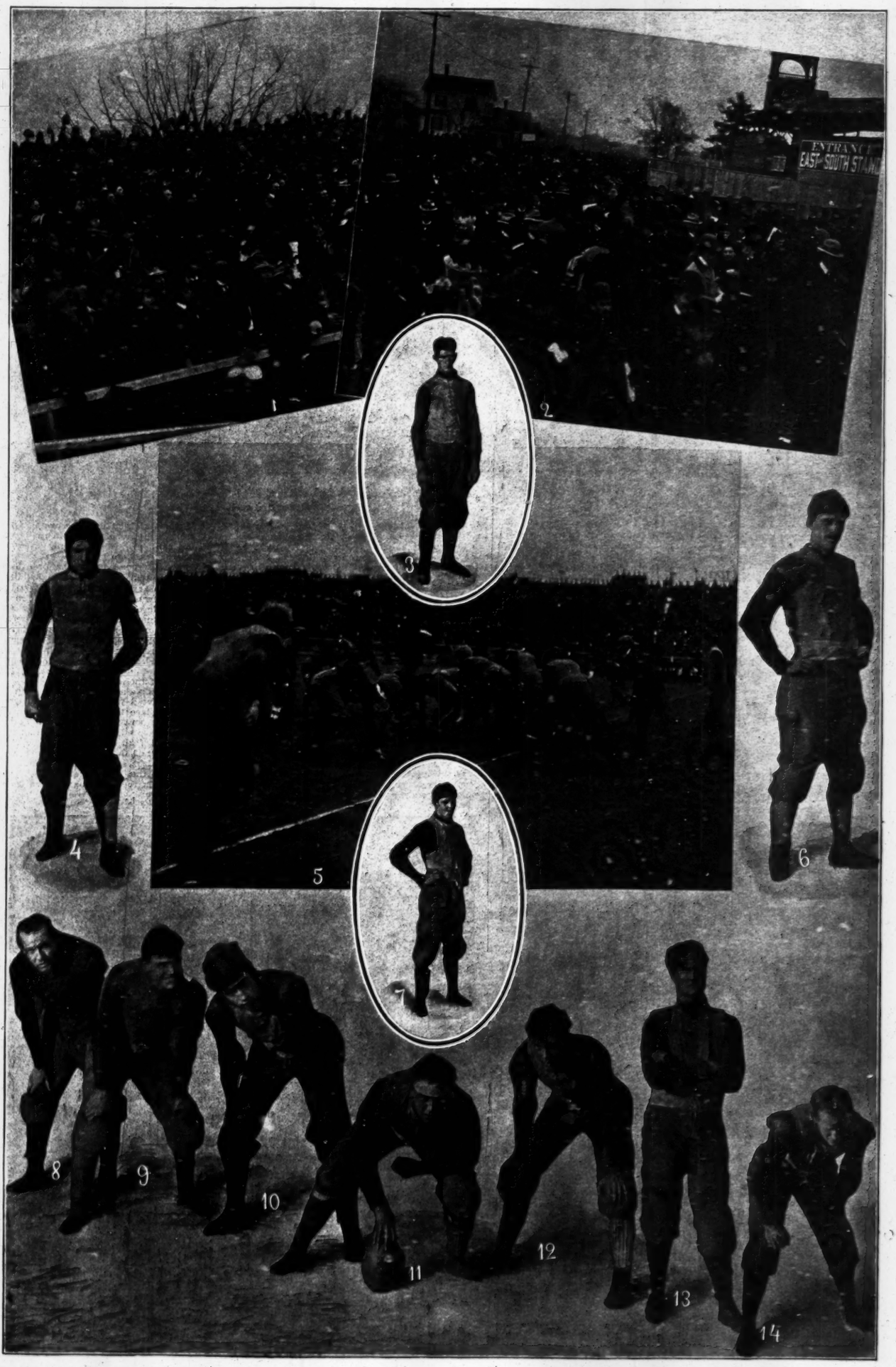
LOW TIDE——A. T. BRICHER.

UNDECIDED——LOUIS MOELLER.

EXCHANGING PRISONERS——GILBERT GAUL.

AN INTERESTING GAME——HARRY ROSELAND.

SOME PICTURES SEEN AT THE AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.



Photographed for The New York Times by James Burton, New York.

1.—"Rooters" for Old Nassau. 2.—The Crowd at the Entrance Gates. 5.—Just Before a Scrimmage. Baird Giving the Signal. 3 to 14.—Yale's Line Up. 3.—McBride, Full Back. 4.—Dudley, Right Half Back. 6.—Benjamin, Left Half Back. 7.—De Saulles, Quarter Back. 8.—Hall, Right End. 9.—Chamberlain, Right Tackle. 10.—Brown, Right Guard. 11.—Cadwalader, Centre. 12.—Chadwick, Left Guard. 13.—Rodgers, Left Tackle. 14.—Hazen, Left End.

THE GREAT YALE-PRINCETON FOOTBALL GAME.

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.

STIMULATED by the principle of the brotherhood of man, Mount Sinai Hospital has developed in an atmosphere of non-sectarianism. Planned and established with this principle paramount, it has, since its inception, received applicants without regard to creed, race, or religion. After nearly a half century's existence, the hospital has attained among the hospitals of this city a position of the highest respect, and its fame as a broad-minded and well-managed institution is not confined to its country's boundaries.

Mount Sinai Hospital had a small beginning, as did many great charitable houses of the country. A few noble-minded Hebrews conceived the idea of a charitable institution based on the principle of common humanity in 1852. Their thought resulted in the organization of what was known as the "Jews' Hospital." It appears that the founders wished at first to provide an abode where the tenets of the Jewish faith could be cherished and Jews could be cared for without detriment to their religious views. But such a restriction was thought inharmonious with the generous principles which had inspired the charity's organizers, and the name and plan of the institution were changed.

On May 29, 1872, the present hospital building on Lexington Avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets, was erected. The property owned and occupied by the hospital includes the four-story brick building facing Lexington Avenue and extending east at each end of the block in two commodious wings, a small building for the treatment of contagious diseases, a laundry in the court inclosed by the main building, and a substantial building on Sixty-seventh Street devoted to the dispensary department and a dormitory for nurses.

The main building displays the combination of bright red brick and white window lintels and arches popular a generation ago. The avenue rises gently north, and the level inclosure of the grounds, lying below the avenue at Sixty-seventh Street, are bounded there by a retaining wall. A flight of steps leads through the main entrance to a short hall, at the opening of which is stationed the desk of the receiving clerk, who schedules the ills and maladies of the sufferers applying for relief. A long hall runs at right angles to the shorter one for the length of the main building, a similar arrangement of corridors prevailing on the three stories above. Just to the left of the main entrance on the first floor is the Superintendent's room, and directly opposite this is the doctors' office. To the right of the entrance is the room where the Board of Directors hold their sittings. On the walls are portraits of Abraham Jacobi, the President of the Medical Board, and of numerous Directors, which seem to glance with benevolence on the board as they deliberate about the massive mahogany table. Further down the hall open the rooms used for the treatment of diseases of the eye. The south end of the building is given over to the public wards. Here are large, high rooms, with light tempered by a proper use of shades and screens. The south end is the male ward. The first and second stories are used for medical and the upper floors for surgical cases. Morning and afternoon the sun lightens the interior of the general wards, where the white cots and the attentive nurses in attractive costumes of gray check and white indicate as great a degree of comfort as a sick person may ordinarily enjoy.

AFTERNOON LECTURE.
Mount Sinai Training School for Nurses.

The north wing is devoted to women's and children's cases. Three floors are for the women, gynecological cases on the first floor, surgical on the second, medical on the third, the children's general ward occupying the fourth. The female ward is fitted in almost the same way as is the male ward, and the children's department differs little. With the nurses and hospital attachés it is the favorite department, for the little ones make a world of brightness in the midst of their misfortunes.

A story less in height than the two wings, the central part of the main building contains a number of private rooms, comfortably although not luxuriously furnished, on the second floor, where patients able to bear the expense may be treated in seclusion. Above, on the third floor, are two operating rooms. On the basement floor are the dormitory accommodations for the servitors, who are almost as many as the patients; a well-equipped kitchen, a big dining room, neatly kept linen closets, and a well-stocked store room. The matron points with pardonable pride to rows on rows of preserved fruits and vegetables, which she and her assistants have provided for the sick.

There is a court sheltered by the walls of the hospital, and it is greatly appreciated by the convalescents. Here shaded walks, greensward, and shrubs afford many cozy nooks for those recovering health, and the air is cooled by a fountain in the centre of the court. This is the gift of Meyer Lehman, and is a continual reminder of the many charities fostered by his philanthropy. Closing in the court is the laundry, two stories high, where a large force finds constant employment in attending to the hospital work alone. Next to the laundry is the two-story brick building for contagious diseases, which are not treated at the hospital. This smaller building is only used as a temporary shelter.

An underground passage affords private communication from the main building to the dispensary, which is a six-story structure of brownstone and brick, built in a relieved style of architecture.

An entrance on Sixty-seventh Street admits one to the reception room, where relief is freely dispensed. Not infrequently the large room is crowded during the hours it is opened. A separate entrance connects it with the upper floors, which are for the sole use of the nurses.

Two hundred and twenty patients may be accommodated within the hospital's walls, and the place is almost always crowded, while there is usually a waiting list of more than a hundred applicants. Although patients are of all nationalities and religions, the support of the institution is overwhelmingly Jewish. Over 95 per cent. of the donors to the hospital are Jews. Of the patients, on the other hand, from 30 to 40 per cent. are of other religions, as far as

WOMEN'S WARD, MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.

PARLOR IN MOUNT SINAI TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

the officers of the institution are aware. No official cognizance of any applicant's or patient's religious views is taken.

Mount Sinai Hospital is supported by the gifts of its friends and by the regular dues received from those designated as "donors," "patrons," "members," and "juniors." Upon each of these classes an annual assessment, varying in amount from $5 to $100, is levied, and the Directors are thus enabled to raise some $65,000 each year. An endowment of $30,000 was received during the current year from a young woman as a memorial to her father. Perpetual beds may be established by the donation of $2,500 each, and up to the present time $12,500 has been received for this purpose.

Funds contributed by many outside organizations also add much toward the support of the hospital. The Purim Association has for some time taken a lively interest in the Mount Sinai Hospital, and a charity ball, given under its auspices early last Spring, netted over $15,000 for the hospital's use. The Saturday and Sunday Association in connection with the hospital has always been of substantial financial aid. Other contributing organizations are the Ladies' Auxiliary Society, and the Mount Sinai Alliance.

Direct support is received from 187 donors, 781 patrons, 3,195 members, and 13 juniors. The last-named class is made up of those who are under age, and who, while not possessing votes by the payment of annual assessments, are identified with the support of the charity. The accounts for the last fiscal year of E. Asiel, the hospital Treasurer, showed the institution to be in a flourishing financial condition. The hospital holds bonds and mortgages for the permanent fund to the amount of $240,000 and is entirely free from indebtedness. An annual expenditure of over $120,000 is involved in its work, the cost of food alone amounting to nearly $27,000, although its per capita cost is but 23.78 cents each day. Of the total expense, repairs and improvements come to more than $10,000, and the maintenance of the dispensary requires nearly $16,000, so that the expenses of running the main building are nearly $95,000. A fund of great usefulness is known as the Convalescents' Fund. It is devoted to the assistance of worthy patients who require help after being discharged from the sick wards. This fund amounts to over $4,000. All items of expense considered, the average daily cost for a patient is $1.25%, and with the funds at their disposal, at this low rate, the hospital has been able to care for 3,100 patients annually.

The patrons and members annually elect the Board of Directors, whose labors in the past have been uniformly marked with an unselfish and zealous interest for the good of the hospital. Isaac Wallach has now served nearly two years as President of the board and the Treasurer, Mr. Asiel, has been in the hospital's service since 1892. Albert Sidel is Secretary of the board and Joseph L. Scherer Assistant Secretary. Isaac Stern was elected Vice President in 1896 and has continued in that office. The list of the other Directors follows: Henry Gitterman, Isaac Blumenthal, Louis Stix, Mayer Lehman, Simon Rothschild, S. L. Fatman, Solomon Loeb, Adolph Herrmann, Max Nathan, David Wile, Leopold Weil, George Blumenthal, Julius Ehrmann, Marcus M. Marks, J. Henry Rothschild, Henry F. Veith, Herman Mendel, Edward Oppenheimer, Morris S. Barnet, and Henry R. Ickelheimer.

Of equal importance in the work of the hospital are the able Superintendent, Leopold Minzesheimer; Gustav Abrams, Assistant Superintendent, and the matron, Mrs. Leopold Minzesheimer, the Superintendent's wife.

Visitors who wish to investigate the methods in use at the Mount Sinai Hospital, or who desire to communicate with sick and unfortunate friends, are very frequent there. They are admitted on Wednesdays, between 2 and 3 P. M., on Saturdays, between 2 and 4 P. M., and on Sundays, between 2 and 4 P. M. For the admission of patients the hours are from 10 A. M. to 12 M. on Sundays, and from 12 M. to 2 P. M. on other days. The dispensary is open daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, from 1 to 4 P. M.

Besides the main institution, three other departments are conducted in connection with the hospital. These are the outdoor relief and district service, the training school for nurses, and the dispensary, to which reference has been made. The dispensary has nine distinct departments and twenty-six classes, four each in the internal male, internal female, surgical, and children's departments, and two each in the gynecological, eye, neurological, ear and throat, and dermatological departments. Last year 33,694 persons were treated in the dispensary, the consultations amounted to 96,219, and the prescriptions numbered 87,472.

The dispensary service is in charge of the following physicians: E. J. Messemer, George Mannheimer, M. Katzenberg, S. A. Stein, Henry S. Stark, L. M. Michaelis, Edmund Stieglit, Henry A. Cohen, H. J. Schiff, E. Sternberger, D. D. Goldstein, A. V. Moschcowitz, Sara Welt, Nathan Oppenheim, S. H. Dessau, Henry Heiman, J. Brettauer, H. N. Vineberg, Carl Koller, Alfred N. Strouse, Leo Stieglitz, Alfred Wiener, E. L. Meierhof, Felix Cohn, S. Lustgarten, Herman Goldenberg.

In the Training School for Nurses instruction is given to a class of seventy students who, after graduation, serve either in the Mount Sinai Hospital or in institutions of similar standing. The Outdoor Relief and District Service does a vast deal of good to the army of cases that come within its scope. Often when applicants for admission to the hospital are denied its privileges because of lack of room, the sufferers are attended at their homes, medicines and medical attendance being supplied without charge. The prescriptions for this department are for the most part made up in the hospital pharmacy. A number of "free" nurses are assigned here to service. Fifty of the cases referred to were admitted last year to the hospital after having been cared for at their homes, while eighty received other attention. In all, the department cared for 184 cases during the year.

Of the several thousand patients received at the Mount Sinai Hospital last year 86.1 per cent. were treated without charge, and the remainder paid sums of varying amounts, generally less than the cost of their treatment. Six hundred and sixty-seven accident cases were treated at the hospital;

CHILDREN'S WARD, MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.

medical care and relief was provided for 37,651 human beings. Since the hospital and dispensary have occupied their present location the officers estimate a total of nearly 800,000 cases cared for.

The Directors have been considering how to provide larger quarters for the institution, and have decided to remove from their present location. They expect to have a site costing $400,000, with a building to accommodate 500 patients, involving an expenditure of $800,000, before long. A fund known as the New Building Fund may prove the nucleus of a magnificent endowment for the new home. At present those in charge of the hospital are engaged in having their lot at the northeast corner of Sixty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, immediately adjoining the dispensary, excavated. There they are to erect a temporary shelter to accommodate the overflow from the hospital wards.

To maintain such an institution as the Directors contemplate, an annual expenditure of $200,000 will be required. To provide this sum, they look to those "who, though divided by sect or creed, are nevertheless animated by the same progressive doctrines and beliefs in a universal brotherhood; * * * who recognize the claims of their distressed fellow-men without distinction; who commend good deeds by whomsoever performed."

EDWARD B. MORSE.

A BEDROOM IN MOUNT SINAI TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The members of the American Society of Civil Engineers opened their new house, on West Fifty-seventh Street, near the Carnegie Music Hall, last Wednesday. The building is a beautiful example of French Renaissance in Indiana limestone, richly carved, and is a notable addition to the ever-increasing list of New York's handsome buildings. It was designed by C. L. W. Eidlitz. On the first floor are the reception room, coat room, and the offices of the Secretary, as well as a large room intended for a convenient meeting place for members for social as well as business intercourse. On the second floor are the reading room and auditorium, the latter having a seating capacity of over 400. On the third floor space is reserved for a museum and model room; the clerical force also has offices here. The fourth floor is used exclusively as a stackroom, where the books have a permanent place. An electric booklift runs to the reading room on the second floor. The stackroom has a total capacity of over 100,000 volumes. The stacks are similar to those used in the new Congressional Library at Washington. In the basement are janitor's quarters and large storage and publication rooms. The building is steam-heated throughout and lighted by electricity, the energy for which is provided by two gas engines of 25 horse power each. This society is purely a scientific body, and the building is in no sense a clubhouse. Its use is exclusively for the advancement of the science of engineering, and it is the first building erected in America to be devoted to the exclusive purpose just named.

AT WORK IN THE DIET KITCHEN,
Mount Sinai Hospital.

The American Society of Civil Engineers is the oldest technical engineering association in America. Its membership is composed of several grades, to which admission can only be obtained after most rigid investigation. The requirements for admission to full membership, both professionally and as to personal reputation and character, are probably the most exacting of any technical society in the world, involving, on the technical side, evidence of having had at least five years' responsible charge of important engineering work and the possession of ability to design as well as to direct or supervise. Corporate membership in the society is, therefore, the highest professional indorsement attainable.

The society was founded Nov. 5, 1852. Its members consist of civil engineers, in all branches of practice, such as municipal, hydraulic, military, naval, mining, mechanical, marine, and electrical, and also architects.

Its purpose is the advancement of engineering knowledge and practice and the maintenance of a high professional standard. To this end meetings are held semi-monthly, at which professional papers are presented and discussed. These papers are subsequently published by the society in volumes termed "Transactions," of which thirty-eight have been issued to date. The society also publishes a monthly periodical termed "Proceedings." Complete copies of "Proceedings" and "Transactions" are sent to every person connected with the society; also to many other societies, libraries, and technical publications.

The membership now numbers 2,100 in all grades, and is distributed throughout the world, many foreign engineers being connected with the society.

The society has accumulated an extensive engineering library, and the necessity for its expansion was one of the causes leading to the building of the new house. It is a strictly professional library, in which there are now some 22,000 volumes. The society has taken part in the several international exhibitions, having provided a general exhibit for the Centennial Exposition in 1876 of pictures, models of machinery, photographs, plans, maps and drawings, and to this collection many interesting exhibits from Austria, Belgium, Brazil, the British colonies, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland were contributed. It also prepared an exhibit by American engineers at the Paris Exposition of 1878, receiving one of the nine grand prizes given to American exhibitors. In 1893 an International Engineering Congress was held in connection with the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. This society took charge of the division of civil engineering, at which sixty-three papers on engineering subjects were presented, of which forty-five were written by foreign engineers.

For some time after its organization meetings were held in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department, in Rotunda Park, which was located in what is now City Hall Park, facing Chambers Street, near Centre Street. In 1867 it moved to rooms in the Chamber of Commerce Building, 63 William Street, and as its membership increased moved successively to enlarged quarters—in 1875 to the southwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-third Street, and in 1877 to the house 104 East Twentieth Street. In 1881 the house 127 East Twenty-third Street was purchased, to which a large addition was made in 1889, and the work of the society has since been carried on at that place.

The project for the building of the new house was first started in the Spring of 1895. The present site, 220 West Fifty-seventh Street, was purchased and actual work begun in the Fall of 1896. The cost of the new building is $200,000, the society's assets being about $250,000 and its present gross income over $40,000.

A. F. ALDRIDGE.

NEW HOUSE OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

LACK OF LAW IN KLONDIKE.

In a report recently submitted to the Government authorities in Washington by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, general agent of education for Alaska, attention is urgently called to the lack of law and government in the Klondike region. Dr. Jackson, accompanied by William A. Kjellman, Superintendent of the Alaska reindeer station, made a trip up the Yukon River to the gold regions in July, August, and September for the purpose of advising the Department of the Interior of the condition of affairs there. Dr. Jackson made his report on Nov. 6, and in it he says: "That great region, with its rapidly growing population, is practically without law or government. Two or three Deputy Collectors of Customs are expected to watch a valley 1,600 miles long without any provision being made for their getting three miles from home. Two United States Commissioners are expected to dispense law in a region as large as all the United States east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio. Murders have been committed during the past season, of which no official recognition has been taken or any official inquiry made concerning them. Crimes and misdemeanors go unpunished because of the great expense of taking criminals and witnesses a year from their families and business to the United States District Court at Sitka, some two thousand to three thousand miles away. It is very important that the coming Congress shall enact the legislation necessary to throw the protection of the Government and the courts over life and property in that distant region."

Speaking of the great risks taken by persons who have been hurrying to these gold regions, Dr. Jackson says: "Vessels that had been long condemned as unfit for the carrying of passengers were chartered and sent with passengers from the Pacific coast ports to St. Michael. Several of these vessels were originally built as river steamers, and after being condemned as unfit for further service, even on inland waters, were allowed to proceed into the ocean loaded with passengers. In one instance a ferry-boat that had been condemned as unsound even for carrying soap across a small inland bay from manufactory to warehouse was sent to St. Michael.

A TEA PARTY,
Mount Sinai Training School for Nurses.

AN INDISCRETION.

It seems absurdly weak to fret
About one lightly uttered word.
Can't you learn sometimes to forget?
It seems absurd.

You quite mistook me—I referred
To someone you have never met,
Something of which you've never heard.
Of course, my dear, I much regret
That such a phrase should have occurred
If it gives pain to you. And yet
It seems absurd.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

Baron Theodor von Holleben,
German Ambassador to the United States.

BARON THEODOR VON HOLLEBEN, the new German Ambassador, has won for himself two distinct reputations, one as a diplomat and one as a duelist. The latter reputation, he says, is undeserved—and he can show his scars to prove it. The Baron says that the American papers have made him out a sort of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde—generally giving him the Mr. Hyde end of it.

"I am not a duelist," said the Ambassador. "I have fought some students' duels at Heidelberg, as every German student has fought them, and will have to fight them as long as our present system prevails. One can scarcely get through our university life without a duel or two; but many students have fought more than I and been damaged worse. My face is not scarred and seamed, as some of your papers have made out. This is the only scar that remains—that is, the only one that is at all conspicuous."

Here he touched a schlaeger cicatrice on his forehead. The rest of his face, as shown in the accompanying photograph, bears no evidence of schlaeger, sabre, or rapier wounds. It is a typical German face—strong, thoughtful, calm. It is lined with the scars of mental and physical service in Cabinet and field, but one would talk to him for an hour and not suspect that he had ever wielded a sword on the field of honor or in the students' halls.

The Baron has seen severe military service, however, having fought throughout the Franco-German war and having served his time in the strenuous military labor which Germany imposes upon her men in times of armed peace. He had just completed his legal studies in Heidelberg when the war with France was begun. Entering the field in the cavalry, he fought with gallantry and rose to the rank of Lieutenant. He now occupies a higher rank in the reservists, but he will not talk of any rank that, he says, he has not actually held on the field.

His first diplomatic service was in the Prussian Foreign Office. He entered the Diplomatic Corps in 1872, his first position being Secretary of Legation and Acting Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin. At this post he served until 1874 and was then transferred, as Chargé d'Affaires, to Tokio. From Japan he was sent to Buenos Ayres as Minister Resident, and remained there until 1885, with an absence of two years, 1882 and 1883, in the Foreign Office at Berlin. In 1885 Baron von Holleben was raised to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Japan, and was transferred in 1891 in the same capacity to this country. He remained at his post in Washington until 1893. In that year the post was created an embassy, and von Holleben being, it was supposed, too young in the diplomatic service for such a high position, was sent to the Court of Würtemberg, as Prussian Minister Plenipotentiary. He remained at Stuttgart until a few weeks ago, when he was appointed an Ambassador.

When he was removed to Stuttgart, in 1893, he was succeeded at Washington by Baron von Saurma as Ambassador. He now succeeds the retiring Ambassador, Baron von Thielmann.

Baron von Holleben is young in the service, having been born in 1840, and having served in the Diplomatic Corps only a quarter of a century. He is very affable, and is ready to discuss any question except one that may verge upon diplomatic matters. In stature he is quite short, but he possesses a sturdy, virile frame, that seems still alight with the fires of students' quarrels and cavalry charges. He is perfectly familiar with American affairs and speaks English fluently.

Edward W. Townsend,
The Author of "Chimmie Fadden."

EDWARD W. TOWNSEND.

"Chimmie Fadden" is closely associated with the man who wrote him up, and Mr. Edward W. Townsend originated him. "Chimmie" was not the Parisian gamin, nor was he the New York street Arab; he was endowed with traits which were quite his own. Mr. Edward W. Townsend came from the West not so many years ago, and gave his services to a New York journal. Very soon the strength and cleverness of his work were noted by an editor, now lately deceased, and one who never made any mistakes as to the quality of the men who wrote for him. Mr. Townsend became familiar with the tenement districts in this great city, and here, for the major part, his characters are found, and lifelike and vigorous is his portraiture of them. "A Daughter of the Tenements" had a distinguished success, but not more than it merited. His latest book is called "Near a Whole City Full," which is a collection of short stories, and their incisive cleverness will be certain to make this last venture of Mr. Townsend a highly popular one.

THE REV. F. H. KNUBEL TO BE INSTALLED.

The youngest Lutheran clergyman in New York is the Rev. Frederick H. Knubel, who will, upon the completion of the Church of the Atonement, now building at Edgecombe Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street, early in December, be installed as the pastor of that congregation.

Born in New York in 1870, he was educated in the public schools and graduated with honors from Grammar School No. 3 when he was only thirteen. After two years at the College of the City of New York, he entered a commercial house, but in 1889 he concluded to make the ministry his life work. He took his college and theological courses at Gettysburg, Penn. Then he went abroad and studied at the University of Leipsic under the direction of Prof. Luthardt, the Nestor of conservative theology in Lutheran Germany.

The Rev. Frederick H. Knubel,
New Pastor Lutheran Church of the Atonement, New York.

On Oct. 18 of last year he was ordained by the Lutheran New York and New Jersey Synod in old St. John's Church, in Christopher Street, where he had been a life-long member.

Immediately upon his ordination he made, at the suggestion of some of the members of St. John's Church who had located in Harlem, a survey of the field on the west side north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and concluded to establish there a mission church. A store on Eighth Avenue was fitted up, and in December, one year ago, the first services were held. From the beginning the services were well attended and many strangers were attracted by the eloquent and forceful sermons of the enthusiastic young divine. There was a substantial growth in the congregation, and last May a fine corner plot, on which the new church is now building, was purchased at a cost of $20,000.

The remarkable success of the congregation, organized less than a year ago, and now numbering 125, with a Sunday school of 150, a live Luther League, and an active Ladies' Aid Society, is due largely to the self-sacrificing and persevering efforts of the pastor. To be able to begin a work like this, organize a congregation, and before a year has transpired have it housed in its own place of worship is indeed remarkable and worthy of the highest commendation. There is undoubtedly a wide field of usefulness before this popular pastor.

Just yet there is a struggle between the seasons, but any one of these days Winter may take a fall out of the year.—Philadelphia Times.

PROF. HARRISON ALLEN.

Dr. Harrison Allen, Emeritus Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, died suddenly at his residence in Philadelphia a few days ago. His malady is supposed to have been heart failure, as he had been weak physically since he was operated on for appendicitis about a year ago.

Prof. Allen was born in Philadelphia April 17, 1841. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1861. In 1862 he became an assistant surgeon in the United States Army, and served with the Army of the Potomac until March, 1863, when he was transferred to hospital duty at Washington. He remained in that city until his resignation, in December, 1865, when he left the army with the brevet rank of Major.

He was Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Medical Zoology in the University of Pennsylvania from 1865 to 1878. At the time he was appointed to this position he was only twenty-four years old. He afterward filled the chair of physiology in the same university.

In 1867 he was elected Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the Philadelphia Dental College, and in 1870 was appointed surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital and Secretary to its medical board. He was a member of various medical societies, and acted as a delegate to the International Medical Congress.

Dr. Allen was one of the judges on anthropology at the World's Columbian Exposition. He was a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences and Pathological Society of Philadelphia, the Natural History Society of Boston, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Biological Society of Washington, the American Laryngology Association, the Neurology Society of Philadelphia, the Historical Society of Texas, and the American Association of Anatomy.

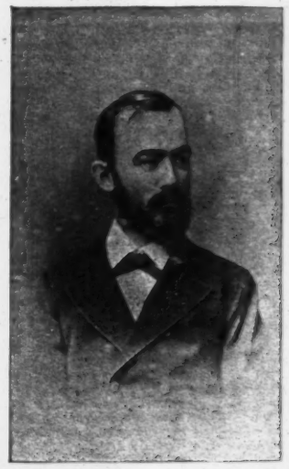
He was correspondent of the Society of Natural Sciences of Chile and many other foreign scientific and medical societies.

He was the author of "Outlines of Comparative Anatomy and Medical Zoology," 1867; "Studies in the Facial Region," 1874; "An Analysis of the Life Form in Art," 1875; "System of Human Anatomy," 1882; "Arteries, Veins, and Lymphatics," in two portfolios, 1883, and "A New Method Regarding the Soft Palate," 1884.

The Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot,
Elected Bishop of Central Pennsylvania.

THE NEW BISHOP OF CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

The Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Central Pennsylvania has just elected the Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, Missionary Bishop of the extensive region of Wyoming and Idaho, to succeed to the jurisdiction left vacant by the sudden death of the lamented Bishop Rullson. If he accepts the honor he will shortly be formally received in his new field of labor, no reconsecration being necessary or lawful. Bishop Talbot has been one of the most successful of the Missionary Bishops of his church. The administration of his diocese and his relation to both the clergy and the laity has been close and cordial, and his breezy, manly method of presenting the claims of the West upon the church people of the East has won for him many friends in New York and in all the large cities, and given him support in his undertaking of planting churches, erecting a cathedral, and building a hospital and several educational institutions. Indeed, Bishop Potter once facetiously remarked in his presence that there was no Bishop or clergyman whom he regarded so enviously when he met him within the confines of his jurisdiction, for none was able to carry so much away with him. Bishop Talbot was born in Fayette, Mo., in 1848. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in the class of '70. He was ordained deacon in the Church of the Transfiguration, this city, in 1873, after having completed his course at the General Theological Seminary. He was priested at his birthplace in St. Mary's Church in 1874. He became rector of St. James's Church, Macon City, Mo., and founded the St. James Military Academy. This was his only rectorship, as he remained in charge of that parish until he was elected to the Missionary Episcopate in 1887. Ten years of the hardest pioneer work have been rewarded by the call to the region of the middle portion of the Keystone State, embracing the important cities of Reading, Williamsport, Bethlehem, &c. He is already well known and very popular in that diocese. It is not yet reported that he has accepted, nor is it positively known that he will, since he has refused previous offers of translation.



The Late Prof. Harrison Allen, M. D.,
University of Pennsylvania.

INCOMBUSTIBLE RECORDS.

A Berlin inventor named L. Frobeen has devised a process for the making of writing papers which are indestructible by fire. Specimens of his fire-proof paper have been used in the transcribing of official manuscripts and deeds. In the manufacture of this paper asbestos fibres of fine quality are washed in a solution of potassium permanganate and bleached with sulphuric acid. A mixture is then made of 95 parts of the fibre thus prepared and 5 parts of ground wood. This mixture, to which are added lime water and borax, is placed in the boiler, stirred vigorously, and worked up into paper to which a glazed surface is imparted. Fire-proof writing fluid is made to go with this paper, and manuscripts produced thereby are said to be able to resist a heat of 800° centigrade, becoming, in fact, incombustible records.

The ink is made by mixing a foundation of platinum chloride and lavender oil, to which are added certain proportions of China ink, water, and gum arabic for writing purposes, and lampblack and varnish for printing purposes. In an exposure of the printed paper to heat the platinum is reduced and remains back as a dark-brown sediment.

DEDICATION.

Half of the thing was remembered,
Half of it only dreamed;
Half of it writ in the shadow,
Half while the sunlight gleamed.

Now, if you smile on the pages
Sweeter than sunlight gleamed,
I should not need to remember,
Having the thing that I dreamed.
—Pall Mall Gazette.

REV. ALEXANDER W. BOSTWICK.

The Rev. Alexander W. Bostwick, the new curate of Calvary Parish, the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, rector, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, is only twenty-six years old. He was born in this city, but was educated in the public schools of Rochester. He received his university training at Hobart, from which he was graduated with honor in Anglo-Saxon, French, and English literature in 1892. Three years later he was a member of the graduating class of the General Seminary in this city. He was ordained Deacon by the late Bishop Coxe of Western New York in St. Andrew's Church, Rochester, in June, 1895, and at once assumed charge of St. Peter's Parish, Dansville, N. Y. He was advanced to the priesthood in Trinity Church, Buffalo, on Trinity Sunday last year by Bishop Coxe. During his rectorship of St. Peter's, Dansville, the church membership increased from about 100 to nearly 200, and the parish received a considerable number of valuable gifts. The Rev. Mr. Bostwick began his work at Calvary on the first Sunday in November.

The Rev. Alexander W. Bostwick,
The New Curate of Calvary Church, New York.

JAMES H. DOLPH.

J. H. DOLPH paints cats. It is by no means depreciative of the richer gifts of this extremely talented painter to say that he paints cats, for he paints dogs also. More, he painted portraits with great success at one time, and scenes from American farm life—the farmer plowing, sowing, and reaping. Indeed, he did these scenes so excellently that it seems a pity that Mr. Dolph did not continue and make this field his own. No American has done for our tiller of the soil what Israels and others have done in Holland, or Millet and others in France, and yet our farmer is not less picturesque nor is his life less full of those touches that we deem poetic. But the general public is best aware of Mr. Dolph's "Kitten" and "Puppy" pictures, and on this account it is that I say he is a painter of cats.

To look at one's sober-sided house cat, with her dull, sleepy glance, her grave, slow walk, and dignified, prudish airs, who could ever think that once she was the blue-eyed, whirling, scampering, head-over-heels, mad little firework that we call a kitten? That she could ever have been one of those marvelously vital things of fur, about the size of a doughnut, that rush about, and mew and spring, dance on their hind legs, embrace everything with their front ones, roll over and over, and lie on their backs and kick, seems like some diabolical heretical dream. And yet it is those almost paradoxical characteristics of the feline that find expression through the brush of Mr. Dolph. How he does it is one of the mysteries of genius, for personally it never seemed to me that those delightfully quizzical touches which those kittens and puppies wear in Mr. Dolph's pictures ever showed in a live kitten's face or attitude long enough at one time for any one to get even a fleeting expression, let alone a painter's exact conception of the whole. However, the thing is done, Mr. Dolph's fame is a voucher for it, and there you are.

To say that Mr. Dolph is droll before he is anything else is but to do him justice and yet cast no reflection upon his art. The man has such a reasonable, lenient, and tolerant conception of men and the weaknesses of men that he cannot help but be droll. He has probably turned away from consideration of the antics of fellow-beings who shirk responsibility and duty to these lesser creatures that look so helpless and seem so guiltless of all intention in the good or evil that they do. It is true that he works out a fine cynicism through this feline medium, but it is a kindly cynicism after all, and points a modest moral for him who runs. Nothing, for example, could be more typical of Mr. Dolph's subtle and trenchant humor than the conception he has given us of La Fontaine's fable, "The Rat Retired from the World." Mr. Dolph's painting of this shows the old rat, who has made his home in a well-stocked larder, where ease and plenty have given him a full stomach and the gout, turning a deaf ear to the appeals of his less fortunate relatives.

"My poor friends," is the rat's remark, with a patronizing air, from the luxurious depths of the cheese where he has fed, "my friends, you are lean and hungry and lame, and present petitions. Yes? And Ratopolis is invaded by the cats—What then? They would not enjoy my cheese. Your affairs I have nothing to do with. Sublunary things no longer interest me. I have retired within the rind of my cheese. Pray be good enough to depart and seek to disturb me no further."

La Fontaine wrote this for the wealthy rat, but it gains meaning from Dolph's fine representation.

Another one of the fine touches of Mr. Dolph's brush shows in "High Life," where the pampered pets of a wealthy family, with their aristocratic little French basket, are set in the midst of fine rugs and rich tapestries and polished mahogany furniture. In his studio Mr. Dolph has an admirable foil to this in his "Low Life," a happy and less blasé barnyard family of plebeian little yellow and white kittens. The picture expresses more clearly than words could tell their purr of satisfaction.

Again, in "The Society Lion," is the counterpart in cat nature of many an episode of society in ballrooms, where the floors are resplendent with richly decked women and a paucity of men, which renders indispensable and much petted the few society and dancing men present. The decorated, traveled, and world-tired gentleman in this picture is a pug dog, and from his little pedestal he looks with a fatigued expression upon the four little kitten débutantes at his feet. There is an interest displayed by these kittens which is distinctive and intelligent, and the art of the picture is not at all modified by the fact that the principals in the scene are animal pets.

All of these pictures and many more are indicative of Mr. Dolph's fine conception of the relationship of earthly creatures one with another. He has seen with many of us that it is not alone men and women who are proud or greedy or disdainful, nor they alone who are weary, helpless at times, often fearful, and many times sad. The peculiar chords of happiness and unhappiness, of sentiment and affection, run down through lower forms of life, and often create situations worth seeing that a lesson may be drawn from them. That he paints the workings of the sympathies and feelings in creatures like cats and dogs and rats, rather than the same feelings exhibited in little girls and boys, or men and women, or Generals and Kings, is a question of method and preference. Munkacsy prefers great men and great women, Dolph prefers little dogs and cats. The difference is that we esteem the great men and women more, not the dogs and cats less. But whosoever shall do good, either by painting human failings in small or great is the elect and the blessed among men. It is only those who trifle with and drag down their art to the level of sense gratification who are to be contemned.

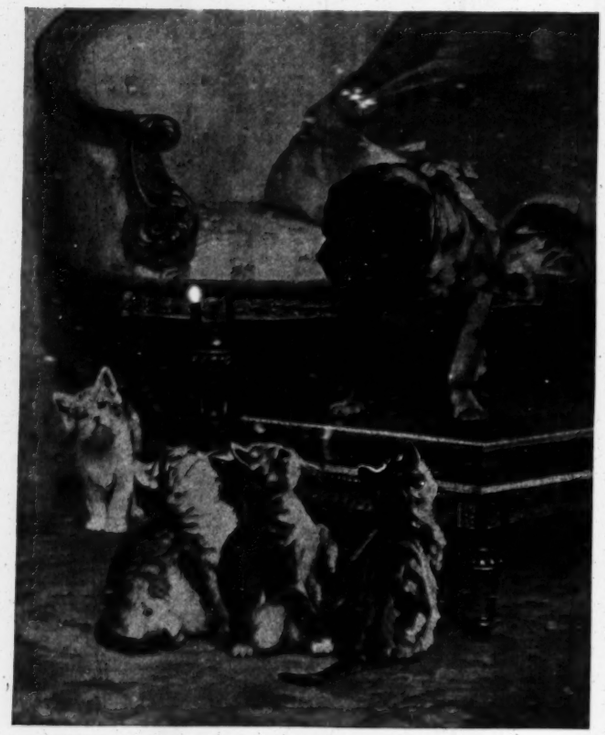
And yet Dolph did not intend to specialize in cat painting. Some will remember seeing a picture by him representing a cross-country hunt. It goes without saying that hounds and horses were well painted, but so was the landscape. Under a gray sky the dogs were chasing across a bit of swampy meadow, the riders following close behind; in the near foreground, tall weeds and bushes; just beyond the marshy land and leafless trees, throwing their well-formed branches against the sky; back of these a stretch of pasture skirted by a bit of woods. The trees were beautifully drawn, and painted with all the skill and knowledge of a trained landscape painter, which indeed Mr. Dolph is. The whole picture was rich in color and of general excellence.

For such scenes, however, he did not find as ready a market as he desired. No more quick selling were his excellent figure subjects—gentlemen, courtiers, and pages of that period in French history when men and women looked not so much as if they had just stepped out and down from their frames of their ancestors, but were just ready to step into frames for the glory of their posterity. Upon the walls of Mr. Dolph's studio there still hang examples of this period, small cabinet pictures, in which the greatest care and attention has been given to the painting of the still life and accessories, as well as to the figures. Indeed, Mr. Dolph has always had a liking for the rendering of textures, and he catches with rare skill the sheen and glint of metal, the play of light on silk or satin, the bloom of a velvet gown, or on the turn of a rich Turkish rug.

In these many salable paintings of cats and dogs we see the old decorative touch newly applied, and with delightful results. "The ethics of painting these things," he once said to me, "is to study the living creature until you are well acquainted with it, and then paint away until you get a likeness. The 'painting in' of intelligence, sympathy, and the human qualities is the real strength and beauty of any picture—that involves living forms."

The value of Mr. Dolph's work is en-

J. H. DOLPH IN HIS STUDIO.



"THE SOCIETY LION."
From the Painting by J. H. Dolph.

"HIGH LIFE."
From the Painting by J. H. Dolph.

"A BURNT CHILD DREADS THE FIRE."
From the Painting by J. H. Dolph.

"DINNER TIME."
From the Painting by J. H. Dolph.

hanced by contrast. It is a conservative statement that no other artist has with equal success sought out and painted the manifold phases of feline life. Mr. Dolph has not dressed or caricatured the cat in any way, but has merely discovered her expression. In this the difficulties are not small. The lines defining the figure of a horse, for instance, or almost any animal except young kittens and puppies, are pronounced. But a cat has no anatomy apparent, and a puppy is distressingly full of irregular lumps, depressions, and protuberances. You have heard of the boy who was "all hands, feet, and freckles." Well, a similar exaggerated condition prevails in Mr. Dolph's subjects. And for these, once painted, it is always his desire, as he drolly expresses it, "to find Christian homes."

Of course it is customary to attach some biographical notice of an artist. That Mr. Dolph began his career as a portrait painter in Detroit in 1857 will be of interest to Americans. He came to New York not long afterward and entered upon the work of depicting American rural life. Perhaps, or perhaps not, he was wise in giving up the attempt to make that phase of our life artistically apparent, but anyhow, on going to Europe Mr. Dolph studied animal painting under Van Kuyck, paying particular attention to the horse. His first animal pictures did not meet with the expected success when the artist returned to this country, and this style of art was given up for a time. Then he painted excellent historical and costume pictures, but there is no money in this country for figure painters. Nearly all of them languish until they adopt the more utilitarian decorative or smaller forms of art. Mr. Dolph eventually did, but not until 1875, when he began to make his reputation. It was then that he painted his first cat. It is since that he has painted others.

"It was a Parisian cat," says Mr. Dolph, "and he had the spirits of the true boulevardier. He was frolicsome and learned, and had nocturnal yearnings even unto death."

At present the artist is a familiar figure in New York's art life. Genial joker and story teller that he is, his love for whatever is cheering and inspiring in life has endeared his to his brother artists. There is a hint of the artist's own humor in his successive re-election to the Presidency of the Kit-Kat Club. His studio, in the Sherwood Building, is a splendidly appointed affair, and it was there that his most unbiased critic made her invasion. A little toddler she was, who owned "a doggie, too," and, seeing one of Mr. Dolph's painted puppies, she approached and stooped down, only quickly to exclaim: "Mamma, this doggie smells of milk, like my doggie."

"That," says Mr. Dolph, "comes very near being a live puppy."

THEODORE DREISER.

MRS. WILCOX'S CATS.

If Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, the poetess, should undertake to create a coat of arms for an individual crest, there would surely be a cat in it. Cats have been Mrs. Wilcox's favorite pets ever since she was a small girl. Looking back to that early time in her life in fond and sad reminiscence, she thinks of a little cemetery in Wisconsin, the last home of many dear departed and much-beloved cats.

"I must have buried as many as fifty cats," she says as she talks of her pets.

Then when the little Ella, who was even then a poetess, as well as a lover of cats, had become a young lady and engaged to a man who had the unusual trait—in a man—a fondness for cats as the only really cozy, comfortable, domestic animal, all the family and friends said, "I told you so," and Mrs. Wilcox began her married life still with cats for her animal friends.

They were just every-day, common pussies, at first, but they did not prove altogether satisfactory, and a charming Parisian lady of the Angora family was imported. This elegant lady, who was everything that could be desired in the way of grace and beauty, became immediately domesticated in Mrs. Wilcox's home, and the ancestor, with one exception, of the present feline members of her family.

The Parisian lady's name was Ref. That was an original, composite name, and should be written with capitals. Madame Pussy, who, it may be explained, was a magnificent blonde, pure white, with amber eyes, was purchased for Mrs. Wilcox in Paris by her friend and protégée, Miss Fanny Edgar Thomas. Madame Ref was received with equal delight by both Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox when she arrived in New York, and it was the former who conceived the idea of a name which combined initials of the two owners of the Parisian lady and that of the discoverer of her charms, Miss Thomas. So Ref she was dubbed—"R" for Robert, Mr. Wilcox's name; "E" for Ella, Mrs. Wilcox, and "F" for Fanny.

Madame Ref is now numbered with the other dear departed, though she has not found a resting place with them, the lower-class members of her race, and one-time recipients of her mistress's affections, in Wisconsin. She left a considerable progeny to mourn her loss, and among these are two of the present members of Mrs. Wilcox's household, Banjo and Goody-two-eyes.

Banjo is a beautiful maltese and white animal, who, being the most amenable to the ways of society, has recently come to his mistress in her Winter home, in the Gerard, on Forty-fourth Street. Banjo has many tricks—standing on his hind feet and putting up his paws to give his mistress an affectionate embrace, turning first one cheek and then the other to her to be saluted, and, as she holds him lying on his back on her hands, he reaches out his paws to the wall to show how long he is, and then, stretching out on the floor, becomes as dead as is possible for a cat which is very much alive.

But Banjo's best trick is playing statuary, and that he has taught himself. In Mrs. Wilcox's pretty reception room there is a high cabinet mantel, with small shelves on either side of the mirror in the centre. On the highest of one of these shelves Banjo delights to sit. And there Mrs. Wilcox's callers who are not familiar with the members of her household admire him as a wonderful representation of a cat, until Banjo, if he has become bored with the conversation, gives a yawn more lifelike than polite, and the astonished visitors are not sure whether the house is haunted or their senses are playing them false.

Miss Goody-two-eyes, the sister of Banjo, takes after both her parents in complexion. Her papa was a famous $1,000 prize cat, pure white, with blue eyes, and Miss Goody is white like him and her mamma, and has one paternal blue eye and one maternal amber eye, hence her name. Miss Goody spent last Winter in New York, but this year she will remain in the country.

The other children of Mme. Ref have been scattered in different directions, given away to Mrs. Wilcox's friends, all but one white brother, with blue eyes. A stranger who wanted just such a cat asked to buy him, and he was sold.

"But I felt like a cannibal," says Mrs. Wilcox.

Now there is a new member of the family in Sultan, a black beauty from Maine, who has not a white hair to be seen, and has eyes of the fashionable color of this season, a beautiful orange. He has also been left in the country.

Mrs. Wilcox's cats are not a fad, but she is fond of them, and they are rather more easy to care for than any other member of the pet species. Banjo has a very human and easily satisfied taste in food. He delights in stewed tomatoes. Corn and peas are favorite dishes, and he would gladly eat asparagus all Winter, even if he had to take it canned. Oatmeal and cornmeal he takes as croquettes in a combination with fish, and he is not particular whether he has his meat raw, as it is given him in the Summer, or cooked, as it is served to him in Winter.

All the animals are with Mrs. Wilcox during the warm weather in her beautiful Summer home at Short Beach, six miles from New Haven, on the Sound. There they have assisted her this last Summer in the production of her new book, "Three Women," a long poem, which she considers her most ambitious work, and which is coming out in December. They have not been exactly an inspiration, but they curl up in her lap and lie there for hours while she is writing, giving her a pleasant sense of companionship.

But the Mademoiselle and Monsieur Pussies' noses may be broken before long. Mrs. Wilcox is thinking now of altering her cottage to make it habitable during the Winter.

"Then," she says, "I shall have a caretaker in the house when I am away, and I shall have a big collie dog."

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

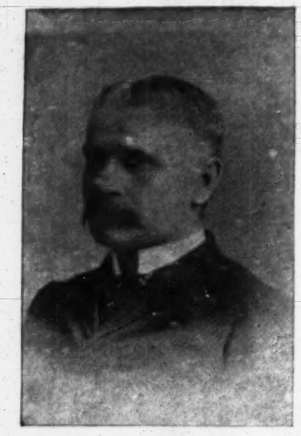
We are continually hearing about men and women who have missions. As a general thing they are persons to be avoided, especially if they make a public announcement of their missions. Everybody has a mission, and the only ones who do not fulfill them as nature intended they should are those who are continually prating that they have them. The man "with a mission" is growing more rare every day, and simply because an enlightened society forces him to go to work, beg, or starve. Many are still begging. The woman "with a mission" is still among us; she has not yet been forced to work, nor does she beg, and she certainly seems in no danger of starving. This is a seeming paradox. An explanation, however, is found in the fact that she usually has a husband who provides a home for her and furnishes her with money for her dresses and her hobby. Her real mission she leaves to servants to perform. Society is amused with her now—society is always amused with novelties—later on it may become bored with her, and then an enlightened generation may force her to work, beg, starve, or go home to her children and try to become a sensible woman.

***

Americans deny that they are superstitious. A recent tourist on visiting Rome noted that few houses bore the number "13." Nearly all the buildings that should have been marked thus were denoted as "12B" or "14A," and the tourist made fun of these simple people. In Berlin the other day a district magistrate refused the petition of a citizen to change the number of his house from No. 13 to No. 12B. In Frankfort the owners of buildings bearing No. 13 are allowed to change the figures on application to the proper authorities. The tourist noted all this and much more concerning the superstition of foreigners and the fateful thirteen. But here in Greater New York we find the same dread of that number none the less general because it is not pronounced. Ask the agent of a "sky-scraping" building on which floor he has the fewest tenants; he will say the thirteenth. Ask a hotel clerk which room he seldom lets; he will say No. 13. And if there be one day in the month when a housewife will neither dismiss nor engage a domestic that day is the thirteenth—many fight shy of Fridays. This is not mere speculation, but fact for which any inquiring mind can find proof.

***

The French Chamber of Deputies has recently adopted a bill to do away with the preliminary secret examination of alleged criminals before magistrates. The ground taken is that the magistrates often intimidate prisoners, who have no counsel present to take their part. This is a timely measure, for in the eye of the French law a prisoner is guilty until he proves himself innocent. But should the bill ever become a law it would work sad havoc among the stock-in-trade of the popular writer of French detective stories. The enquête, with all its mystery, dread, and fascination would be gone, and future stories would be dull and flat; for what would there be in "La Main Coupée," or "La Bande Rouge," of du Boisgobey, or "Le Dossier No. 113," or "M. Lecoq" of Gaboriau without this time-honored inquisition before the Juge d'Instruction?



Sergt. Frank Berwald,
Sole Survivor of the Custer Massacre.

IT is a little more than twenty-one years since Gen. Custer, full of hope and in the prime of life, marched from Fort Lincoln to the Rosebud River in search of the Sioux Indians, who were then on the warpath. Within a week the flower of his regiment—the Seventh Cavalry—lay with their commander dead along the bluffs overlooking the Little Big Horn Valley.

Among the troops who rode to their fate on June 25, 1876, there was none braver than Troop E. It was Custer's favorite. From this company three men were detailed to guard the pack train in the rear. Of these Sergt. Frank Berwald is the sole survivor. He is now attached to the hospital corps at West Point, and is a favorite with his superior officers.

Sergt. Berwald's experiences in the Indian campaign are decidedly interesting. His hairbreadth escapes from the redskins' scaping knives were many and marvelous. Born in the land which furnished Kosciusko, he came to this country in 1870, and soon enlisted. From the recruiting rendezvous at St. Louis he was assigned to Company E of the Seventh Cavalry, and the following year went with his regiment on the Yellowstone expedition. The next year saw him exploring the Black Hills, where he was promoted to Sergeant, and shortly afterward was detailed to Fort Lincoln.

He had only been there a few days when the order came to take the field against the Sioux, who had become dangerously bold. It was while on his way up the Rosebud that Sergt. Berwald had his first adventure with the Sioux. He was ordered to take three men and ride cautiously among the hills to the left of the main column. Several scouts and small details of troops were sent off in other directions.

It was while Custer and his officers were debating the situation that Sergt. Berwald, who had been out doing a little scouting on his own account, galloped up to the officers and breathlessly told them that the redskins were coming in thousands to attack their camp. Scarcely had he told his story before the savage war whoops confirmed it. There was no time to construct breastworks. The pack train was placed in the centre, and the cavalrymen threw their horses to the ground, making breastworks of the animals' bodies.

On rushed the savages, flushed with their recent victory and mad for more blood and scalps. "Let every shot kill a redskin," was the order, and it was faithfully executed. The horses, maddened by the Indians' bullets, plunged and tried to get on their feet. Few of them were successful. Most of them were killed with the next volley, but frightful was the slaughter of the savages. They were mercilessly mowed down, but on they rushed, several times with Custer's captured guidons floating at their head.

Before starting the men were informed that the troops would dismount and wait for the scouts at the foot of the hills.

As Berwald and his companions pressed forward unmistakable signs of Indians were discovered. Suddenly a dozen bullets whizzed about the ears of the reconnoitring party. "Down," yelled the Sergeant, and instantly his men were flat on their faces. The rugged bluffs protected the soldiers from the flying bullets. Their position, however, was anything but comfortable or safe. After the third volley, not a sound could be heard, and Berwald rightly surmised that the Indians were closing in on them. He peered cautiously through a crevice, which separated the protecting boulders forming the soldiers' breastworks. Two Indians were scanning every nook, dodging at the same time behind rocks and trees. Berwald pushed his gun through the aperture, a puff of smoke accompanied the rifle crack, the Indian sprang madly in the air, and then rolled over dead. The others made an attempt to drag the body of their brave from its exposed position but Berwald's bullets interfered with their efforts, and when they saw a small party of soldiers who had been out reconnoitring coming toward them they disappeared.

Berwald and his party then joined the other soldiers.

The withering fire of the cavalry soon made them cautious, and they retreated beyond bullet range. Then the troops worked hard at the entrenchments, and before midnight the breastworks were more solid than horses' bodies.

The wounded were constantly calling for water, but whenever the soldiers went to the spring, which lay outside the barricade, they were shot down by the Indians. Sergt. Berwald was the first to bring a kettle of water from the fatal spot, but in returning on his hands and knees a bullet from an Indian gun tore through the fleshy part of his thigh, inflicting a painful though not dangerous wound. The Indians tried many a ruse to get the soldiers from the little fort, but were unsuccessful.

Day after day, until the 27th, the Indians harassed the soldiers. On that morning the firing suddenly stopped. About noon Terry and Gibbons, with his light artillery, arrived upon the scene. The besieged soldiers went wild with joy when they saw their deliverers. They rushed to the new arrivals and with tears streaming down their cheeks embraced them again and again. There was not an Indian in the neighborhood. The troops started immediately in search of Custer. His body was found on the bluff a few short miles away, surrounded by the horribly mutilated remains of his officers, privates, and relatives.

When Berwald, with uncovered head, advanced with his men to lift the remains, so that they could be prepared for burial, Terry, with the deepest emotion, said to his officers: "There lies the flower of our army." After pursuing the Indians for a short time, the survivors of the Seventh Cavalry returned to Rosebud Landing. Three hundred and fifteen privates and noncommissioned officers, seventeen commissioned officers, several scouts, and a number of relatives perished with Custer. Mrs. Sturgis, whose son, an officer in Company E, died with his general, presented a flag to the three surviving members of the troop upon their return to Fort Lincoln. Berwald received in silence the cherished emblem from the heartbroken mother.

In 1878 Berwald went into the field against the Nez Percés, when he re-enlisted in Company H, Seventh Infantry. He also took part in the Ute campaign in 1879 and 1880. He re-enlisted in the Third Cavalry when his term expired in 1883. After serving this enlistment he was so disabled as to be unfit for further duty in the line. The hospital corps, however, was open to good men with records like Berwald's, and he enlisted in that branch of the service at Fort McIntosh, Texas, in 1888, whence he was transferred to West Point. For the past eight years Sergt. Berwald has been intimately acquainted with the cadets, and every officer who has graduated during that time knows and respects the veteran of Custer's campaign and the Indian wars.

Hottentotenstrottelmutterattentaterlattengitterwetterkotterbeutelratte.

From The Boston Transcript.

A Dresden paper, the Weidmann, states that among the Hottentots (Hottentotenn) the kangaroos (Beutelratte) are found in great numbers. Many of them wander over the country, free and unmolested; others less fortunate are taken by hunters and put into cages, (Kotter,) provided with covers (Lattengitter) to keep out the rain. These cages are called in German Lattengitterwetterkotter, and the kangaroo, after his imprisonment, takes the name of Lattengitterwetterkotterbeutelratte. One day an assassin (Attentäter) was arrested who had killed a Hottentot woman, Hottentotenmutter, the mother of two stupid and stuttering children in Strättertrottel. This woman, in the German language, is entitled Hottentotenstrottertrottelmutter, and her assassin takes the name Hottentotenstrottermutterattentäter. The murderer was confined in a kangaroo's cage—Beutelrattenlattengitterwetterkotter, whence a few days later he escaped, but fortunately he was recaptured by a Hottentot, who presented himself at the Mayor's office, with beaming face.

"I have captured the Beutelratte," said he.

"Which one," replied the Mayor; "we have several."

"The Attentäterlattengitterwetterkotterbeutelratte."

"Which Attentäter are you talking about?"

"About the Hottentotenstrottertrottelmutterattentäter."

"Then why don't you say at once the Hottentotenstrottelmutterattentäterlattengitterwetterkotterbeutelratte?"

The Hottentot fled in dismay.

Not So Poor

Curate (new to the district)—My poor child, is it possible that your parents can be so depraved as to send a little boy like you for beer?

The Poor Child—Parients? This ain't for no parients. It's for meself!

Vigilance.

From Figaro.

Mistress—Bridget, what business has that policeman in my kitchen every night?

Bridget—Shure, mum, he's a sarjint, and he says he has to come in to see if any common constable is sneakin' off his bate!

Her Definition.

From Tit-Bits.

Teacher—If one servant girl could clean two rooms in two hours, how long would it take two servant girls to do it?

Little Girl—Four hours.

Teacher—Wrong. It would only take one hour.

Little Girl—Oh, I didn't know you was talking about servant girls that wasn't on speaking terms.

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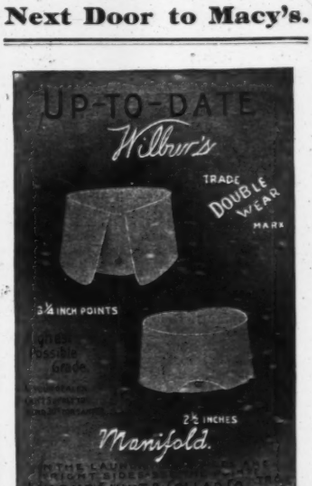

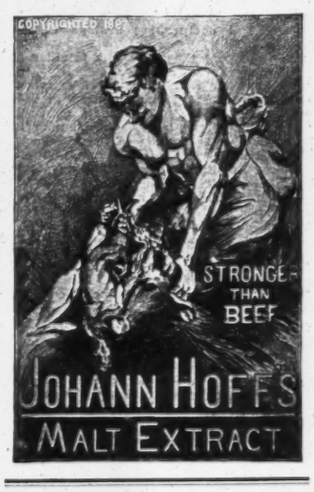

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